





on a couch.

蹋 To tread upon with the feet; to place the feet upon the ground. **屨** Le, **踐** Ts'ien, **蹋** T'á, or **踏** T'au, all express placing the feet upon the ground; the degree of force with which the foot is put to the ground, is increased in each succeeding word; as to walk; to pace; to tread; to stamp with the feet.

闕 From a door and to fly. A door in an upper gallery. Name of a nation beyond seas, where there is a race of savages with human faces and bodies of brutes of a yellow colour. **闕茸** T'á jung, possessing mean talents;

low: brutal; savage.

爛 Fully baked or boiled; broken or fallen to pieces. **爛餅** T'á ping, a cake dried in a certain way.

遑 From flying and to walk. A kind of hurried, hasty, flying step. **遑遑** Lëä t'á, a hurried step; a careless manner of doing things.

湫 Name of a river; and of a district. **湫湫** Ch'üh t'á, waters rushing together.

噉 T'á, or T'ò, to slobber up greedily; to swallow down in a hurried noisy manner, without properly chewing. **噉噉而食** T'á t'á urh shih, ate in a slobbering hasty manner.

TAE.

歹 The opposite of whatever is good; perverse; rebellious; vicious. The southern barbarians express other persons and themselves, by the word Tæ. (Kh'ang-he.) The two middle forms are corruptions of the last, which is a part of the word **骨** K'uh, a bone, and denotes a rotten broken bone.

代 To change; for; instead of; in the place of; an

age; a generation. The name of a country. A surname. A certain state of the pulse. **祖宗三代** Tsou tsung san tæ, ancestors for three generations; i. e. father, grandfather, and great grandfather. **歷代** Leih tæ, successive generations. **三代** San tæ, three generations, often refers to the three dynasties Hëa, Yin, and Chow. **昭代** Chaou tæ, recent ages,—in contradistinction from anti-

quity. 北代關西 Peh tae kwan se, the northern or Tartar dynasties, and the region about the province of Shen-se, or the N. W. corner of the empire. 代權 Tae kh'euén, authority exercised instead of another; delegated authority. 代人做事 Tae jin tso sze, to do something for a person.

岱 岱山 Tae shan, 岱宗 Tae tsung, 泰山 Tae shan, or 東嶽 Tung yò, a certain mountain in the province of Shan-tung,—said to be upwards of forty Chinese miles in height; considered the highest mountain in China. At various periods of their history, it has been an object of worship.

玳 玳瑁 Mei tae, or 玳瑁殼 Tae mei kh'ò, a particular sort of tortoise shell, used in manufactories.

袋 A bag or sash; a purse; a cover for books. 書袋 Shoo tae, a bag to contain books,—a man whose mind is full of books. 銀袋 Yin tae, a bag to contain money. 荷包褩 Ho paou ts'in tae, a purse worn about one's person. 纏袋 Ch'en tae, a sash formed like a bag open at both ends, fre-

quently worn by the Chinese. 貸 To confer upon; to give to; to lend with an intention of being returned to the original owner; to lend on interest. Read Teh, same as 貸. Teh, to lend to a person. 寬貸 Kh'wan tae, to shew indulgence to those who have committed some fault. 貸借 Tae tséay, or Tséay tae, to lend or to borrow.

黛 Derived from *for*, or *instead of*, and *black*. A black line painted instead of the hair of the eye-brow, which has previously removed. 青黛 Ts'ing tae, name of a medicine. 黛黑 Tae heh, to paint the eye-brows black.

帶 Intended to *represent* the thing meant, viz. a kind of sash worn round the waist to fasten the clothes; a girdle; tape or ribbon. To carry with one, as if attached to one's girdle; to take a person or persons to accompany one; to be connected, or appended to, either physically or mentally; places locally connected; a neighbourhood. The second is a vulgar form. 夾帶 Keä tae, to carry secretly about one. 書帶 Shoo tae, name of a plant. 一帶地方 Yih tae te faug,

a neighbourhood. 瘧 Half the head diseased; a red and white discharge; fluor albus; a disease of women.

待 To stand till the proper season arrives; to wait till; to wait for; to be provided against; to behave to; to treat well or ill. 相待 Sëang tae, to treat or behave to,—in any manner. 待罪 Tae tsuy, to wait for the punishment of one's crimes. 待慢 Tae man, to treat with indifference and neglect. 待他不好 Tae t'a p'ih haou, treated him ill. 等待明日 Täng tae ming jih, till wait to-morrow. 待天時 Tae t'ien she, waits heaven's time; i. e. till the proper season, or till suitable weather.

獸 Commonly read Ngae, a foolish silly appearance, like that of a young whelp. In Kh'ang-he read Ngae. 獸子 Tae tsze, a simpleton; a fool.

戴 To pile one thing on another; to carry on the head; to heave over head; to bear or sustain physically or morally; to meet; occur, or fall in with. 負戴 Foo tae, to bear or sustain. 頂戴 Ting tae, wearing a knob on the top of the cap as a mark of rank; the knob

worn. 不共戴天 P'ih kung tae t'ien, not live together under the canopy of heaven,—determined that one must perish,—the language of revenge. 戴帽 Tae mau, to wear a cap. 戴日 Tae jih, the place where the rays of the sun fall.

穢 穢穢 Nae tae, ignorant of affairs; unskillful.

T'AE.

大 See Ta. Read T'ae, the same as the two following.

太 Large; great; very great; excessive; broad and extensive. Used as a term of respect and honour.

泰 Forms a part of several proper names, of hills, winds, districts, divinities, and so on. Slippery. A surname. 太風 Tae fung, the west wind. 太華山 Tae hwa shan, a famous mountain in Shen-se province. 太監 Tae k'ien, a great overseer; a eunuch of the palace. 太而不驕 T'ae urh p'ih keaou, great, but not proud,—applied to the Emperor. 太柔者作事難成 T'ae jow chay teò sze nan ch'ing, he who is too soft in his disposi-

tion, in performing any work, (or transacting any business) completes it with difficulty. **太山** T'ae shan, a famous mountain; there is another called the (小 Seou) little T'ae-shan. **太歲** T'ae suy, a clay image of a man to represent the divinity of spring. **太師** T'ae sze, **太傅** T'ae foo, or **太保** T'ae paou, guardians of the sovereign. In cases of minority they act as regents. **太太** T'ae t'ae, a title of ladies, whose husbands hold a certain rank, and of the elderly ladies in a gentleman's house. **太多** T'ae to, too much; excessive. **太子太師** T'ae tsze t'ae sze, **太子太傅** T'ae tsze t'ae foo, or **太子太保** T'ae tsze t'ae paou, guardians of the prince. **太子少師** T'ae tsze shaou sze, **太子少傅** T'ae tsze shaou foo, or **太子少保** T'ae tsze shaou paou, secondary guardians of the prince. **太子** T'ae tsze, a prince; the heir apparent. **太陽** T'ae yang, the sun. **太原** T'ae yuen, the capital of Shan-se province. **太爺** T'ae yay, title applicable to persons of the fifth, sixth, and seventh degrees of rank.

伏汰 The name of a place in the midst of the sea. Slippery; waters flowing to excess; rushing over and washing away; excess; to boast. **洮汰** T'au t'ae, to wash or cleanse. **沙汰** Sha t'ae, to cleanse with sand. **奋** From large and face. Read Pwan, a large face. Read T'ae, big jaws, a term of abuse,—applied by the people of the south of China to those born in the north. **奋子** T'ae tsze, a northern Chinese. **台** Read E, I; me. To be pleased; to be gratified. Read T'ae, a surname. The name of a district; a name of three stars. **天台** T'ien t'ae, the name of a hill. **台鼎** T'ae ting, an epithet—applied to the three highest officers of state; eminent; exalted, in which sense it is used as a term of respect in epistolary style. **老台** Laon t'ae, venerable sir. **兄台** Heung t'ae, exalted brother. **台照** T'ae chaou, for your eminency's review,—put at the close of letters. **台甫** T'ae foo, your honoured name, an expression used on the address of letters before writing the name. **台駕** T'ae kea, eminent sir.

殆 To begin; to approach; to be nearly about; on the limits of; dangerous. Used for the following. **無小人殆** Woo seou jin t'ae, don't approach bad people. **危殆** Wei t'ae, dangerous; in imminent hazard. **殆及** T'ae keih, nearly; not far from. **怠** From heart and high. High minded; supercilious; careless; remiss; negligent; inattentive to; a kind of negative rudeness. Read E, in the same sense. Name of a bird. **怠緩** T'ae hwan, slow; sluggish; idle. **怠惰自安** T'ae t'o tze ngau, lazy and self indulgent. **怠慢不敬** T'ae man p'uh king, careless; negligent; disrespectful. **怠于聽斷** T'ae y= ting twan, remiss in deciding,—in public courts. **怠惰** T'ae t'o, idle; remiss; lazy. **擡** To raise; to lift up, as a sedan chair; to shake; to move. The second form is in common use, but is properly read Che. **擡舉** T'ae keu, to raise up. **擡回去** T'ae hwuy kh'eu, to carry back again. **擡摠** T'ae sae, to move; to agitate. **給** Silk threads unravelled; wound about; slowly, dilatory; suspicion; doubt; to de-

ceive; to impose upon. **苔** 苔類 T'ae luy, the class of mosses and lichens in Chinese botany. **苔痕上階綠** T'ae hān shang keae lūh, the mossy cicatrices of the steps were all green. **詒** Read E, mutual imposition; to leave to. Read T'ae, appearance of weariness and fatigue; to deceive, or to insult. **欺詒** Kh'e t'ae, to deceive. **胎** From flesh and raised. A female three months advanced in pregnancy; any period of pregnancy; the womb; to run from and rebel against. **胚胎** P'ei t'ae, the first stages of pregnancy; the embryo; the beginning. **不殺胎** P'uh shā t'ae, not kill pregnant—animals. **有胎** Yew t'ae, or **懷胎** Hwae t'ae, to be pregnant. **落胎** Lō t'ae, **下胎** Hēa t'ae, **墜胎** Chuy t'ae or **墮胎** T'o t'ae, to fall from the womb; abortion. **胎瞽** T'ae koo, born blind. **胎教** T'ae keaou, taught from the womb,—said of the mother of Wān-wang; to teach in the womb,—a Chinese idea. **生胎** T'ae sāng, born a living animal from the womb,—not from an egg.

追逮逮逮逮逮

To reach or extend to a given time; even till. 追今 T'ae kin, even till now.

From hand and from tail. To grasp an animal's tail with the hand; to approach from behind; to extend to.

逮

A kind of lock or bar on a river; a rapid, caused by water straitened in its course. There is a kind of windlass on the bank of the rivers to draw boats or other vessels up the lock or rapid. Sometimes (兩岸樹轉軸 Léang ngan shoo chuen ch'ih) on each bank is erected a turning wheel or windlass. 逮格 T'ae keh, a table or list of the duties to be levied at those places.

逮逮逮逮

曖逮 Ngue t'ae, an obscure dull appearance; remote and indistinct.

Read Te, a certain wood. Read T'ae, and reiterated, T'ae-t'ae, accustomed to; skilled in from having had long experience; completely master of.

逮

From to go and to. To pursue after and undertake; to reach or extend to any

given time; to have talents that equal the task; to overtake and to be connected with. Read Te, to blend. 我未之逮也 Wo we che t'ae yay, I am not equal to the task. 逮逮 Te te, appearing to blend harmoniously; tranquil.

逮

From clouds and touching to. Cloudy; dull; obscure; expressed also by 雲逮 Ngae t'ae, clouds obscuring the sun.

臺

An elevated terrace open on all sides; a stage; a gallery, in ancient times raised at city gates; a title of official rank, sometimes applied to persons of mean condition. Occurs read Hoo. 樓臺 Low t'ae, a gallery. 中臺 Chung t'ae, the presidents of the courts in Peking. 憲臺 Hien t'ae, the Yu-she or censors. 外臺 Wae t'ae, a title of other inferior officers. 容臺 Yung t'ae, the board of rites.

臺

曬臺 Shae t'ae, a terrace on the roof of houses for drying things. 臺前 T'ae ts'een, before the bar of a judge or magistrate. 臺灣 T'ae wan, Formosa.

儻

陪儻 P'ei t'ae, a superior or domestic in the houses

of the great; an assisant in the houses of statesmen. 田儻 T'ien t'ae, an epithet,—applied to hired labourers in husbandry,—a disgraceful epithet.

儻

儻獸 T'ae ngae, alarmed; frightened; perturbation of mind.

擡

From hand and high. To elevate with the hand; to raise or lift up; generally denotes two persons carrying a thing. 擡舉 T'ae keu, to elevate; to raise; to lift. 擡提 T'ae sae, to agitate; to shake.

臺

Name of a plant. 薺薺 Yun t'ae, an edible vegetable.

泰

Large; great; excessive; extravagant; an appellation of the western wind. The name of a hill; of a district; of a lake; and of the imperial altar. A term of respect. 泰平 T'ae p'ing, general or universal peace; general

tranquillity. 泰山 T'ae shan, a mountain of Shan-tung, famous in history.

憐

From heart and large. Extravagant; prodigal. 侈憐無度 Ch'e t'ae woo too, unlimited extravagance. 小心 Seou sin, a little the art, denotes care.

快

From mind and able. When the mind feels its ability to act, it induces a certain external posture; the figure or manner of;

態

the gait and behaviour. 意態 E t'ae, the exhibition of one's thoughts by the manner. 情態 Ts'ing t'ae, the external expression of the passion which exists in the mind: amorous behaviour. 小人態 Seou jin t'ae, the manner of worthless persons. 癡態 Ch'e t'ae, a foolish manner. 態度 T'ae too, external manner or behaviour.

能

TAN.

丹

A certain carnation colored stone. The dot represents the stone, the outer part a well. Carnation colour; a kind of philosopher's stone, spoken of by the

sect Taou. 赤心無偽曰丹 Ch'ch sin woo wei yuē tan, a red heart without guile is called Tan; hence, 丹心 Tan sin, a sincere heart. They say, that the heart of a bad man is black.

Tan tan, the name of a country.
 木丹 Mūh tan, and 牡丹 Mow tan, name of flowers. The Mow-tan, they call 花王 Hwa wang, the king of flowers. 丹砂 Tan sha, a red oxide; vermilion; denotes the same as 硃 Choo. 丹灶 Tan tsaou, poetical name of the pomegranate. 丹田 Tan t'ien, the lower region of the abdomen.

坵 The banks of a canal or river thrown down.
 聾 From ear and weak. Dull of hearing. The name of an ancient state. Tan anciently denoted teacher or master. Tan, or 老聃 Laou tan, an appellation of the founder of the 道 Tao sect.

日 The sun rising above the horizon, which is represented by the lower line. The morning; clear; bright; luminous; the first day of the year. Occurs in the sense of God or spirit. A character, which in plays denotes a female character. See He. 元旦 Yuen tan, the first morning in the year. 盍旦 Kō tan, a bird which in the night calls for the morning. 震旦 Chin tan, a name given to China, in the western region. 女旦 Neu

tan, an actress,—one who acts a female character.

但 Tan or Tán, to expose the naked arm; only; especially; but very; whenever; as soon as; unrestrained. A surname. 豈但 Kh'e tan, how only! 但願你好 Tan yuen ne haou, particularly wish you well. 但馬 Tan ma, or 韃馬 Tan ma, a horse left at full liberty.

担 To strike or brush aside; to lift; to raise; commonly used for 擔 Tan, to carry a burden; and the quantity called a load or pecul, viz. 100 catties. 担塵 Tan ch'in, to brush away the dust. 担擡 Tan keaou, to raise or lift high. 担頭 Tan t'ow, a person at the Hoppo's office, who superintends a certain peculage on all goods shipped from Canton; the whole amount is divided amongst the inferior writers, &c. at the office.

疸 瘰 瘰 瘰 } 黃疸 Hwang tan, the yellow jaundice.

胆 Fleshy; fat; phlegm. Vulgarly used for 膽 Tan, see below. 臃胆 Lā tan, fat, fleshy, greasy.

淡 From water carried off by the application of fire. Thin as vapour; tasteless as water; insipid; used figuratively in a bad sense; light; volatile; carried away with the wind; watery; a rich taste is expressed by 濃 Nung. 清淡 Ts'ing tan, poor; pure. 淡薄 Tan p'ò, thin; indifferent; poor; free from vicious passions. 淡飯 Tan fan, insipid poor food.

閫 The bolt of a door; anything by the side of a door by which it is fastened.

單 A single garment; alone; one; single; simple; an orphan; only; entirely; to exhaust; thin; poor or bad; sincere; credible; that which is the ground of belief, as a bill or bond; to make sincere; to go round or enwrap. Read Tàn, great: the name of a district; a double surname. Read Shen or Chen, in the proper name 單于 Chen yu, a general of the 匈奴 Heung noo, Tartars; Hunnorum dux. (De Guignes.) 穿一件單衫 Ch'uen yih k'een tan shan, to put on a single garment; i. e. garment of a single plait or fold, not double. 身子單薄 Shin tsze tan p'ò, a body poor and slender,—a feeble constitu-

tion. 孤單 Koo tan, or 孤孤單單 Koo koo tan tan, orphan-like; isolated. 報單 Paou tan, a paper announcing something. 會單 Hwuy tan, a bill on some one to pay money. 賬目單 Chang mūh tan, a bill, as from a shopman. 貨物單 Ho wūh tan, a list of goods bought or sold. 欠單 Kh'een tan, an account of money owing. 開單 Kh'ae tan, to make out a bill. 發單 Fā tan, to send a bill. 收單 Show tan, a receipt. 憑單 P'ing tan, a paper drawn up to be referred to for affording proof on a given subject. 議單 E tan, a paper drawn up after mutual deliberation; an agreement. 單寒 Tan han, thin and cold, poor and distressed. 單薄 Tan p'ò, denotes thin, poor, weak, deficient, either in plain language or metaphorically. 單獨 Tan t'ūh, alone, single. 單單 Tan tan, only; nothing more. 單帖 Tan t'ēē, a visiting card of one fold of paper only, a card of many folds is called 全帖 Ts'euen t'ēē.

儻 Tán, or Tàn, thick; heavy; intense; urgent; great. 匣 In temples a kind of wooden platter in which the ta-

blots of the deceased are placed.
憚 From *heart* and the sound *Tan*. Distress; afraid; timorous; worn out with fatigue and labour. Read Chen, difficulty and distress. **忌憚** Ke tan, afraid of; apprehensive. **死無忌憚** Sze woo kh'e tan, in danger of death and still without fear, — said to overbold children. **不憚勞苦** Pūh tan laou kh'oo, not afraid of labour. **憚改** Tan kae, afraid and unwilling to reform.

儋 To bear a burden; to carry; to sustain; to be answerable for. A surname; a name; a certain long necked vessel for preserving fire; a measure of a certain size.

澹 Tranquil; easy. Also occurs denoting—to move; to excite.

澹 The name of a river; the appearance of water; tranquil; still; sometimes moved and agitated.

擔 To carry on the shoulder; to sustain a burden, physically or morally; to undertake and be responsible for. Read Shen, to lend support to. **不敢擔承** Pūh kan tan ch'ing, I dare not undertake it. **擔當不住** Tan tang pūh

choo, unable to sustain it; unable to bear up under it. **擔主** Shen choo, to lend support to a lord or patron. **擔荷** tan ho, to sustain a burden; to help any affair. **擔干** Tan kan, **擔挑** Tan t'eaou, or **扁擔** Pūen tan, the pole used by Chinese to carry burdens with across the shoulder. **擔保** Tan paou, to be surety or security for.

瞻 Pendant ears; applied as a proper name to a people, who are said to occupy certain southern regions.

膽 Tan, or **苦膽** Kh'oo tan, the gall, supposed the seat of courage, hence courage; the horse they say has no gall, hence so easily affrighted. The name of an insect, and of a plant. A surname; to rub the down off peaches. **俠膽** Hēē tan, the courage of a great man. **肝膽** Kan tan, the liver and gall. **大膽** Ta tan, great courage; bravery. **渾身是膽** Hwān shin she tau, the whole body is gall—insensible to fear. **膽大** Tan ta, bold; daring. **膽礬** Tan fan, vitriolum romanum.

亶 A large quantity of grain; truth; to trust; sincere;

abundant; plenty. A surname. The name of a country beyond seas. Also read Chen.

勳 Strength exhausted; failure of strength.

眈眈 From *eye* and *hesitating*. Looking furtively like a tiger about to spring on its prey; to look at something near, when the intention is directed to something more distant; excessive enjoyment or indulgence; addicted to pleasure. Read Ch'in, to put forth the head and peep.

眈眈 Large ears hanging down; addicted to pleasure; excessive indulgence; to look like a tiger about to spring on its prey. Properly **眈眈** Tan. **眈眈** Tan tan, a formidable fierce look. **眈耳** Tan urh, ears that hang down to the shoulders.

蛋延 An appellation, in ancient times, of certain barbarous tribes; now commonly used to denote an egg of any bird. **鴨蛋** Yā tan, duck's egg,—the name of a place. **雞蛋** Ke tan, a hen's egg. **蛋戶** Tan hoo, a tribe of people, who at Canton, live entirely in boats,—originally

fishermen who came from the south to Canton; they seem to have been named from the figure of their boats resembling an egg

誕誕 From *protracted* and *talk*. To talk at random; to give scope to a fabulous, incoherent, incredible mode of speaking; fabulous nonsense; to deceive by lies and nonsense; great; wide; extensive; to bring forth and rear children; the birth-day of great personages, and of the gods is called Tan, or **降誕** Kēang tan. The name of an ancient state. **壽誕** Show tan, or **誕辰** Tan shin, birth-day. Vulgo **生日** Sāng jih. Poetic **千秋** Ts'een ts'ew, a thousand autumns. **誕馬** Tan ma, to dispose of horses. **誕生** Tan sāng, to bear children. **誕妄** Tan wang, or reversed, Wang-tan, rude, fabulous legendary tales.

啗 To eat; to swallow; to devour; to entice with a bait. **啗以利** Tan e le, to ensnare or seduce by the hope of gain.

萑 **萑苕** Han tan, flowers about to blossom,—their appearance when about to bud forth.

T'AN.

坦 Level; plain; wide; composed; lightsome. A surname. **坦然不疑** T'an jen p'uh e, mind quite even, perfectly unsuspecting.

袒 To bare the left arm and side, always done in divination; the right side is bared when punishment is inflicted; to expose a part of the naked body. Read Chen, the place where garments open or fold over. **袒免** T'an m'ien, to make bare, or to disclose. **鄙袒** Pe t'an, or **羞袒** Sew t'an, garments intended to absorb the perspiration.

炎 From fire placed above fire. Read Yen, the ascent of flame. Read T'an, clear and beautiful discrimination, or argumentation. **大言炎炎** Ta yen t'an t'an, a copious and perspicuous style.

俛 Stillness; quiet; rest; repose; settled; unsuspecting conviction of. Used in the sense of **贖** T'an, to redeem by money.

啖 To taste; to eat; to entice with a bait; to swallow. Wild; mad-like. Occurs in the sense of insipid. A surname. **噍啖** Ts'eaou t'an, or **啖食**

T'an shih, to taste; to eat.

埃 **盤埃** Lan t'an, a long level space of ground; a kind of earthen vessel.

悵 From heart and a burning flame. Grief and vexation of mind; a state of feeling compared to anything hot and burning; to burn. Read Yen, hot; to heat.

痰 Phlegm. **痰火病** T'an ho ping, internal disease, fever and phlegm. **痰壅** T'an yung, the suffocating throttle which precedes death.

毯 A sort of ground cloth or carpet made of hair.

蕒 Young sprouts of certain rushes that grow in marshy places.

談 From warmth and words. Conversing on a subject one feels with warmth; free conversation; chat; to converse familiarly; familiar conversation; to dispute. The name of a district. **手談** Show t'an, the name of an ancient royal play thing. **談朝政** T'an ch'ao ching, to prate about the government or politics. **談經不必泥於一字之間** T'an king p'uh peih ne ya yih

tsze che keen, in conversing about, or explaining the classical books, it is not necessary to adhere tenaciously to a single word.

饌 To serve up food. Otherwise read Yen, certain cakes.

啞 A horse panting, or broken winded; joy; rejoicing; fulness; abundance, as of strength or ability. See Chen. **啞暖** T'an ho, denotes the appearance of shedding tears. **啞啞** T'an yen, ease and leisure.

輦 T'an or Chen, a kind of covered carriage.

彈 An ancient bow which threw a sort of bullet; a bullet; a ball; anything small; a small city; to draw the string of a bow; to play on a string instrument with the fingers.

鬼彈 Kwei t'an, certain meteorological phenomena, in which persons are injured; a sound heard but nothing seen. **奏彈** Tsow t'an, to accuse to the Emperor. **彈唱** T'an ch'ang, to play and sing. **彈琴** T'an k'in, to play on the k'in instrument. **彈墨線** T'an meh seen, a carpenter's marking line.

殫 The utmost degree of; the last stage; the termination of; to destroy entirely. **殫力** T'an leih, with the whole strength of.

瘴 A disease arising from excessive labour or fatigue,—applied also to the yellow jaundice, and according to some, to erysipelas. Also a disease of children, accompanied with windy swelling.

篔 A sort of small round bucket for carrying provisions in. The name of a bamboo.

渾 A sand bank in the midst of a stream; an islet. The name of a territory. Read Shen, water rushing and dashing.

鄆 The name of an ancient district, and of a hill. Read T'o, the name of an ancient nation.

覃 Reaching or extending to; spreading out wide and extensive. The name of a place. A surname. Read Yen and Shin, sharp; an instrument of husbandry. **中國覃及鬼方** Chung kwō t'an keih kwei fang, from China to the regions of devils,—viz. foreign state. **覃恩** T'an ngun, great kindness.

嚙 To take far into the mouth, or to take into the

mouth greedily.

憚 To think; to ponder.

撻 To feel or explore with the hand; to search or examine into; to tear or read. Also read Yin or Sin, to arrange; to adjust.

潭 The name of a river; deep; the name of a district. **潭子洋面** T'an tsze yang mien, passage opposite the south side of Macao, into the T'ya.

禫 Sacrifices offered seven months after the decease of parents, when certain mourning is put off.

譚 From *words and extending widely*. Large; to talk big; to manifest or declare; to discuss; easy and conniving at; to deceive. The name of a state. A surname.

贖 To pay before hand for things bought.

鐔 From *metal and reaching to*. The edge of a sword; also the hilt of a sword. Otherwise read Sin.

驔 A dark coloured horse, with a yellow stripe along its back; a horse with white legs.

儻 Air; look; manner. **儻** **儻** T'an hwuy, appearing not to advance. Also read Shen. **儻儻然** T'an t'an jen, easy, leisurely; no appearance of haste. Read Tan, but; but then.

壇 An altar which to offer up sacrifice, pronounce oaths, or perform other religious service, a temporary erection, or appropriation of a place for a sovereign to meet the princes of other states; for priests to perform religious services; an arena or place appropriated to some special purpose. Occurs in history denoting a central hall. Read Shen, to put a side earth, or level the ground; common or waste land. To rhyme, read Chang, occurs read T'een. Tan denotes **祭場** Tse ch'ang, an arena or level space on which to sacrifice. **石壇** Shih t'an, a stone altar. **山川壇** San ch'uen t'an, the altars of the hills and rivers. **社稷壇** Shay tseih t'an, altars to the gods of the land and of the grain. **築壇** Ch'uh t'an, to erect an altar. **文壇** Wän t'an, a place of meeting for literary men. **詩壇** She t'an, a place to meet and compose verses.

吟壇 Yin t'an, a place for reciting verses. **杏壇** Häng t'an, the place where Confucius taught. **瑤壇** Yaou t'an, or **仙壇** Sien t'an, the region of those genii called Sien. **騷壇** Saou t'an, a place of concourse for music and amusement. **壇曼** T'an man, wide extensive appearance.

檀 The name of a wood, and of a district. A surname. The name of an individual. **紫檀** T'sze t'an, a certain red wood used by the Chinese for making furniture. **白檀** Peh t'an, white sandal wood. **黃檀** Hwang t'an, yellow sandal wood. **檀木** T'an mü, or **檀香** T'an h'ang, sandal wood.

攤 From *hand and a certain bird or difficult*. To open; to spread out with the hand; the place on which things are spread out; a stall; to arrange and pay in certain sums or dividends; slow; remiss. A surname. Read Nan, to settle with the hand. **菜攤** Ts'ae t'an, a stall with vegetables exposed to sale. **果攤** Kwo t'an, a fruit stall; a stall with fruit spread out. **擺攤** Pae t'an, to spread out, as wares upon a stall. **攤繳** T'an keaou, to

pay, in certain proportions each, to government. **攤賠** T'an p'ei, to make up any loss, by every one paying a proportion.

灘 From *water and difficult*. Water rushing through narrow passages amongst rocks; a rapid; a shallow rocky rapid. Read Nan, the appearance of water rushing with rapidity. Read Han, water running off and leaving a place dry. **十八灘** Shih pä t'an, eighteen rocky rapids in the **瀨江** Kh'an këang river, in the province of Këang-se. **灘師** T'an sze, a pilot through the rapids.

癱 A disease which consists in a rigid contraction of the muscles or tendons, and is commonly spoken of in connexion with cold and damp. **風癱** Fung t'an, palsy. **癱瘓** T'an twan, rigidity of the muscles inducing lameness in the hands and feet.

伉 Appearance of the hair hanging down; to stop.

統 Ornamental fringes to a cap which hang down over the ears, or in front.

髧 The hair hanging down; the hair hanging down to the eye-brows, as is the usage

with children.
炭 From *fire* and a *bank* or *shore*. That which remains from burnt wood; charcoal; coals. A surname. **煤炭** Mei t'an, coals. **石炭** Shih t'an, a stone which is burnt as fuel. **塗炭** T'oo t'an, mud and coals,—calamities; distress. **木炭** Mùh t'an, charcoal. **墜塗炭** Chuy t'oo t'an, to fall into distressing circumstances,—said of the people. **燂炭** Fow t'an, or **麩炭** Foo t'an, a light kind of fuel used in decocting medicines.

醃 Gravy; the serous juice that oozes from flesh. **醃** T'an hae, gravy; briny juice in which meat is preserved.

探 From *hand* and to *issue forth*, from a *cavern* or *deep*. To bring with the hand from a distance; to explore; to feel or search for; to spy about; to make enquiries respecting; to essay; to examine; to visit and make civil enquiries. **打探** Ta t'an, to search; to explore; to spy. **洞探** Tung t'an, to discover most

clearly. **探花** T'an hwa, the lowest of a triad of literati, who are placed at the top of all those in China. **探水** T'an shwuy, to sound the depth of water. **探試** T'an she, or She t'an, to essay; to try; to examine. **探信** T'an sin, to endeavour to obtain information respecting. **探聽** T'an ting, to try to hear about. **探朋友** T'an p'ang yew, to visit a friend.

嘆 A sighing sound; to sigh. One says, a long breathing. According to Sha-mùh, to express either grief or admiration and praise. **嗟嘆** Ts'èay t'an, lamentation and sighing. **長嘆說道** Ch'ang t'an shwō taou, with a long sigh said. **無永嘆** Woo yung t'an, not perpetual (or eternal) sighing. **嘆惜一番** T'an seih yih fan, sighed and lamented awhile. **嘆美** T'an sēen, or **讚嘆** Tsan t'an, to utter aspirations of praise.

歎 To emit the breath with strong feeling, either from grief or admiration; a drawling tone at the end of a line when singing in concert; to sigh; to utter aspirations of praise. **長歎** Ch'ang t'an, a long sigh. **歎美** T'an mei, or **歎羨** T'an sēen, to

praise or admire with inarticulate aspirations.

志 **志忑** T'an t'eh, mind above and mind below, a vacant and inconstant mind; afraid; timorous. Otherwise read Kh'ān.

嘒 **嘒嘒** T'an t'an, the appearance of abundance or affluence; a great number, or quantity of.

黢 From *dark* and *very*. Dark; umbrageous; cloudy.

貪 To desire inordinately; to covet; to encroach on the property or province of another person; covetous; avaricious; anxious to succeed, or to make progress

on a journey; avidity. **貪賄** T'an hwuy, covetous desire of bribes. **貪饕** T'an haou, gluttonous. **貪酷** T'an kō, covetous and cruel,—often applied to the magistracy in China. **貪世樂** T'an she lō, to covet the pleasures of the world. **貪婪** T'an lan, to covet wealth is expressed by T'an, to covet food is denoted by Lan. They are used generally for avarice and covetousness. **貪行路** T'an hing loo, to be eager to get along the road. **貪頭** T'an t'ow, the object coveted. **貪財** T'an ts'ae, to covet wealth.

儉 **儉侏** T'an kin, a foolish appearance.

TANG.

党 A surname.

當 From a *field* and the *value set upon it*. What is suitable, or proper; that which ought to be done; to sustain; to bear; to stand in opposition to; to meet or occur; to be equal to; adequate for; considered as or equal to; to rule; to give anything as a pledge for money received; to pawn. The name of a district. A surname. **勾當**

Kow tang, to usurp authority, as is done by understrappers; illicit intrigues; business; job. **排當** P'ae tang, to spread out a certain banquet. **過當** Kwo tang, beyond what is right and proper. **典當** T'een tang, to pawn. **主當** Choo tang, or Tang choo, he who receives a pledge. **質當** Chih tang, he who pawns; to pawn. **理當** Le tang, ought, in reason to be so. **當罰** Tang fā, to sentence

a criminal and execute a proper punishment. **當下** Tang hēa, then; at that time, when the thing occurred. **當不得多人** Tang pūh teh to jin, to be equal to many; to be competent for various duties. **當駕** Tang kēa, to stop the carriage,—of a visitor, and take the compliment intended. This usage is perfectly satisfactory to both parties, and is a great accommodation when the visiting person has to go to many places, which is the case after a birth-day, and similar occurrences. **當不起** Tang pūh kh'e, unable to bear up under; inadequate to sustain the weight or responsibility of. **當門** Tang mun, to close or stop up a gate. **妥當** T'o tang, or **停當** Ting tang, well and safely arranged. **當今** Tang kin, that which at present exists. **當該** Tang kae, secretaries and writers in public offices. **當面** Tang mēen, before a person's face. **背後** Pei how, behind one's back. **當何先** Tang ho sēen, what ought to be first? **當今和尚** Tang kin ho shang, priests who act at the present time. **當道** Tang taou, name of a plant. **當今皇帝** Tang kin hwaug te, the reigning

Emperor.

當 To cease; to stop.

黨 From *high* and *black*. Not new; soiled by keeping; a village consisting of five hundred families; fellow villagers; associates; companions; persons leagued together for illegal purposes; an intriguing cabal; a traitorous

party; to involve; a place; a time; knowing; intelligent; sudden appearance; to compare; to speak straight forward, to rouse to attention. Read Chang, a surname. **同黨** Tung tang, of the same party. **黨正** Tang ching, the chief man of a village who settles their disputes. **黨羽** Tang yu, the wings (adherents) of a traitorous party. **黨參** Tang sän, a species of ginseng.

擋 Tang, or Chang, a group or gang of persons; to strike; to impede; to cover or screen; to push. Read Hwang, to strike; to beat. **抵擋** Te tang, to oppose, stop, and hinder. **遮擋** Chay tang, to cover; to screen; to impede.

檔 An acrid herb, by some called Chinese pepper,—is produced in Fokien; a sort of wooden tub.

讜 From *words* and *proper*. Right words; excellent speech; to persuade to virtue and reprehend vice. **讜論** Tang lun, correct ratiocination.

鐃 A certain military weapon.

擋 To oppose and impede the progress of; to stand in the way of; to withstand.

擋住 Tang choo, to stop effectually. **擋不住** Tang pūh choo, unable to stop. **擋駕** Tang kēa, to decline putting a visitor to the trouble of coming all the way. See **當** Tang.

屏擋 P'ing tang, or **屏擋** P'ing tang, to put an obstacle to.

檔 Name of a wood; a wooden couch; certain transverse beams of a house. **框** K'wang tang, certain transverse beams. **檔房子** Tang fang tsze, or **冊檔** Ts'eh tang, an office containing military clerks under the Tartar banners.

擋 Tang, or **耳擋** Urh tang, ear-rings, or other pendant ornaments; certain jingling ornaments attached to the girdle or suspended in other places. Name of a plant. **銀擋** Lang tang, or **金琅** 擋

Lang tang, or **金琅** 擋

Kin lang tang, certain ornaments hung up in the palace, which make a noise when agitated by the wind; Lang-tang, is also a kind of lock or fetter. **璫** Tang tang, **丁璫** Ting tang, or **丁東** Ting tung, stones appended to the sash or girdle which make a jingling noise when a person walks.

簞 簞管 Yun tang, a particular kind of bamboo.

Certain bamboos by the side of a carriage to lean against.

褔 From *garments* and *proper*, or *decent*. Garments for the breech; the part where the lower extremities divide.

裪褔 Kae tang, or **裪褔** Léang tang, certain garments for the breast and for the back.

緹褔 K'wän tang, or **禪褔** Kh'wän tang, breeches.

腦 The pendant part of the ear; the *well* (or lower hollow part) of the ear.

腦 A certain tripod for containing hot wine; the sound of a drum. **銀鐃** Lang tang, a large lock or fetter; an iron chain.

址 High land. To be distinguished from **北** Peh, the north.

T'ANG.

宕 From a *convert* and a *hill*, or *beautiful stone*.

A house built in a cavern; eminent; to exceed; excess. The name of a district. 放宕 Fang t'ang, loose, profligate, dissipated.

圉 砮圍 P'ang t'ang, the sound of stones striking against each other.

砮 Name of certain plants, medicinal and poisonous.

藹 A long appearance.

湯 From *water* and *change*. Water changed from its original state by fire; hot water; broth; soup; gravy, or sauce. Name of a river; of a valley, and of a district. 湯餅 T'ang ping, or 湯麵 T'ang m'een, puddings and damplings.

燙 燙斗 T'ang tow, a smoothing iron,—in common use.

擲 To push and stop with the hand.

蕩 Large; wide; extensive; agitated; driven hither and thither,—as plants by the wind; unsettled; spoiled; ruin-

ed. The name of a place; and of a river. 放蕩 Fang t'ang, dissolute; dissipated; incoherent. 佚蕩 Yih t'ang, slow; remiss. 蕩志 T'ang che, to dissipate and bewilder the mind. 蕩產 T'ang ch'an, to squander and waste a patrimony. 蕩滅生靈 T'ang m'è s'ang ling, wantonly exterminated every living creature,—said of the ingress of the western Tartars who formed the dynasty Yuen. 蕩蕩 T'ang t'ang, a deep extensive sheet of water; great; vague.

盪 From *hot water* and a *tub*. A vessel to wash or bathe in; moved; agitated; to move a boat over dry land; large; great. A surname. The name of a place. 直盪 Chih t'ang, name of an office. 滌盪 Teih t'ang, agitated or shaken about as when things are washed. 跳盪 T'eaon t'ang, name of a division of an army.

碣 A stone with veins running through it; excess; over. 芒碣 Mang t'ang, the name of a hill. 沆碣 Hang t'ang, a white vapour.

臄 From *flesh* and a *hall*. A fat, fleshy appearance.

堂

A dignified honourable mansion; a palace; a temple; a court or chamber of justice; a hall, or public room; principal chamber of a college or school. The person who fills a principal place in a palace or court of justice; high; dignified; splendid; honourable; illustrious; a wide level place on a mountain. The name of a country. A surname. Relations of the same house or kindred; distant relations; its opposite is 親 Ts'ia, nearly related. 崇基爲堂 Tsung ke wei t'ang, an eminent and honourable foundation constitutes Tang. 正寢日堂 Ching ts'in yuè t'ang, a middle and principal apartment is called Tang. 明堂 Ming t'ang, a royal or imperial chamber of audience. 明倫堂 Ming lun t'ang, a hall in the temple of Confucius, where the relations of social life are illustrated. 學堂 H'ëo t'ang, a school or college, the principal chamber is called 廳堂 Ting t'ang. 上堂 Shang t'ang, to ascend or enter the hall. 大堂 Ta t'ang, the great, first, or principal hall of justice. 當堂 Tang t'ang, in open court. 正堂 Ching t'ang, the principal officer in a district. 左堂 Tso t'ang, the

left hall, and 右堂 Yew t'ang, the right hall, express two assistant officers; the left-handman is the superior, the left side being the place of honour. 官府坐堂 Kwan foo tso t'ang, the magistrate is in court. 天堂地獄 T'ëen t'ang te yü, the palace of heaven, and the prison of earth,—heaven and hell. 客堂 Kh'eh t'ang, a hall for the reception of visitors. 育嬰堂 Yü ying t'ang, a foundling hospital. 堂客 T'ang kh'eh, denotes the female inhabitants of a house. 堂翁 T'ang ung, a term of respect, used by inferior magistrate to their immediately superior local officer. 堂姊 Tang tsze, a mother's female relations. 堂姊妹 T'ang tsze mei, a mother's sisters. 堂名 T'ang ming, a name assumed by persons as a name of the whole family. 堂兄弟 T'ang heung te, a father's brother's son; cousins.

螳 螳螂 T'ang lang, a sort of locust. Name of a river; name of a district.

棠 The name of a wood; and of a place. A surname. Certain transverse bars of a cart or carriage. 沙棠 Sha t'ang, a certain

fruit. 落棠 Ló t'ang, name of a hill. 棠棣之依 T'ang te che e, a brother on whom to rely for support.

饒 Sugar; anything preserved with sugar. 白糖 Peh t'ang, white sugar. 糖果 T'ang kwo, fruits preserved with sugar; sweets made from fruits and sugar. 冰糖 Ping t'ang, sugar candy.

儻 If; should; a conditional particle, commonly written 倘 T'ang. 心儻 儻 Sin t'ang t'ang, an enlarged easy mind.

儻 然 T'ang jen, suddenly, or unexpectedly. 儻來田地 T'ang lae t'een te, landed property falling to one in some sudden and unexpected manner.

唐 Boasting extravagant language. A surname; name of a place; name of a large bow used by learners. Name of a district. Path in the hall of ancestors. The name of a state; the denomination of one of the most celebrated dynasties in Chinese history, which commenced about A. D. 618, and continued till 923. The surname of the founder was 李 Le, hence

the word is distinguished from its other applications by connecting it with the word 荒. 荒唐之言 Hwang t'ang che yen, extravagant exaggerated, inconsiderate language. 李唐 Le t'ang, or 唐朝 T'ang ch'au, express the dynasty above mentioned. 唐突 他不得 T'ang t'uh t'a p'uh teh, must not, or dare not offend him. See the following character.

僇 僇 僇 T'ang t'uh, wanting in humility; abrupt.

噓 噓 T'ang t'ang, great talking; impertinent; not to the point.

塘 Struck with the cold; feeling cold.

塘 An artificial pond; a pool of water; a fish pond. It is the usage in China to have a pond of stagnant water attached to the house of every gentleman. 池塘 Ch'et'ang, 塘池 T'ang ch'e, or 魚塘 Yü t'ang, all express a fish pond. 蓮塘 Lēn t'ang, a pond for the growth of the water-lily. 野塘 Yay t'ang, a pool in a wilderness. 塘蒿 T'ang haou, celery.

搪 To stretch or extend. 搪 搪 T'ang t'uh, abruptly bolting upon; offending. 搪塞

T'ang seh, to stop; to put a stop to.

糖 Sugar; honey; candy. 糖霜 T'ang shwang, crystals of sugar. 冰糖 Ping t'ang, sugar candy. 蜜糖 Meih t'ang, honey. 沙糖 Sha t'ang, soft sugar.

螳 螳螂 Chow t'ang, name of an insect, —said to be of the gryllus species.

棠 T'ang or Chang, an inclined post.

帑 Commonly read Noo, denoting wife and children; also the tail of a bird. Read T'ang, the place in which gold and silk are laid up; a treasury. 國帑 Kwō t'ang, the national treasury. 帑藏 T'ang ts'ang, a place where valuable things are stored up; a precious store.

熨 Properly read Yüh, pronounced T'ang in Canton, to smooth by the application of fire. 熨斗 T'ang tow, a smoothing iron.

T'ANG.

等 To compare, those which agree in their properties on a comparison being made; forms the plural of pronouns; kind or quality; class; species; sort; rank; to wait. 上中

下三等 Shang chung hēa san t'ang, three sorts, —superior, or best, middling and inferior.

不等 P'uh t'ang, denotes a variety; some more; some less.

伊等 E t'ang, they; them. **相等** Sēang t'ang, of the same sort. **這等** Chay t'ang, of this sort; such. **我等** Wo t'ang, we; us. **爾等** Urh t'ang, ye; you. **等閒不出** T'ang

hēn p'uh ch'uh, did not go out on ordinary occasions. 等後 T'ang how, or 等待 T'ang tai, to wait or stay for. 等因 T'ang yin, is an expression which closes a recapitulation of circumstances, and denotes—these; or, these and such like causes and circumstances.

戥 戥 Le t'ang, a small steelyard with which silver is weighed in China.

登 From 又 Yew, a hand raising 月 Yuē, flesh of a victim, and placing it on 豆 Tow, the vessel used in sacrifice. An earthen ware vessel used in sacrifice; to place higher;

to ascend. In which sense the following is properly used.

登 From to *step out* or *stride*, and an *utensil* which is stepped on; intended to represent stepping up into a carriage; to ascend; to go up higher; to advance; to place on paper; to record; to commence doing; to effect; a step or that on which the foot is placed in order to ascend higher. T'ang-t'ang, the reiterated noise of breathing. The name of a star, and of a district. **豐登** Fung t'ang, plentiful; abundant,—applied to the harvest. **登程** T'ang ch'ing, to commence a journey. **登高** T'ang kaou, ascending high; refers to going to the hills to fly kites on the ninth day of the ninth moon. **登記** T'ang ke, to record. **登樓** T'ang low, to ascend to an upper chamber. **登即投明** T'ang tseih t'ow ming, to make an explicit statement forthwith as soon as the thing occurs. **登時** T'ang she, on the spur of the occasion; immediately.

凳 A kind of bench stool or couch; a seat. **板凳** Pan t'ang, a stool made of a long deal or board. **長凳** Ch'ang t'ang, a long form or stool.

燈 T'ang, or Ching, walking as if lame, or debilitated;

to disregard business.

劉鉤 T'ang kow, a kind of hook.

橙 From *wood* and to *ascend*. Read Ch'ang, or Ts'ang; one of the species of orange. Read T'ang, a sort of seat or small table.

蹬 From *foot* and to *raise*. **踏蹬** Ts'ang t'ang, a careless hurried pace by which a person misses his road; to tread; to stamp; to act with indecision, and a hurried incapacity.

鐙 From *metal* and to *ascend*. The metal by which a person mounts a horse; a stirrup. Used also to denote a lantern. The name of a hill.

登 A step; steps by which to ascend; a small channel by which waters branch off.

燈 From *fire* and to *elevate*. A light raised high; a lamp; a lantern. Used figuratively for laws or precepts; moral lights.

金燈 Kin t'ang, the name of a plant. **點燈** T'een t'ang, to light a lamp. **天燈** T'een t'ang, the moon; a lantern raised to the top of a pole. **燈火** T'ang ho hwuy hwang, the lustre of a great many lamps or lanterns. **燈火** T'ang ho,

lamp light. **燈籠** T'ang lung, a lan' an. **燈彩** T'ang ts'ae, the variegated colours of lanterns. **燈油** T'ang yew, lamp oil.

簞 A kind of umbrella made of reeds to keep off the rain.

荳 **金荳** Kin t'ang, or **苦荳** Kh'oo t'ang, certain plants.

鄧 Name of several places. A surname.

T'ANG.

疼 From *winter* and *disease*. Pain; acute feeling; affection or regard in an extreme degree; sometimes used in a good sense, as the affection of a parent to a child. **疼痛** T'ang t'ung, severe, acute pain. **疼愛** T'ang ngae, ardent affection.

滕 Water starting up and thrown to a distance; to gape wide when speaking; empty. Name of a country.

藤 A generic term for all creeping plants. The name of a district. **沙藤** Sha t'ang, rattan or rotang. **藤黃** T'ang hwang, Cambogia or Gamboge. **藤牌** T'ang p'ae, a shield made of canes. **藤頭** T'ang t'ow,

the ground rattan.

騰 To remove a writing to another surface; to copy papers; to transcribe. **騰錄** T'ang lüh she kouen, to transcribe the essays written by literary candidates. **騰錄所** T'ang lüh so, place where essays are transcribed before they are sent in to be examined. They are all copied to prevent any one's hand writing being known. **騰抄** T'ang ch'au, or **騰寫** T'ang s'ey, to copy; to transcribe.

蟠 A serpent said to resemble a dragon, to fly, and to cause rain; called also a divine serpent.

滕 A cord or string; to fasten; to bind. **行滕** Hing t'ang, certain wrappers rolled round the legs, worn by persons who have to travel far.

騰 To leap upon, as a stallion; to run fiercely; to ascend; to transfer or propagate; to rise up. A surname. **累牛** Luy new, **騰馬** T'ang ma, denote

—the copulation of cows and horses; a general term is 乘匹 Shing p'eh.

儵 凌儵 Ling t'ang, long appearance.

TAOU.

刀 A cutting weapon or instrument; a sword; a knife. The name of a coin so called from its form, or from its great influence amongst the people; a small vessel or boat. 小刀 Seou taou, a small knife or sword. 寶刀 Paou taou, a sword ornamented with gems. 腰刀 Yaou taou, a sword to hang at the side. 挑刀 T'eaou taou, a kind of long spear. 切菜刀 Ts'eh ts'ae taou, a knife for cutting vegetables. 剪刀 Ts'een taou, a pair of scissors. 利刀 Le taou, a sharp knife. 刀鋒 Taou fung, the sharp edge or point of a knife. 刀殼 Taou k'ō, a wooden sheath. 刀口 Taou kh'ow, the edge of a knife or sword. 刀背 Taou pei, the back of a knife. 刀鞘 Taou seou, a leather sheath for a sword. 刀仔 Taou tsze, a small knife; a pen knife is commonly so called by natives who have seen it.

到 To arrive at; to go or come to; to extend to. A surname. Defined by 自遠而至也 Tsze yuen urh che yay, to come to from a distance. 無所不到 Woo so pūh taou, extending to every place. 到處 Taou ch'oo, or 四到處 Sze taou ch'oo, every place. 周到 Chow taou, to every part of the circumference; i. e. every where, entire, complete. 不到處 Pūh taou ch'oo, deficiency, defect, failure in one's duty. 有船到了 Yew ch'uen taou leaou, a ship has arrived. 到地 Taou te, down to the ground. 到底 Taou te, or 到底 Taou te, at the bottom; still; however; after all. 到此田地 Taou ts'ze t'ēn te, come to this state or pass.

倒 To fall; to fall prostrate; to subvert; to turn upside down. As an adverb, it possesses a qualifying sense, such as *yet; still; after all*. 路滑跌倒 Loo hwā t'ēh taou, to

fall on a slippery road. 顛倒 T'ēn taou, to turn upside down; to put into disorder; the mind deranged. 退倒 T'uy taou, to go back; to recede. 推倒 T'uy taou, to push over. 絕倒 Tseuē taou, immoderate laughter. 令人笑倒 Ling jin seou taou, make a person fall down with laughing. 傾倒 Kh'ing taou, to fall down in ruins; to disorder. 心胸傾倒 Sin heung kh'ing taou, the heart disordered, or perplexed. 倒床 Taou ch'wang, to lay one's-self down in bed. 倒茶 Taou ch'a, to pour out tea. 倒頓 Taou tun, trousers, or pantaloons.

咧 咧喇 Taou lä, a name of a certain kind of comic singing.

兆 A tortoise shell dried by fire for the purpose of divination; an altar of earth; a million. Read 兆 Chaou, or 兆頭 Taou t'ow, or 先兆 Sēn taou, an omen; a prognostic. 吉兆 Keih taou, a favorable prognostic; an omen of good. 凶兆 Heung taou, a prognostic of evil. 億兆 Yih taou, the hundred thousand and the million, denotes the mass of the people, which is also ex-

pressed by 兆民 Taou min. 京兆 King taou, the place where the million assembles, the residence of the Emperor and court. 宅兆 Tseh taou, the ground round a tomb. 游兆 Yew taou, a certain year of the cycle.

稻 Grain that is planted amongst water; the paddy of the southern regions. A surname. The name of a place.

諛 From words and laving or *plashing*. Dubious; doubtful; uncertain. To be distinguished from 詔 Ch'en, to flatter.

蹈 From foot and to splash. To put the foot forcibly to the ground; to tread under feet; to tread in the footsteps of, or to tread under foot; to move; to agitate. 高蹈 Kaou taou, to walk far. 蹈法 Taou fā, to tread the laws under foot; to violate them with a perfect knowledge of doing so; or to walk according to them.

塿 A high mound of earth; earth raised up as a defence.

幃 Read Chow, a curtain. 幃 Read Taou, a canopy or covering, as that of heaven. 覆幃 Fow taou, to overspread.

擣 To beat with the hand; to pound; to condense by reiterated striking, like mud walls; to lead on. Read Chow, to collect together. **擣爛** Taou lan, to pound to pieces. **擣平** Taou p'ing, to pound people down to a state of tranquillity. **擣洗衣裳** Taou se-shang, to wash clothes by beating.

禱 To pray; to supplicate of the gods; to spread out one's case and supplicate happiness, or blessings; to entreat; often used in the language of courtesy. **祈禱神** Kh'e taou shin, to pray to God. **丘之禱久矣** Kh'ew che taou kew e, Kh'ew (I Confucius) have long prayed. **禱打火燒** Taou ta ho shau, may the thunders strike and the fires consume me:—solemn imprecations before the idols in attestation of innocence, are frequent in China; after an imprecation under the supposition of guilt is uttered, the person generally prays for a blessing under the contrary supposition.

幡 A kind of flag made of feathers used in ancient times and carried by bands of dancers; to cover over.

道 From *to walk and head*. A way; a path; being at the head; the way that leads to; a thoroughfare on all sides; a principle; the principle from which heaven, earth, man, and all nature emanates. **理** Le, is a latent principle; Taou, is a principle in action; correct, virtuous principles and course of action; order and good principles in a government and country; a word; to speak; to say; the way or cause from or by which; to direct; to lead in the way; to accord with or go in a course pointed out. The name of a country. Used by the Buddhists for a particular state of existence, whether amongst human beings or amongst brutes. **大道分明** Ta taou fun ming chih, keen jin kh'euh kh'euh hing, the great road (of truth and honesty) is plain and straight; but bad men choose devious winding paths. **道** Taou, in the books of Laou-tsze is very like the *Eternal Reason* of which some Europeans speak; *Ratio* of the Latins, and the *Logos* of the Greeks. **道帙** Taou t'ee, a certificate by which the priests of Buddha are entitled to three days provision at every temple they go to. **道場** Taou ch'ang, an arena for

the cultivation of virtue. **道周** Taou chow, a winding road. **道喜** Taou he, to congratulate, amongst equals. **道路** Taou loo, a road; way. **道理** Taou le, right principles; a natural sense of right and fitness; reason; reasonable. **道教** Taou keou, a well-known sect in China, which originated B. C. 500. **道士** Taou sze, a priest of that sect, the superior is called **道長** Taou chang. **道德** Taou teh, virtue; virtuous. **道側** Taou ts'eh, by the side of the road.

導 From *a road and to measure*. To point out the way, either physically or morally; to direct or lead in the right way; to induce to go in a certain way; to rectify; to braid up the hair and put it below the cap. **導引** Taou yin, or Yin taou, to lead; to go before and show the way.

悼 Wounded feelings; feelings of commiseration; to pity one who has offended through ignorance; to die young; an untimely death; fear; apprehension. **悼嘆** Taou t'an, to sigh forth feelings of compassion, or grief.

馨 A term which denotes 90 years of age; 70 years of

age is expressed by **者** Taou. **盜** From *to covet and a utensil*. To covet the property of others, and take it by force or fraud; to rob; to plunder; to commit piracy; to promote one's own interest by underhand, clandestine means. Name of a spring; of a star, and of a plant; an appellation of a flee horse. **小盜** Seaou taou, a petty pilferer. **中盜** Chun taou, a sort of swindler. **大盜** Ta taou, an highway robber; banditti. **強盜** Ku'ang taou, open robbers and plunderers. **洋盜** Yang taou, or **海盜** Hae taou, sea pirates. **盜賊** Taou tseh, a robber; a bandit; a pirate.

島 From *a bird perched on a hill or mound*. An island. **海島** Hae taou, an island of the sea.

幟 A certain standard or banner used in the army; also carried before funerals. **旗幟** Kh'e taou, the standards of the army, the Tartar generals sacrifice to them. **阜幟** Tsaou taou, a military banner.

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T'AOU.

叨 The desire of food; inordinate desire of; addicted to; to innovate from ambitious motives; to feel disgraced and ashamed, as having cherished inordinate desire; an affected self-humiliating expression, used in the language of courtesy. **貪叨凶淫** T'an t'au heung yin, to be addicted to cruelty and debauchery. **合家幸叨天眷** Hō kēa hing t'au t'ēn keuen, the whole family happily enjoyed the kind protection of heaven. **叨愛** T'au ngae, inordinately desirous of your love and regard. **叨教** t'au keaou, I am inordinately desirous of your instruction. **叨光** T'au kwang, inordinately desirous of your light or countenance;—these expressions all imply gratitude and self-abasement. **叨濫** T'au lan, my covetousness is insatiable; I am inundated with your presents. **叨蒙** T'au mung, and **叨沐** T'au mūh, are used to express thankfulness for undeserved benefits conferred. **叨忝** T'au t'ēu, or **叨辱** T'au jūh, I am ashamed of being so covetous of your kindness.

叨 From heart and knife. The mind cut or pierced;

the appearance of grief and sorrow. **心焉切切** Sin yen t'au t'au, the heart indeed was much grieved.

舠 From boat and knife or sword. A small boat in shape resembling a sword. Three hundred **斛** Hwá, are called T'au.

吽 號吽 Haou t'au, the noise of bitter weeping. **噉** Keaou t'au, the incessant weeping of children.

桃 The peach. Name of a river. A surname. **核桃** Heh t'au, the walnut. **舍桃** Han t'au, or **櫻桃** Ying t'au, a cherry. **扁桃** Pēn t'au, the flat peach. **哈密桃** Hō melh t'au, the honey peach, an oval species of peach much esteemed. **桃花** T'au hwa, the peach flower. **桃氏** T'au she, a maker of swords. **桃樹** T'au shoo, the peach tree. **桃子** T'au tsze, a peach. **桃仁** T'au jin, almonds, or rather the kernels of peach stones.

眺 A cave or pit in a field.

討 From words and a measure or rule. To direct; to investigate; to scrutinize; to excite or stir up; to bring upon

one's-self; to rail; to eject; to mix; to put away; to kill. The name of an office. **探討** T'an t'au, to try to find out; to explore; to search for. **自討** Tszē t'au, to interrogate one's-self; to bring evils on one's-self. **討賬** T'au chang, to ask for a debt owing to one. **自討苦喫** Tszē t'au kh'oo k'eih, to bring trouble upon one's-self. **討賞** T'au shang, to solicit a reward for being the bearer of good tidings. **討厭** T'au yen, to dislike; to bring upon one's-self dislike.

逃 From to go and outside. To run away,—as a criminal does; to abscond. **逃走** T'au tsow, to run off. **逃亡** T'au wang, run away and lost. **逃人** T'au jin, a runaway; a fugitive. **逃躲** T'au to, **逃避** T'au pe, or **逃匿** T'au neih, to run away and hide one's-self; to abscond.

鞞 A sort of drum, that is twirled backwards and forwards on a handle, whilst two suspended balls strike against each end—a child's toy.

悖 From heart and the sound of *laving out*. An ebullition of joy; indulgence; excess;

excessive length of time; doubt; suspicion; to store up. **悖悖不歸** T'au t'au pūh kwei, remained long without returning. **悖心** T'au sin, vicious appetite.

滔 From water and the sound of *clashing*. Water flowing with rapidity; water gradually rising higher and higher. **滔天** T'au t'ēn, rose high as heaven,—said of the waters of the deluge.

鞞 A case or covering for a bow; a clothing for the arm; a sheath or case for a sword; a kind of case or cover for a wooden pillow; wide; broad; equitable. **六鞞** Lūh t'au, the name of certain ancient books; rules or plans such as they contain. **鞞畧** T'au lēō, plans; rules; modes of proceeding; certain military rules.

裯 Read Ch'ow and T'au. From garments and to go round. The sleeves of garments; garments to absorb the perspiration.

網 From silk and going round. To wind as on a clue or ball of silk; to wrap round as a bundle of sticks; to bind; to fasten round; to shake the head.

甌 An earthen vessel. Now read Yaou, in the sense of T'au, or **陶** Yaou, a furnace for burning earthen ware.

喙 Many words; much talk; stories going and coming; the indistinct prattle of a child; to roar out; to supplicate or imprecate.

淘 From water and an earthen vessel. The scouring noise made when washing rice, the sound of a torrent; to stir about; to excite. **淘河** T'au ho, the name of a bird. **淘米** T'au me, to scour rice. **淘沙** T'au sha, or **淘汰** T'au t'aa, to scour and sift sand and rubbish, for the sake of finding pieces of metal or silver. **淘淘** T'au t'au, the flowing of water. **淘淨** T'au tsing, to wash clean; to purge.

綯 To twist a cord or rope; a string, or cord.

萄 **蒲萄** P'oo t'au, the grape. The name of a palace. **萄藤** T'au t'ang, the vine. **蒲萄酒** P'oo t'au tsew, wine made from the grape. P'oo is thus written **葡**.

醜 **醜醜** Maou t'au, a drunken appearance.

陶 A potter's furnace; a hill thought to resemble a furnace; the hill where the ancient king **堯** Yaou is said to have dwelt, and hence he is called **陶唐氏** T'au t'ang she. Earthen ware; to melt; to expand; to excite; to stir up; to exhilarate; the first emotions of joy; to transform; to rectify; to cherish, or foster. Used to denote—the grape; and for the following. **鬱陶** Yü t'au, mournful thought; a pleasing melancholy. **櫻桃** Ying t'au, cherries and grapes. **燒瓦陶** Shao wa t'au, a furnace for burning earthen ware. Occurs read Yaou. **陶正** T'au ching, the name of an office. **陶人** T'au jin, a potter.

鞫 From leather and a furnace. A drum. **鞫鞫** Kaou t'au, an officer of celebrity.

檮 A broken stunted piece of wood; the name of an historian; the name of a certain auspicious quadruped; and of a plant; a stupid foolish appearance; to pierce; a coffin. **檮杌** T'au wü, a stupid fellow.

濤 Large waves; billows; waves dashing upon the

shore; angry billows. **波濤** Po t'au, waves beating and urged on by succeeding waves.

條 From silk and **條** T'eaou, a string, abbreviated. Silk threads hanging down as an ornament; a fringe. **絲條** Sze t'au, silk fringe. **打條** Ta t'au, to twist three fold threads.

套 From great and long. Large and wide; that which is put outside over something else, as a case or external covering; any thing superadded; a snare; particles or phrases of general application. Name of a place.

活套 Hwó t'au, or **通套** Tung t'au, of general application; what will fit anything. **書套** Shoo t'au, or **封套** Fung t'au, envelope or case for a letter or books. **字面套** T'sze m'een t'au yung, phrases of general use may be inserted in different places. **河套** Hó t'au, a region beyond the Yellow River. See Ho. **不落套** P'uh lö t'au, not to fall

into a snare; to avoid any trap or intrigue laid for one by designing people. **脫套** T'ò t'au, to throw off the trappings of custom, and the general usage of worldly people,—to regulate one's conduct more by reason than the usage of the day or the fashion. **套衣** T'au e, or **外套** Wae t'au, large garments that are put on over others. **套箱** T'au seang, a wooden case or box that goes outside another box. **套用舊文** T'au yung kew wán, to imitate ancient writings,—as a case is made to fit.

饕 From to roar out and food. To be gluttonous; to eat and drink voraciously, or to be greedy of money; rapacious. **饕餮陋習誠爲可恥** T'au t'èe low seih ch'ing wei kh'ò ch'e, rapacity, gluttony, and low practices, are indeed things to be ashamed of. **饕餮** T'au and t'èe, are distinguished from each others; T'au denotes sometimes avarice, and T'èe, gluttony.

TE.

地 The earth; a place; the ground or seat of. **天地**

萬物 T'een te wan wü, heaven, earth, and all things. **皇**

天后地 Hwang t'een how te, Imperial heaven and Queen earth. 射地球 Sbay te kh'ew, a kind of ball at which soldier's shoot an arrow when at full gallop. 中國的地方 Chung kwó teih te fang, a place belonging to China; Chinese territory. 本地 Pun te, native place or district, in contradistinction from 外江 Wae k'ang, another province. 本地人 Pun te jin, a native of a place. 本地話 Pun te hwa, the dialect of a place. 田地 T'een te, fields; cultivated land; state of things. 地氈 Te chen, or 地毯 Te chen, a carpet. 地衣 Te e, a kind of lichen or moss that grows on the ground; called also 仰天皮 Yang t'een p'e, the skin that looks up to heaven. 地方 Te fang, a place; a territory; country; space. 地輿圖形 Te yu t'oo hing, a map of China or the world, on a large scale. 地球 Te kh'ew, a globe representing the world; the terrestrial globe. 地理 Te le, geography. 地理圖 Te le t'oo, a map. 地保 Te paou, a constable of a single street.

圮 To throw down; to subvert; to cast in ruins; to

destroy; to ruin.

氏 From to descend and a line denoting the ground. Reaching to the ground; low; mean; radical; fundamental; to revert or come to again; to arrive at. The name of a star; to pass the night. 根氏 Kán te, the root of a tree. 回氏 Hwuy te, the god of ink. 氏人 Te jin, the name of a foreign state. 氏首 Te show, to hang down the head.

底 From below and an overhanging shelter. To dwell at the foot of a mountain; to be set down; low; the bottom of; to arrive at and to stop; only; mean; menial. In the books of the 宋 Sung dynasty, used for the modern 的 Teih, and also in the Poetry of the T'ang dynasty. 無根底 Woo kán te, no root; no foundation. 鞋底 Heae te, the sole of a shoe. 小底 Seaou te, a term by which menial servants designate themselves. 方底 Fang te, a bag for containing books. 無底 Weo te, bottomless. 底住 Te choo, the name of a hill; also a pillar, literally or figuratively. 底下 Te h'ea, down below; mean. 底下的人 Te h'ea teih jin, inferior people. 底石 Te shih,

a foundation stone; literally or figuratively. 底定 Te ting, to repress; a fallacious place. 底地 Te te, the centre of the earth.

低 From man and low. Low; to bend down; to droop; to hang down; mean. 高低低 Kaou kaou, te te, very high and very low. 太低 T'ae te, too low. 價錢低 K'ea ts'een te, a low price. 低頭 Te t'ow, to hang down the head. 低回 Te hwuy, to hang the head and revolve in the mind. 低着头 Te ch'ow, hung down his head. 低低說道 Te te shw'ó taou, said in a low voice.

低 From heart and low. Low spirited; grieved; sorry.

抵 From hand and to reach down to. To arrive at; to rush against; to sustain or bear opposition; to bear what one deserves; to throw from one; to slap or strike. 不抵錢 P'uh t'ets'een, not worth any money. 抵賬 Te chang, to settle an account, by giving the value of what is due in some commodity instead of money; used also for paying a debt. 抵省城 Te s'ang ch'ing, arrived at the provincial city. 抵掌 Te chang, to strike or clap one's hands. 抵

几 Te ke, to slap the table,—as when conversing with warmth. 抵命 Te ming, to forfeit one's life. 抵銷 Te seaou, to make the payment compensation, or pay an equivalent and settle the affair. 抵塞 Te seh, to stop up and oppose; to evade an accusation. 大抵 Ta te, or 大底 Ta te, generally speaking. 角抵 K'èo te, to oppose horns to each other; to push to measure one's strength with others. 相抵 S'iang te, to rush together as in battle. 抵罪 Te tsuy, to make amends for one's fault or crimes. 抵擋 Te tang, to oppose. 抵對 Te tuy, to give an equivalent for. 抵牾 Te woo, to place a guard or prop against, either morally or physically.

抵 From wood and the lower part. The root of trees or plants. 深根固抵 Shin kán koo te, a deep firm root.

疝 Te or Che. From disease and downward. A kind of stoppage of the bowels.

眈 From eye and to bend down. To look at; the appearance of looking down upon.

砥 Te or Che, a whetstone or grindstone; even; level.

See Che.

羝 A male sheep; a ram; a he-goat; a buck. **羝觸** Te chüh, to push with the horns; to gore.

舩 From a *boat* and to *rush against*. **舩艦** Te tang, a particular sort of war boat.

觥 From *horn* and *cow*, and to *rush against*. To push with the horns; to gore; to strive to oppose. Read Che, a certain drinking vessel. **觥戲** Te he, a kind of play in which people try their comparative strength, a sort of wrestling. **觥排異端** Te p'ae e twan, to oppose false doctrines. **觥隈** Te wei, to push against the shore.

詆 From *words* and to *attack*. To vilify; to attack a person's reputation; to slander, to accuse falsely. Read Teih, crafty; artful. **醜詆** Ch'ow te, shameful slanders. **詆毀** Te hwuy, or **詆謗** Te p'ang, to slander; to vilify; detraction.

邸 From a *place* and to *go to*. The place to which all people of rank, kings, princes, and nobles repair; the residence of the court; apartments for the resi-

dence of such visitors; in modern use, any lodging house for travellers. Also that which extends to the ground; radical; at the bottom; fundamental; a sort of screen; to rush against. A surname. **邸報** Te paou, or **邸抄** Te ch'au, the Peking gazette, issued by government.

弟 To bind with leather straps twining round, and rising from the bottom to the top; hence,—degrees; successive steps; an order of succession; a junior brother; and to perform the duties of one.

兄弟 Heung te, an elder and a younger brother; brothers.

子弟 Tsze te, sons and younger brothers,—will become **父兄** Foo heung, fathers and elder brothers.

娣 The younger of two sisters. **娣婦** Sze foo, an elder brother's wife. **娣婦** Te foo, a younger brother's wife.

悌 From *heart* and a *younger brother*. To behave with the dutiful feelings becoming a younger brother.

第 From *bamboos* and *straps* of leather wound round in ascending order, like a screw. A consecutive series; forms the ordinal numbers; a literary degree; a mansion. Used as a par-

tile; but; only. A surname. **得第** Teh te, to obtain a higher degree. **不第** Püh te, not chosen to the higher degrees.

次第 Ts'ze te, following in succession; placed in order.

There are **四曾** Sze tsäng, four degrees of rank; viz. **秀才** Sew-ts'ae, **舉人** Ken-jin, **進士** Tsin-eze, and **翰林** Han-lin. To attain the first is expressed by **進** Tsin; the second and third by **中** Chung, and the highest by **點** Tien.

第三回 Te san hwuy, the third section. **第一等的** Te yih tang teih, of the first order or class of the best sort.

第宅 Te tseh, a mansion,—originally granted to noblemen, and where there were guards placed in order. **第二** Te urh, the second.

第 A surname. The name of a plant.

帝 The appellation of one who judges the world, or of one who rules over the nations; an epithet of respect and honour,—applied to one who rules as a lord or sovereign; an Emperor; an independent monarch; celestial virtue. **五帝**

Woo te, five ancient Emperors,—also the god of heaven, and the gods of the four seasons. The name of a star; the name of a place. **皇帝王** Hwang, te, wang, according to some, express three degrees of sovereign rule, of which Hwang is the highest; Te, the second; and Wang, the lowest. Hwang-te, is a common appellation of the Emperor of China. **上帝** Shang-te, the highest sovereign; the Supreme Ruler; Heaven, or **天之神** Tien che shin, the God of heaven; or according to others,—all the gods of heaven collectively. **帝王** Te wang, a sovereign potentate.

倬 To raise up. Read Te, feeble; weak.

遞 To change; to alter; for; in place of; instead of; to pass from hand to hand; to transmit. Read Tai, to wind round. **更遞** Käng te, or **遞更** To

käng, to pass alternately from one to another; to change and revolve as the seasons. **長遞** Ch'ang te, to go far off and not return. **迢遞** T'eaou te, remote; distant; to remain far off.

傳遞 Ch'uen te, or **驛遞** Yih te, to transmit from hand to hand;—as letters or despatches,

遞鐘 Te chung, a certain stringed instrument. 遞稟 Te pin, to present a petition for another person. 遞書 Te shoo, to transmit a letter. 遞相 Te s'ang, mutually; alternately.

帶 Talents surpassing the rest of mankind.

蝶 Read Te and Tae. From a zone and insects. The name of certain insects, of which it is imagined, the rainbow is composed; hence used for the rainbow.

杖 From wood or a tree and large. The appearance of a tree; a tree standing alone; luxuriant. The second form occurs, but is erroneous,—applied to eminent men, and to brothers living in harmony.

T'E.

提 To advance with difficulty.

提 To split or tear open.

堤 To stop or fill up with earth; a bank or dike raised against water; to guard or raise a barrier against; to di-

vide land by dikes. A thing fixed or placed steadily on its base. The name of a place. 長堤 Ch'ang t'e, a long bank. Read Kwei, 沐堤 M'uh kwei, the name of a state. 堤岸 Te ngan, the bank of a stream, river or canal. 堤底 T'e te, the bottom of a dike or bank.

提 From hand and the sun on the meridian. To lift as high as the zone or girdle; to lift up; to take or bring up; to bring before a magistrate; to throw from one; the name of a drum. Read She, the gathering together of a flock. 菩提 P'oo t'e, in the dialect of the Buddhists means correct principles. 九門提督 Kew mun t'e t'uh, the commander of the nine gates of Peking, he is a civil officer and commander of the forces about the capital. 孩提 Hae t'e, a child. 招提 Ch'au t'e, dwellings or dormitories of the Buddha priests.

耳提面命 Urh t'e m'een ming, to introduce to a person's hearing; and to command him, —to instruct with authority.

提督學政 T'e t'uh h'eo ching, is the first literary officer in the province, and has a certain control in the army on spe-

cial occasions. 提住 T'e ch'oo, to seize fast hold of. 提防 T'e fang, to provide defence against. 提刑 T'e hing, a criminal judge. 提携 T'e he, or 提挈 T'e k'ie, to raise up and support; to lift up and carry—as a child. 提起 T'e kh'e, to bring up—as in conversation; to introduce a subject. 提督總兵官 T'e t'uh tsung ping kwan, a general officer of high rank both in the army and navy. 提審 T'e shin, or 提究 T'e kew, to bring up to trial; to bring forward to a judicial examination. 提督 T'e t'uh, a general officer of the navy, and also of the army; at Canton there are two, one in each department, they are at the head, and are entitled 大人 Ta-jin. 提拔 T'e pä, to fly about joyfully.

醞 Clear, pure wine; a red sort of wine. 醞翻 T'e woo, a thick cream-like rich liquor, which yet oozes through every vessel except a calabash or an egg-shell; it is used figuratively for the munificent disposition of Buddha.

噤 The name of a place.

題 The forehead; the head; the conspicuous part; the

title of a book; a theme; the name of a country, and of a district; to bring forward to notice; to praise; to write poetry; to subscribe money. 品題 P'in t'e, to discuss the merits of a person; to praise. 雕題 Te'au t'e, an appellation of the inhabitants of Cochín-china, who in ancient times marked their foreheads with red and other colours. 簽題 Ts'een t'e, to subscribe to any public work. 題起 T'e kh'e, to introduce a subject. 題目 T'e m'uh, a theme or text on which to compose an essay; figuratively used for the authority granted him by his superiors on which he grounds his proceedings. A man who can claim a governor's authority for what he does is said to have a 大題目 Ta t'e m'uh, a great theme. 題詩 T'e she, to compose verses.

鞮 Leather shoes. The name of a place; and of a person. A surname. 絡鞮 Ló t'e, a kind of greave that comes up the leg.

鷓 The name of a bird.

騏 Kh'euě t'e, a fine young horse. 騏茲

T'e ts'ze, the name of a place.
剃 To shave off the hair.
剃 燠衣剃面 Heuen e t'e m'ien, to warm garments and shave the face. **剃頭** T'e t'ow, to shave the head, in the manner of the Chinese; a custom introduced by the reigning family. **剃頭舖** T'e t'ow p'oo, a barber's shop. **剃鬚** T'e seu, to shave the beard. **剃鬚刀** T'e seu taou, a razor. **剃眉** T'e mei, to shave the eye-brows; it expresses either dressing them so as to resemble the segment of a circle, like a new moon, or shaving off entirely the hair of the eye-brows, and painting a black curve line in its stead. **剃** T'e, though in general use, is a vulgar corruption of **鬚** T'e.
涕 From water and successive. Drops of water falling in succession from the eyes; tears; to shed tears.
涕 The name of a bamboo, and of a certain diagram used in divination. The second form is otherwise read E. **泣涕** Keih t'e, to weep; to cry.
梯 From wood and steps. Wooden steps; a ladder; the steps or means which lead to some end. **雲梯** Yun t'e, cloud ladder; i. e. a scaling lad-

der; used figuratively for high literary degrees. **上雲梯** Shang yun t'e, to ascend the cloud-ladder; to be promoted to higher literary degrees.
綈 A thick species of silk; formerly used in giving presents.
稊 A noxious grass; a kind of tare. **稊米** T'e me, a species of small wheat.
蒨 The appearance of grasses and other plants first budding forth. Read E, to cut down plants.
啼 To bewail with cries and tears; the crowing of a cock; the note of a bird. **哭啼啼** Kh'uh kh'uh t'e t'e, weeping and lamentation. **啼哭** T'e kh'uh, to bewail and weep.
滴 A drop of water; to ooze out by drops; to drip.
禘 Certain royal sacrifices; royal ancestors.

掃 T'e and T'eě, to put from one; to grasp with the hand. Read Ch'a, a kind of open comb for scratching the head.
締 An indissoluble knot; closely shut.
蒂 The stem of a plant, that by which fruit hangs; figuratively that which has no root; unfounded. Read Tae, the roots of plants.
蒂芥 T'e kene, small thorns or bones; trifles.
諦 From words and a ruler. To examine into; to judge.
四諦 Sze t'e, four t'e, the diseases of old age; an assemblage of relations and an accumulation of wealth; ruin and annihilation; the practice of virtue.
諦於心 T'e yu sin, to examine in the mind; to study what one hears.
蹄 The foot or hoof of a quadruped; to kick as a horse. **馬不蹄齧** Ma p'uh t'e n'ë, a horse that does not kick nor bite.
匱 **匱** P'ien t'e, thin; flat.

唬 To cry out.
瞞 To view; to spy; to look; fatigued with looking; to exhibit or manifest.
噫 To sneeze. Read Ch'e, a stoppage; an interruption. Occurs written without mouth by the side. **悟** 解氣也. Woo keue k'e yay, to emit breath or wind by starts. **氣噴鼻也** Kh'e p'un pe yay, to expel the breath through the nose. **嚏** T'e, **噴嚏** P'un t'e, or **打噴嚏** Ta p'un t'e, to sneeze. **嚏** Kew t'e, to sneeze from disease or cold.
髭鬚 False hair; a false tail.
替 To annul or reject one, and put another instead of; for; instead, or in behalf of; to, or the sign of the dative case. **無替** Woo t'e, without failure or change. **替他說** T'e ta

shwō, speak to him. 替我
T'e wo, for me.

折 Commonly read Chē, to
break asunder. Read T'e,
easy and tranquil state of mind.

體 From bones and full of.
A body; the human body;
the body of any animal;
what is real; substantial;
decorous; decent; to real-
ize; to give body or effect
to; to embody or make
exist in action, the bene-
volent purposes formed
in another person's mind.
Occurs in the sense of—to
divide. 一體 Yih t'e,

one body—the whole number;
all concerned. 不合體式
Pūh hō t'e shih, wanting in de-
corum,—applied to style—not
comporting with the elegance
and dignity required in state
documents. 身體平安
Shin t'e p'ing ngan, the person
enjoying health and comfort.

失體 Shih t'e, to act unbecom-
ing one's dignity or place in
society. 無體 Woo t'e, no
respectability. 體行 T'e hing,

to carry into effect; to reduce
to practice. 體諒 T'e lēang,
or 體惜 T'e seh, considerate
respecting other persons in their
circumstances. 體面 T'e

mēen, substantial face; decor-
ous appearance; respectable in
person or action. 體恤 T'e

seüh, to compassionate. 體式
T'e shih, forms of official dig-
nity and propriety; decorum.
體道 T'e t'au, to act accord-
ing to right reason. 體帖
T'e t'ē, to accord or yield to
the feelings of other people; to
accommodate. 四體 Sze t'ē,
or 四支 Sze che, the upper
and lower extremities; the hands
and feet. 體全完 T'e ts'euen

wan, the body complete or per-
fect; an animal without blemish,
—proper to be used in sacrifice.
體用 T'e yung, the first word
denotes possessing capacity, and
Yung, denotes exercising it.

薙 To eradicate or burn grass
and wild herbs. Read Se,
to shave the head of a child.
Read Ch'e, the name of a plant.

TEAOU.

刁 Originally the same as
the 刀 Taou, a knife;

altered in later times to distin-
guish it. It is much used in a

bad sense, not noticed by the
Dictionaries, denoting perverse;
restless; violent; ungovernable;
wicked; artful; encroaching. 恃
刁 She teau, to assume in a
violent obstinate manner. 刁
惡 Teau ngō, wicked; bad;
malignant. 刁抗 Teau k'ang,
perverse; obstinate; unruly. 刁
蠻 Teau man, barbarous; bois-
terous; unruly. 刁登 Teau
tāng, intractable; stubborn; per-
verse.

刁 To cut or break asunder.

刁 To gather in the corn.

召 Read Cháu, or Teau,
to call upon, with autho-
rity; to summon; to cite to ap-
pear; applicable only to superi-
ors requiring the attendance of
inferiors. Read Shaou, the name
of a city. A surname. 以手
日招以言日召 E show
yuě ch'au, e'yeu yuě teau, to
summon with the hand is called
Ch'au, by words is called Teau.

召臣 Teau ch'in, summons
his ministers to attend. 召見
Teau k'ēn, to summon to one's
presence. 召他來 Teau
t'ā lae, call him here. 召不
到 Teau pūh taou, not to ap-
pear on being summoned.

貂 An animal,—said by the
Chinese, to be of the mus
species; the skin of which
is used to ornament caps.

貂 A surname. 太平貂
T'ao p'ing teau, the seal.

貂鼠皮 Teau shoo
p'e, the martin skin. 貂鼠
Teau shoo, the martin.

剝 To pare or scrape off.

剝 To work or operate on
stones; to polish composi-
tion. See below.

凋 Partially injured; injured
and falling like the leaves
of trees; the marks of injury,
strength exhausted. 凋卸
Teau s'ay, or 凋落 Teau
lō, the falling leaves or flowers.
凋瘁 Teau tsuy, debilitated,
enervated.

彫 To carve; to embellish by
cutting or carving; to be
cut or fall to pieces. Occ-
urs in the names of dif-
ferent plants. 阜彫
T'au teau, to fade soon.

彫 經冬不彫 King tung
pūh teau, to pass the winter
without casting the leaves,—an
evergreen. 彫落 Teau lō,
to fall, as withered leaves. 彫
零 Teau ling, to fall here and
there; to lie apart. 彫屬

Teaou le, to exert care and attention. 彫鏤 Teaou tseuen, to cut; to engrave.

瑠 To work stones. One says, the name of a valuable stone; to carve; to cut.

調 To mix; to blend; to adjust in proper proportions; to take care of and regulate; to nurse. A tune for a song, or for reciting sacred books; vulgarly called 腔 Kh'ang. 歌曲調 Ko k'e'ih teaou, a song tune. 一調 Yih teaou, all harmonizing; a tone. 調治 Teaou ch'e, to attend to; to cure, as a doctor; to arrange; to put to rights. 調處 Teaou eh'oo, to arrange; to manage.

調絃 Teaou h'een, to adjust or tune instruments. 調和 Teaou ho, to pacify; to cause harmony amongst persons. 調養 Teaou yang, to nurse one's health. 調劑盡善 Teaou ts'e tsin shin, to adjust with great perfection. 調變 Teaou se'e, to cause to harmonize. 調停 Teaou t'ing, to settle; to set an affair at rest.

雕 The name of a bird; a kind of hawk; a buzzard; to carve. Name of an office, and of a country. A man's name. A surname.

雕雕 Teaou teaou, clear;

splendid. 雕豕 Teaou ch'ö, to cut and carve.

弔 From a hand grasping a bow; because in ancient times, before coffins were used and rites of sepulture instituted, bows were used to shoot the beasts which attacked the corpse; to ask respecting death, to mourn and weep for the dead; to wound or be wounded in the feelings. A species of dragon. Read Teih, to reach or extend to; to remove; to take. 弔案 Teaou ngan, to search out, and bring up any case in law. 弔移巢穴 Teaou e ch'au heu'e, to remove the nest, the persons concealed. 弔生 Teaou shing, to feel for the distresses of the living. 弔死 Teaou sze, to mourn for the dead. 弔議單 Teaou e tan, to take or procure as by authority of government; an agreement or bond.

俛 俛當 Teaou tang, not constant; unusual.

掉 To move; to agitate; to shake; to rectify. 掉磬 Teaou k'ing, to agitate a sonorous stone; to cause to clash against. 掉臂 Teaou pe, to swagger with the arms. 掉舌 Teaou sh'eh, to shake the tongue; to talk much. 掉頭 Teaou t'ow, to

shake the head—to be careless about.

掉 掉堯 Teaou keaou, standing on a high and dangerous eminence.

釣 To fish; to make this a means of obtaining that; used in a metaphorical sense; to take. A surname. 釣譽 Teaou yu, to fish for praise. 釣魚 Teaou yu, to fish; angle.

窵 From a cavern and a bird. In a deep profound recess. To sell grain. 糶 Teih, is to buy grain. A surname. 出糶 Ch'uh teaou, to sell or send forth grain.

僱 Standing alone.

any communication. 迢迢 Teaou t'eaou, a lofty appearance; high.

髻 The tuft or lock of hair that hangs down from a child's head; young.

齟 The period of changing the teeth; children they say, at eight months begin to have teeth; and at eight years change them.

佻 Appearance of walking alone; slender; weak; unable to bear the fatigue of travelling; to steal; to assume levity of deportment. Also read T'eaou, in the same sense. Read Yaou, slow; servile. In some parts, used to express to hang above the table.

窵 From a cavern and a bird. In a deep profound recess. To sell grain. 糶 Teih, is to buy grain. A surname. 出糶 Ch'uh teaou, to sell or send forth grain.

僱 Standing alone.

筓 筓箒 Teaou chow, a kind of broom; a besom.

苜 苜蓿 of certain reeds, of the reeds brooms are made. In this sense the following also is used.

苜 Name of a certain plant, used as a black dye for hair. The name of a river. Otherwise read Shaou. See the preceding. 苜苜 T'eaou t'eaou, a high, lofty appearance.

迢 迢遯 Teaou te, removed far off, and without

Commonly used to denote carrying on the shoulders; to stir; to take; to take out from; to select; to excite; to work about; to give trouble and annoyance; to seduce by levity of speech or behaviour. Name of a certain utensil. 輕挑 Kh'ing t'eaou, contemptible levity of conduct.

輕挑 Kh'ing t'eaou, le-vity and dissipation; profligacy;—this sense is controverted.

Mournful; sorry.

挑戰 T'eaou chen, to stir up wars. **挑羹** T'eaou kang, a spoon. **挑弄** T'eaou lung, to stir up to mischief. **挑選** T'eaou seuen, to select; to choose from amongst many as officers. **挑說** T'eaou so, or **挑撥** T'eaou p'ö, to sow discord; to excite; to mischief. **挑担的** T'eaou tan telh, or **挑夫** T'eaou foo, a bearer of burdens. **挑達** T'eaou t'ä, volatile and dissipated,—applied to young people. **挑取** T'eaou ts'eu, to take or scrape out, as marrow from a bone. **挑動** T'eaou tung, to agitate; to disturb, as men's minds. **挑燈** T'eaou t'ang, to raise the wick of a lamp. **挑敵** T'eaou telh, or **挑戰** T'eaou chen, to rouse an enemy; to provoke to fight. **挑引** T'eaou yin, to lead on to something evil.

眺 From eye and to divine. To look aslant; to peep; to look to a distance. **覘** Name of an elevated terrace. **眺望** T'eaou wang, to look to a distance, as in expectation of something.

窈 From a cavern and to divine. Deep; profound; retired; elegant appearance; fine; delicate. **窈窕** Yaou t'eaou,

beautiful; an epithet of admiration,—applied to beautiful women, to handsome men, to pleasing landscapes, and to elegant retired mansions.

挑 The number of threads which pass obliquely, or according to one, those that pass lengthwise; the appearance of long pieces of silk. Read Taou, variegated silk.

詭 To call or whisper to; to inveigle; to seduce; to wheedle; to allure; to decoy; libidinous enticement; seduction. **噉** Keaou t'eaou, cheerful, pleasing concord. **詭戲** T'eaou he, or **詭弄** T'eaou lung, to seduce to lewdness.

詭 To call to, and endeavour to seduce.

跳 To walk; to go; to leap; to skip; to overpass. **跳牆** T'eaou ts'ëang, to leap over a wall. **跳躍** T'eaou yō, to skip; to leap—as with joy. **跳下來** T'eaou hëa lae, to leap down. **跳粉牆** T'eaou fun ts'ëang, to leap over a whitened wall,—implies intruding on the apartments of the females.

頰 To hang down the head; to sculk; to run away; to look furtively; to visit the court, or have an audience of the Emperor.

蝸 Name of an insect; a sort of cricket.

條 A small twig; a branch proceeding from a branch; long and slender; string or line. Name of a wood; and of a nation. A surname; divisions of; items. **幾條** Ke t'eaou, several divisions of. **一條** Yih t'eaou, one item; one division of. **幾條** Ke t'eaou shing, several cords. **條鬯** T'eaou ch'ang, refers to the exuberance and wide spreading influences of nature. **條然** T'eaou jen, a rustling sound; a certain cry.

條理 T'eaou le, principles; precepts; rules of proceeding, as a cord to direct a net. **條例** T'eaou le, rules; laws of proceeding. **條條有理** T'eaou t'eaou yew le, every section or division—every part of the proceeding, was reasonable. **條達** T'eaou t'ä, a long sound; announced far off. **條凳** T'eaou t'ang, a piece of plank

with feet to sit on.

蓀 A certain bamboo utensil; a kind of basket; grain budding up.

條 A certain long small fish.

條 The reins of a bridle.

條 To remove the tablets of ancestors from one temple to another.

條 The appearance of fruit hanging pendant from a tree or shrub.

條 A certain instrument of husbandry.

條 An instrument of husbandry; a kind of bamboo basket.

TEAY.

爹 Read Teay, and To, an appellation by which children address their fathers,

particularly in the north of China. **老爹** Laou teay, or **阿爹** O teay, venerable father.

爹爹 Teay teay, daddy,—a child's way of expressing father.

TEE.

瓜 一个小品种的瓜; 一个年轻的瓜。瓜 瓜 Kwa tē, 一个大的和一个小的瓜; 比喻性的孩子们和孙子们从同一个父母。

眈 从 eye 和 to lose. To look aslant as if one had lost some time; to make signs with the eyes.

跌 从 foot 和 to miss or lose. To slip the foot; to pass over; to move rapidly and unceremoniously. 打跌 Ta tē, to slip; to fall. 跌在地 下 Tē tsae te hēa, to fall down upon the ground. 跌足 Tē tsūh, to stamp with the foot, or throw one's-self back in a chair when vexed and completely at a loss what to do. 跌倒 Tē taou, to fall over.

鞅 Read Tē, and Yih, to rush forward; to rush out in each direction, as war carriages upon an enemy; to overflow; to spread out; to diverge; to rush over; abrupt; sudden; to invade or encroach upon; rota-

tory motion.

迭 从 to go 和 to lose. Alternate change; alternation; reciprocation; for; instead of; in the place. Used for the preceding; and to denote ease; indulgence. 迭运 Tē yun, circular motion; alternate rotation. 迭用 Tē yung, alternate use of.

占 从 to divine, and the mouth. To observe prognostics for the purpose of foretelling good or evil; to divine; to cast lots; to observe; to look towards; to wait. Read Chén, to usurp; to seize; to possess; to possess firmly. See Chen.

咕 Chē or Tē, to taste; to drink; a small appearance. 咕囁 Chē shē, the sound of whispering into the ear. According to one writer, loquacity.

吼 吼 Tē tow, verbosity.

垤 High land. Read Teh, or Chih, an ant's hill.

絰 Pieces of coarse white cloth worn round the head, and round the waist,—as mourning.

耄 从 old 和 very. A person eighty years of age, whose face assumes a rusty iron-like colour; some say, the age of seventy, is expressed by Tē.

凜 Cold.

爽 爽 Hā tē, struck with the cold.

喋 喋 Loquacity and fluency of speech; the appearance of blood flowing; or according to some, to drink or taste blood when taking an oath.

堞 A parapet; to fortify with a parapet; the parapet with its aperture; the Chinese denominate it, a woman's wall.

懔 Appearance of thoughtfulness and fear. Read Hē, also in the same sense. Occurs denoting tranquil; still.

懔 懔 Tē tē, danger and apprehension.

掇 Read Tē, Sē, and Shē, to take or grasp hold of; to take up.

蝶 蝴蝶 Hoo tē, a butterfly. 蛺蝶 Kē tē, butterflies and other flying insects.

碟 A common character denoting—a plate. 碗碟

wan tē, a round bowl and a plate; a plate.

疊 疊 To pile one thing on another; to complicate with many folds; to reiterate; struck with fear and apprehension. The name of a particular kind of cloth. A man's name.

重 重疊疊 Chung chung tē tē, reiterated over and over again.

擡 擡 To suspend or hang up; to arrange; to lay out; to receive and prepare; to collect together. 打擡 Ta tē, to put in order and make ready. 掛擡 Kwa tē, to hang up in order.

褶 Plaits or folds of garments, or those that have lining. Also read Sēh, and applied to a sort of riding pantaloons.

凸 Protuberant; rising high; jutting out; a hillock; convex. Otherwise read Tūh.

懔 Tē or Chae, disquietude and uneasiness of mind.

T'EE.

帖 Certain scrolls of silk with writing on them; a

written document or label; a piece of poetry. T'ee, applies to any short written paper, as a visiting card; a petition; a copy head. 法帖 Fa t'ee, a copy head, a specimen of good writing. 單帖 Tau t'ee, a card of one fold of paper. 全帖 Ts'euen t'ee, a card of many folds of paper. 稟帖 Pin t'ee, a petition. 諭帖 Yu t'ee, a government order. 卷帖 Keuen t'ee, a written scroll. 試帖 She t'ee, to be examined in writing verses. 妥帖 To t'ee, fixed; settled. 名帖 Ming t'ee, or 拜帖 Pae t'ee, a card with one's name on it. 白頭帖子 Peh t'ow t'ee tsze, or 匿名揭帖 Neih ming kee t'ee, an anonymous placard.

帖 To yield willing obedience or submission to; to be still, and quiet; resigned. 帖服 T'ee fuh, willingly submissive; resigned.

沾沾 T'ee t'ee, to adjust one's person; to arrange matters concerning one's self; self-gratified; pleased. Otherwise read T'een and Chen.

貼 To give something as a pledge; to attach to; to paste against. 粘貼 Chen t'ee, to paste to. 門上貼着 Mun shang t'ee chò, pasted up-

on, or over the door. 體貼 To t'ee, to accommodate one's self to other people's wishes, or interests. 貼近 T'ee kin, to attach or place near. 貼身 T'ee shin, to be attached to one's person, as a servant that is in constant attendance.

踏 To fall down; to trail the feet in walking.

鐵 A horse of a colour resembling iron; a sort of bay horse; used also for the following.

鐵 Iron, which they also designate 黑金 Heh kin, black metal. The name of a place; of a river; and of an animal. The name of a book. A surname.

老鐵 Laou t'ee, old and durable, said of persons or things. 鐵鉗 T'ee ch'eh, or 鐵鉗 T'ee keen, nippers; tongs; pincers; tweezers. 鐵鞭 T'ee p'een, an iron rod. 鐵心 T'ee sin, iron hearted; unfeeling. 鐵葉齧齧 T'ee yeh tseu yu, a plate of iron with teeth, a saw.

僭 僭佞 T'ee t'eh, slippery; artfully.

饕 饕餮 T'ao t'ee, greedy of food; gluttonous. 饕餮 T'ao t'ee, avaricious and gluttonous.

飢 Name of a monster found engraven on ancient vases.

餒 Name of a big-bellied vessel.

佃 T'een or T'een, to cultivate the ground; to plough; to catch wild animals; a certain kind of ancient carriage. 佃丁 T'een ting, 佃戶 T'een hoo, or 佃夫 T'een foo, each denotes a labouring husbandman; a peasant.

甸 The space of five hundred le around the court; certain divisions of land required to give to government so much grain, and three men for the army. To cultivate; to dress; to cause to start forth, and appear exposed to view.

蚶 螺蚶 Lo t'een, lackered and Japan ware inlaid with coloured shells.

鈿 鈿 From gold and arranged in order. Golden flowers; certain gold ornaments for a lady's head dress.

螺鈿 Lo t'een, an ornament made of, or like, a shell.

占 To observe prognostics for the purpose of foretelling good or evil; to divine. See Chen.

估 Chen or T'een. 估價 T'een tow, to treat lightly, or with contempt. Read Chen, to see; to look at. 今之教者呻其估畢 Kin

che keaou chay shiu kh'e chen peih, teachers, now-a-days, (merely) recite what they see in books, without understanding it themselves, or teaching it to their pupils.

刮 The broken edge of a knife; broken, as a utensil or precious stone having a part broken off. According to one it denotes — to cut, or hew.

坵 A kind of earthen stand placed between two pillars, on which cups were inverted at drinking parties in ancient times; a kind of screen, commonly called 屏風 P'ing fung, much used by the Chinese at a little distance from door-ways, they intercept the view whilst they admit a free passage round the two extreme edges of them; a kind of earthen stand in rooms for placing food on; stands placed in the corner of rooms were also so called. 土坵所以藏食物 T'oo t'een so e ts'ang shih wih, T'oo-t'een, a place in which to lay up eatables, a kind of cupboard.

店 To place under a cover; the place where goods are put. A shop; a stand; a victualing house or inn. 舖店 P'oo t'een, a shop. 高樓店 Kaou

low tēen, or 酒店 Tsew tēen, a house where wine is sold and victuals provided; a tavern where parties are given. 茶店 Ch'a tēen, a house where tea and cakes are sold. 洋貨店 Yang ho tēen, a shop which deals in foreign articles. 店家 Tēen k'ea, shopkeeper; a shopman. 客店 Kh'eh tēen, 歇店 Hēē tēen, or 邸店 Te tēen, a lodging house; an inn; a tavern.

掂 To try the weight of a thing with the hand.
故 故揉 Tēen to, to weigh a thing with the hand.
玷 A gem that is chipped or broken; spotted or stained; to chip or break; to disgrace one's self or one's connexions; Used also for the preceding. 玷玉 Tēen yūh, a stone slightly broken. 玷辱家門 Tēen jūh k'ea mun, to disgrace one's house or family.

點 A little black spot; a dot; a small quantity; to soil; to slur over; to blot out; to point or stop; to appoint by dotting a name; to mark with a point in order to shew the excellence of the composition; to point out and arrange; to light

a candle; to nod. 指點 Che tēen, to point out or shew what to do. 更點 Kāng tēen, a fifth of a night watch. 打點 Ta tēen, to make arrangements; to point out what to do; to sort; to recall to memory. 圈點 Kh'ueen tēen, round small circles put by the side of a line to denote the excellence of the writing. 星點 Sing tēen, the stars scattered in the heavens. 一點 Yih tēen, one dot; a little. 半點子 Pwan tēen tsze, half a dot; a very little. 點化 Tēen hwa, to point out the proper course to, and reform a person. 點檢 Tēen k'ea, or K'ea tēen, all duly and properly arranged. 翰林 Tēen han lin, to be appointed to the Han-lin or highest degree of literary rank in China. 點子牌 Tēen tsze p'ae, dotted gaming cards. See 紙 Che. 點頭 Tēen t'ow, to nod the head. 點燈 Tēen tāng, to light a lamp.

典 The seal character of this form, represents the records of the five ancient kings placed on a stand, as a mark of respect. (Shwō-wān.) A standard or classical work; a constant rule; a canon; to rule; to manage; to control; to put un-

der the care of another; to pawn, or mortgage. A surname. Read Tēen, to confer benefits. 經典 King tēen, classics and sacred books. 出典 Ch'ūh tēen, the person who mortgages his property. 典主 Tēen choo, the mortgage. 典章 Tēen chang, classical works. 典禮 Tēen ie, ritual of great national festivals. 典謨 Tēen moo, a collection of official documents. 典史 Tēen she, a kind of clerk. 典守 Tēen show, to have the control or keeping of. 典籍 Tēen tseih, books in general. 恩典 Ngān tēen, 盛典 Shing tēen, or 大典 Ta tēen, all express great favor; much kindness and bounty.

滇 Name of a lake; name of certain foreigners on the west, near the province of Yunnan; appearance of a large expanse of water; abundant.

瑱 Certain stones appended to the ears, or according to the term in Chinese, stuffed into the ear. The name of a stone. A man's name.

趨 To walk; to go; a slow going mule.

顛 To fall; to upset.

巔 The top of a hill; the summit of a mountain.

顛 The vertex; the top; the head; the forehead; to be subverted; to cast down from the top; used to denote—insanity. Name of a place. A surname. Devoted to one thing; to fill up. 白顛 Peh tēen, the white forehead of a horse.

顛末 Tēen mō, the beginning and the end. 顛仆 Tēen pūh, to fall down. 顛沛 Tēen p'ei, thrown into confusion,—as in the hurry of bustle. 顛倒 Tēen taou, to turn upside down; to invert the order of.

顛 Lofty and remote.

癲 A disease which upsets or subverts the understanding. Derangement; insanity; frantiness; madness; frantic; mad.

Applied to children, denotes—convulsions or fits;—is applied also to the falling sickness; insanity, as shewn by laughing, giggling, and joy, is expressed by 癲 Tēen; anger, rage, and fury, is expressed by 狂 Kh'wang. 小兒癲病 Seaou urh tēen ping, a child in convulsions. 風

癡 Fung t'een, foolish; insane.
癡狂 T'een kh'wang, madness generally.

殿 A large lofty hall; a palace; fixed; settled; the front of an army is called 殿. 殿 K'i'e; the rear is called 殿 T'een; which also expresses the rear scampering off when a defeat takes place. T'een, is used to denote an inferior degree of merit. 重殿 Chung t'een, a palace with front and back suits of apartments.

噉 噉辰 T'een he, to moan; to sigh.

墜 A hall or palace; the foundation of a palace; sediment; that which settles at the bottom of a liquid.

墊 To put down; to sink; to pay down or make up a sum of money. Read T'è, the name of a river; the name of a H'uen district in the province of Sze-ch'uen. 椅墊 E t'een, a cushion or kind of portable mattress for sitting on, which the Chinese carry about with them. 代墊 Tae t'een, to pay for another person. 墊賬 T'een chang, to pay a bill for goods purchased. 墊債 T'een chae, to pay a sum of money formerly borrowed. 墊錢 T'een ts'een, to pay money.

堦 To put bits of brick under a table, or anything else, in order to make it level.

T'ËEN.

天 From a line placed above great; that which is above and is great. (Lüh-shoo.) The highest; that which is resident above. To rule and keep in subjection the creatures below; heaven; used for the material heavens, the sky, and for a supreme and intelligent power which views human actions and thoughts, and which rewards or punishes individuals or nations, but which seems to want personality. There is a great variety of expression and confusion of idea connected with the word. Name of a star; of a particular divinity; of a hill; of a public court; of certain music, and of a plant. A surname. 天主 T'een choo, the Lord of heaven, was introduced by the Roman Catholic Missionaries, and is employed by them to express the Divine Being. The Christian religion, as taught by them, is now called 天主教 T'een choo keaou. T'een is used as a verb, to consider or regard as heaven. 民乃王所天 Min nae wang so t'een,

the people are considered as heaven by the king. 中天 Chung t'een, the middle ages of antiquity. 天厭棄之 T'een yen kh'a che, heaven rejected them,—the last of the sovereigns of Yuen, for their cruelty. 天朝 T'een ch'au, the celestial empire, China. 天池 T'een ch'e, name of a hill; part of the thorax about the fifth rib; T'een is much used in the composition of proper names, in anatomy and astronomy. 天后 T'een how, the queen of heaven; a goddess of the sea. 天潢 T'een hwang, the Imperial family. 天杭 T'een hang, or 天漢 T'een han, the milky way. 天高地厚 T'een kaou te how, heaven is high and earth is profound. 天無實形 T'een woo shih hing, heaven has no solid figure,—the vacuum above the earth is heaven. 天氣嚴寒 T'een kh'e yen han, the weather extremely cold. 天氣好 T'een kh'e haou, fine weather. 天下 T'een h'ea, all that is under the heavens; the world in a limited sense. 天竺國 T'een ch'uh kwō, an ancient Chinese name of India. 天下一家 T'een h'ea yih k'ea, the whole world is one family. 天

氣 T'een kh'e, the temperature of the atmosphere; the weather. 天理難欺 T'een li nan kh'e, it is not easy to impose upon Providence. 天賦 T'een hwang, 6th moon, 6th day;—a term. 天理 T'een le, heavenly principles; the moral sense; providence; its opposite is 人願 Jin yuen, or 人欲 Jiu y'uh, human wishes and desires. 天花聖母 T'een hwa shin moo, the sacred mother who superintends children ill of the small-pox. 天上聖母 T'een shang shing moo, the holy mother in heaven. 天妃娘娘 T'een fei n'ang n'ang, her ladyship the Queen of heaven, is the goddess of water, subsequently promoted to the title. 天稟 T'een pin or 天賜 T'een sze, the gifts of heaven; natural endowments of mind. 天默示 T'een meh she, or 天啟 T'een kh'e, express much the same idea as the words *divine inspiration*. 天子門生 T'een tsze mun s'ang, title of the highest literary character. 天曰神 T'een yuě shin, heaven is called God. (Lüh-shoo.) 天大過神 T'een ta kwo shin, heaven is greater than the gods. 天生的 T'een s'ang teih, that which

is a natural production; not the result of human labour. 天清 T'ëen ts'ing, a serene clear sky. 天堂 T'ëen t'ang, paradise; the regions of the blessed; heavenly felicity. 天帝 T'ëen te, the sovereign of heaven,—is a Chinese term. 天曰上帝 T'ëen yue shang te, heaven is called Shang-te, the Supreme potentate. 天道 T'ëen tao, the ways of heaven; providence, or the path of the planets. 天子 T'ëen tsze, the son of heaven, the Emperor of China. 天津衛 T'ëen tsin wei, Tientsing—a well known town at the entrance of the river leading from the gulf of Chih-le to Peking. 天從人願 T'ëen ts'ung jin yuen, heaven according with human wishes; providence granting what is desired by individuals. 天顏 T'ëen yen, *heaven's face*, countenance of the Emperor of China.

忝 } From *heaven* and *heart*.
 忝 } Feeling ashamed when appealing to Heaven; to cause shame; to disgrace.
 忝在相好 T'ëen tsae s'ang haou, to be intimately acquainted with.

慙 } From *heart* and *shame*.
 慙 } Weak; timorous. 慙慙 T'ëen ke, an agitated, unsettled

state of mind.

添 To add to; to increase the number or quantity of. 上添 Shang t'ëen, to put upon—as colours on a surface. 添減 T'ëen k'ëen, to add to, and to diminish. 添丁 T'ëen ting, to have a child added to the number of the family by birth.

唸 唸呼 T'ëen he, to sigh; to moan; or the expression of concern, as oh! alas!

田 To plant grain in rows; arranged in order; a field laid out in plats; a cultivated field; to plough; to hunt. Name of an office; of a divinity; of a district; of a plant; of a drum; and of a carriage. 竹田 Ch'uh t'ëen, a bamboo plantation. 井田 Tsing t'ëen, a field laid out in portions like the letter Tsing. 籍田 Tselh t'ëen, the field ploughed by the Emperor. 屯田 T'un t'ëen, land cultivated by the soldiery. 十畝田 Shih moy t'ëen, ten acres of land. 田疇 T'ëen shou, a cultivated field. 田蓄 T'ëen ch'ü, cattle, or other animals brought up in the field. 田家水車 T'ëen k'ea shwuy ch'ay, a husbandman's water-wheel. 田賦 T'ëen foo, the land tax. 田田然 T'ëen

t'ëen jen, adjusted in nice order. 田舍 T'ëen shay, or 田莊 T'ëen ch'wang, a country cottage; a farm house. 田租 T'ëen tsoo, the rent of land paid to the sovereign proprietor, the Emperor; the land tax. 圭田 Kwei t'ëen, 公田 Kung t'ien, 爰田 Yuen t'ëen, or 輟田 Yuen t'ëen, all express lands laid out and distributed amongst persons according to fixed government regulations.

畷 From *field* and to *strike*. A level field; to cultivate the ground; or to hunt for a livelihood. Used for the preceding and the following. 畷獵 T'ëen l'ë, to hunt or shoot wild animals.

殄 To end; to terminate; to exterminate; to destroy; to overthrow. 未殄 Wei t'ëen, interminable. 殄滅 T'ëen më, to destroy and extinguish.

沚 Read Te, water flowing in an interrupted manner; a noxious vapour. Read T'ëen, in confusion; in disorder.

恬 From *heart* and *sweet* abbreviated. A peaceful tranquil state of mind; repose. 心恬氣和 Sin t'ëen kh'e ho, a tranquil mind, and an agreeable temper.

甜 From *tongue* and *sweet*. The tongue knows what is sweet; a sweet taste; excellent in its kind. The name of a river. 甜如蜜 T'ëen joo meih, as sweet as honey. Abundance; plenty.

愧 A feeling of shame. A man's name.

搨 T'ëen or N'ëen, to reach out the hand to anything; to take with the hand extended.

皴 To raise up or peel off the skin. 瘃瘃 T'ëen twan, disease; diseased contraction of the muscles.

靦 The face coloured from an impression of shame.

腆 Many, much, abundant, plentiful; large; good. To forget; a long time. 不腆 P'uh t'ëen, deficient; wanting.

羸 Weak; weakly.

填 From *earth* and *Chin*, giving sound. A cavern

or hollow place; a pit; to fill up a vacant place; to make up a deficiency; to add to; to pay a debt; to give a life forfeited to the laws; to yield or flow onward; the sound of a drum. A man's name. Also read T'ëen. Read T'ëen, entirely, completely, fully, abundantly. Severe disease. T'ëen, also denotes on some public register, the names of officers at the quinquennial report; as 填卓異 T'ëen ch'ü e, noted for extraordinary talent. Read Ch'ün, fixed; settled; soothed; repressed; a long time. 挑磚填井 T'eaou chuen t'ëen tsing, to carry bricks and fill up a well. 填債 T'ëen chae, to pay a debt. 填還虧空 T'ëen hwan kh'wei kh'ung, to make up a loss or deficiency. 填年老 T'ëen n'een laon, noted as superannuated. 填滿 T'ëen mwan, to fill up; to fill entirely. 填命 T'ëen ming, to pay with one's life the violation of the laws. 填塞 T'ëen seh, to close or shut up. 填流泉 T'ëen lew ts'uen, confluent streams or springs. 填浮躁 T'ëen fow ts'aou, noted for unmagisterial levity. 填廢疾 T'ëen fei tseih, noted as being disabled by sickness.

填 To strike; to beat as a drum; to extend; to spread out; to lead; to draw.

磧 The noise made by stones falling; the base of a pillar.

實填 To fill or stop up; to add to. The name of a place. Read Chen, slow.

闐闐 To fill up; to stuff; full; abundant. The name of a place. 闐闐 T'ëen t'ëen, sound filling the air; a numerous flock of animals; the noise of carriages. 闐實 T'ëen shih, stuffed or filled up.

轉轉 T'ëen t'ëen, moving about with joy and satisfaction.

窣窣 A house rushing down in ruins.

電 Lightning. 雷鳴電光 Luy ming, t'ëen kwang, the thunders roar and the lightnings glare. 閃電 Shen t'ëen, a flash of lightning. 雷電 Luy t'ëen, thunder and lightning; lightning is otherwise called 雷鞭 Luy p'ëen, the thunderer's whip, referring to forked lightning. 電光 T'ëen kwang, the glare of lightning.

電白 T'ëen peh, a port to the westward of Canton, resorted to in former times, known by the name T'ëen-pak.

靛 From fixed and azure. A blue dye; to dye with a blue colour. 靛花 T'ëen hwa, the blue liquid colour produced from an infusion of the leaves of the indigo plant. 靛藍 T'ëen lan, Prussian blue. 靛餅 T'ëen ping, indigo in cakes.

奠 From wine placed on a stand. Fixed; settled; lofty mountains and large rivers; to separate and discriminate; to present before; to offer up to,—said in reference to sacrifices and the gods; to pour out a

libation; to place in a certain position. Read Ting, a petty writer of annals, 奠鴈 T'ëen yen, to worship before the goose,—a usage at Chinese marriages; the goose is considered an emblem of conjugal fidelity. 奠酒 T'ëen tsew, to pour out a libation of wine.

礮 礮 S'ëen t'ëen, the glare or flash of lightning.

簾 The name of a certain bamboo; mats made of bamboo.

捻 To put down; to place or pay.

趁 To walk with haste; to hang down the head and walk hastily.

TEH

得得 From to go and to stop, having found what one wanted. To be successful in doing something; to obtain what one wanted; to attain the end proposed. Following other verbs, it often denotes the practicability of their import, and answers to can. To covet; especial. 苟得 Kow teh, to obtain by some unfair or improper means. 是非

得失 She fei teh shih, right and wrong, success and failure. **自得** Tsze teh, to obtain one's self, — means self-enjoyment; satisfaction. **相得** S'ëang teh, to find each other; mutually agreeable. **做得** Tao teh, or **使得** She teh, it can or may be done. **做不得** Tso p'ü teh, or **使不得** She p'ü teh, it won't do; it will not answer; it cannot be done. **得意得**

狠 Teh e teh hān, to obtain one's wishes in a high degree.
得罪 Teh tsuy, to offend; to commit an offence against any one.
得還人道 Teh hwan jin taou, to obtain restoration to the state of human beings,—instead of eternal suffering, or being transformed to brutes.
得乎天 Teh hoo t'ēn, to obtain from heaven.

得 To obtain; to succeed.
得得 To strike with the fist; to thump; to beat; to strike with the hands in order to indicate commendation.

德 Virtue; commonly in a good sense; power; force; abundance; benevolence; favour; kindness; virtuous instructions; to be grateful to. Name of a star; and of a place. **恩德** Ngān teh, benignity; beneficence. **大德不踰閑小德出入可也** Ta teh pūh yn hēn seau teh ch'ūh jūh kh'o yay, the limits assigned by the greater virtues must not be transgressed, but to go out and in at the barriers erected by the smaller virtues, may be done. **命德** Ming teh, natural virtue; innate moral sense. **盛德在木** Shing teh tsae

mūh, (in spring) a luxuriance of efficacy resides in the vegetable kingdom. **大德** Ta teh, great kindness. **德已** Teh ke, to take merit to one's self. **德爲福基** Teh wei fūh ke, virtue is the foundation of happiness. **德行** Teh hing, a course of splendid virtuous actions. **德之不忘** Teh che pūh wang, to be ever grateful to.

TEH.

特 From cow and temple. A bullock; an animal three years old; a victim for sacrifice; to sacrifice any animal; a stallion, one is allowed to three mares; to pair; to marry; to stand forth alone; insulated; single; alone; only; especially; on purpose for; one victim; a sow that bears but one pig. **不特** Pūh t'eh, not only. **攻特** Kung t'eh, to cover a mare. **特旨** Teh che, an order of the Emperor on some express or special occasion. **特字通知** Teh tze t'ung che, I write particularly to inform you. **特舟** Teh chow, a single boat. **特意** Teh e, a special intention; on purpose for. **特夫** T'eh foo, my husband. **特婦** T'eh foo, my wife. **特**

來 Teh lae, to come on purpose. **特牲** Teh sāng, a victim. **出特** Ch'ūh t'eh, or **特立** Teh lei, to stand up alone; conspicuous; supereminent. **特諭** Teh yu, a special edict; proclamation or other declaration of the will of the government. These are words of form, and do not really denote anything of extraordinary importance.

忒 From heart and dart. To change; to alter; to err; to doubt; several other characters are used for it in different books. **不忒** Pūh t'eh, no doubt or suspicion; no error. **昊天不忒** Haou t'ēn pūh t'eh, heaven errs not. **差忒** Ch'a t'eh, to err; to mistake; error; defect. **四時不忒** Sze she pūh t'eh, there is no error in the seasons. **忒是** T'eh she pūh haou, it is very bad. **忒億想** Teh p'ae lae, an especial blockhead, used in abuse.

忒 T'an t'eh, silly; foolish.

TEĪH.

勺 Chō or Teih, to take or pour out, as with a spoon;

忒 From to go down and heart. Disquieted from fear; palpitation of the heart. **心志忒** Sin sin t'an t'eh, the moving up and down; palpitation; tremour.

慝 From concealed and heart. Secret vice; vicious; wicked; filthy; licentious; dissolute; lewd; to gloss over vice; aslant,—as the moon near the horizon. **方慝** Fang t'eh, vicious local phrases, which must be avoided. **邪慝** Sēy t'eh, vicious; wicked; abandoned. **姦慝** Keen t'eh, villainous; traitorous; seditious; profligate. **禮慝樂淫** Le t'eh lö yin, polluted manners and delight in lewdness. **譏慝** Tsan t'eh, specious slanders and apologies for vice. **仄慝** Tseh t'eh, appearing aslant, as the rising moon. **地慝** Te t'eh, noxious productions of the earth.

滕 Read T'äng, a snake. **滕** Read T'eh, a certain insect which devours grain.

a certain spoon or bowl for lifting liquids; to contain a small

quantity. See Chō.

的 Teih or Pō, 的約 Pō yō, a moving star. Also read Teih, a fixed period; an agreement. A plank on which to pass a stream.

刳 To cut or break asunder.

的 From hand and to spoon out. To take hold of with the hand; to lead; to draw. Read Chē, to strike. Read Yō, to point out with the hand. Read Leih, to lay the hand upon.

的 From white and a bowl. Clear; bright; distinctly seen at a distance; real; true: a bright object to shoot at; a target; a hanging point; an important circumstance. Now used as an auxiliary particle for the

底 Te, of the Sung dynasty. Ornaments for a woman's face; cosmetics; a red spot purposely put on the forehead to intimate that her monthly courses flow; in this sense read Chō. Name of a horse; a lotus seed.

的 Season teih, or 小底 Season te, used by poor and inferior people for the personal pronouns, I and me. 我的 Wo teih, my or mine 你的 Ne teih, they or thine. 他的 Ta teih, his. 誰的 Shwuy teih, whose?

的 我的 Wo teih, my or mine 你的 Ne teih, they or thine. 他的 Ta teih, his. 誰的 Shwuy teih, whose?

端的 Twan teih, an originating point or circumstance. 的確 Teih k'ē, fully substantiated truth or fact; a plain fact; evidently true. 的筆 Teih peih, written with one's own hand.

的 Read Teih, and Heaven, the fruit of the lotus.

的 That with which a horse is controlled; a bridle.

的 From a dog and fire. The northern regions; the Tartar tribes; inferior officers. Name of a stag. Name of a well or spring. Occurs denoting distant.

的 A certain plant. The name of a place.

的 The part on which the others rest, the lower or fundamental part, as the stem or stalk of fruits; of plants; and of flowers; the roots of trees; the soles of the feet of animals. Read Shih, concord; agreement.

的 Steps by which to ascend.

的 From woman and equal. The wife strictly so called, expressed by 正室 Ching shih, the correct, middle, or principal apartment; i. e. the

person who inhabits it. 嫡母 Teih moo, the mother of the people; the Queen. 嫡子 Teih tsze, the children of the principal wife.

摘 To approach with the fingers; to twitch; to pluck. Read Chih, to take with the hand. 摘花 Teih hwa, to pluck a flower.

敵 One opposed to; an equal; an opponent; an enemy; to oppose; to withstand; to attack. 敵船 Teih ch'uen, the enemy's ships.

敵國 Teih kwō, an inimical country; an enemy.

敵兵 Teih ping, the enemy's troops.

對敵 Tuy teih, or 相敵 Säng teih, mutually opposed; enemies to each other.

敵體 Teih t'e, equal husband and wife, in contradistinction from concubines who are inferior.

滴 Water flowing to one place; to drop; a drop of any liquid. 滴出 Teih ch'ih, or 滴漏 Teih low, to drip or leak out. 滴瀝 Teih leh, to drip through drop by drop.

滴一點水 Teih yih t'ien shwuy, to drip a drop of water.

甌 甌甌 Ling teih, a sort of large jars.

蹄 The feet or hoofs of quadrupeds, otherwise read Chih. Fowl's feet; to throw.

鐏 The point of an arrow; used also for a pair of tweezers. 鳴鐏 Ming teih, or 鳴射 Ming shay, an arrow which sounds as it flies.

翟 A pheasant with a long tail; the feathers are used as personal ornaments; to screen. The name of an ancient state. A surname. Name of a district.

翟翟飾衣 Teih teih shih e, garment adorned with feathers.

翟萋 Teih fuh, a kind of screen made of feathers to conceal the ladies in a carriage, used at court.

翟羽 Teih yu, the feathers or wings of the pheasant.

翟翟車也 Teih teih ch'ay yay, the carriage screened with feathers.

嚶 Quick; rapid sound.

籊籊 Teih teih, a long tapering pointed bamboo; a sort of fishing rod.

躍 Teih or Yō, to skip about; to hop as a bird.

糴 To purchase rice; to buy it in. A quick appearance; fleet. Used also for to cleanse.

Read Taou, a surname.

吊 Read Teau, to mourn for the dead. Read Teih, to reach or extend to; the utmost limit.

囚 Teih or Ne, to move; to shake.

迪 From to go and by a road or way. To advance; to tread in the footsteps of; to go or to lead on in the paths of reason and virtue; the path of righteousness.

啟迪 Kh'e teih, to open the way; to point out the right path.

惠迪吉 Hwuy teih keih, he who obeys what is right will be happy.

由迪 Yew teih, to put in the right way or order.

滌 From water and a line or stream. A vessel to wash in; a place where victims are kept and fattened; to wash; to cleanse; reiterated, a dry vapour; strong wine. 濯滌 Chō teih, to wash; to cleanse, either naturally or morally. 洗滌心

胸 Se teih sin heung, to cleanse the heart and breast. 滌去

滌 Teih kh'eu, to wash away. 滌

滌 Teih teih, a dry atmosphere; a hot wind; strong wine.

蕨 Plants completely dried and scorched.

覲 To look; to see; to gaze at; to have an audience of. 面面相覲 Mēen mēen sēang teih, gazed at each other.

私覲 Sze teih, a private audience, and on private business.

笛 A kind of flute; it is variously designated; the term is applied both to those which are blown in to at the side, and those which are blown through from the end. 竹笛 Chūh teih, a musical reed or bamboo flute.

吹笛 Ch'uy teih, or 弄笛

Lung teih, to play on the reed or flute.

壅 To store up; to stop, or place permanently in. Read Te, obscure; a high or lofty appearance. 壅霓 Teih ne, the lofty variegated clouds. 壅

財 Teih ts'ae, to lay up wealth; to store up property.

TEĪH.

剔 To cut up; to separate the flesh from the bones; to scrape off; to pick from; to reject entirely. Read Shih, to cut; to work up. 挑剔牙

齒 T'eaou t'eih ya ch'e, to pick the teeth; otherwise expressed by 刺牙 Ts'ze-ya.

惕 From heart and to change. Respect; fear; awe; veneration; sorrow; grave and serious attention; a-fraid of committing any error; quick; active. 愆

惕 Shūh t'eih, fearful; cautious. 朝勤夕惕 Chaou

kh'in seih t'eih, in the morning diligent, and in the evening solicitously careful. 惕惕 T'eih t'eih, love; affection.

髻 To shave off the hair; to pluck out the hair of the head; to put away; to exclude.

踢 To kick with the foot. The name of an animal.

遶 To remove far off; to put away to a distance; remote; distant; people on the west. Occurs used for

惕 T'eih. 遶遶 T'eih

t'eih, an appearance of wishing to succeed.

倜 倜然 T'eih jen, raised high; noble freedom; unrestrained. 倜儻 T'eih t'ang,

freedom and ease of disposition and manner; raised above others; unrestrained.

TEW.

丟 To cast away; to throw away a thing with the hand. 丟臉 Tew lēn, to

throw away countenance; i. e. to blast one's reputation. 丟

不去 Tew hēa kh'eu, to leave behind. 丟開手 Tew kh'ae

show, to throw open the hand; i. e. to rid one's self of a thing.

TING.

丁 The sting of a scorpion; a nail or wooden pin. A character used in the division of time; there are

commonly three Ting days in each lunar month. Ting, in the sense of robust, or denoting individuality, manhood, is applied to various classes of the poor. To add a ting to

the family expresses the birth of a child. Reiterated, the sound of hewing timber. To give reiterated instructions. Forms part of the name of a deity; of an insect. Nailed, posted, embarrassed. 成丁 Ch'ing ting,

to arrive at the age of sixteen; to become a man. 人丁 Jin

ting, a man. 兵丁 Ping ting,

a soldier. 民丁 Ming ting, the people; the common people. 神丁 Shin ting, attendants of deities. 農丁 Nung ting, husbandmen. 租丁 Tsou ting, husbandmen who rent small pieces of land. 添丁 T'een ting, to have a child added to the family. 零丁 Ling ting, alone and disconsolate; the name of an island in the Canton river, commonly called *Lin-ting*. 丁寧 Ting ning, to give repeated injunctions.

伶仃 Ling ting, alone; walking or being alone; hence applied to the island mentioned in the preceding example.

汀 Ting, or Ling, appearance of ice; icy.

叮咛 Ting ning, to enjoin repeatedly. 叮嚀 Ting ning che ch'uh, to charge with special and repeated injunctions.

汀 Even level.

汀行 Ling ting, the appearance of walking alone; also written 踏汀

汀 Ling ting. 汀樛 Ting, T'ang, or Ch'ang, the sound of felling timber; to strike; a certain tree.

玎 The sound of stones striking against each other. 玲玎 Ling ting, a jingling sound of stones.

汀 A level shore by the side of a river. The name of a river; and of a district.

町 The path which is trodden by the feet of persons who pass through fields; a dyke that serves for a foot path; an acre of land; a piece of waste land by the side of a house. The name of a state or country; the name of a district, and of a hill. 踏汀, to excavate the earth around an altar. 踏汀, the footsteps of deer; a deer park.

疔 From disease and a nail. A venereal ulcer; they distinguish thirteen species; a sore in which is a hard indurated nail-like substance. 火疔 Ho ting ch'wang, a hot fiery sore; a kind of prickly heat. 生疔 S'ang ting, the breaking out of a poisonous ulcer.

碇 Stones for ballast in a boat.

訂 From words and to nail. To criticise; criticism; to examine; to compare; to collate; to deliberate; to adjust; to settle;

to perform the duty of an editor; to linger and delay. 拜訂 Pae ting, to invite a person to a consultation. 訂正 Ting ching, or 較訂 Keaou ting, to settle; to adjust; to prepare for publication. 訂明 Ting ming, to come to a clear understanding of each other. 訂約 Ting yō, to agree on some time of meeting, on anything that binds.

酩 From wine and to nail. A state of inebriation. 酩酊 Ming ting, or 茗芋 Ming ting, drunk; intoxicated; rendered insensible by drunkenness.

釘 From gold or metal. To work gold or metal; to form it into nails; a nail; to nail; to bolt; a pin, either of wood or iron. Name of a country. 以釘釘物 E ting ting w'uh, to nail a thing with a nail. 鈴釘 Ling ting, name of a spear. 釘裝 Ting ch'wang, or Ch'wang ting, to nail up; to bind books.

頂 From nail and head. The summit; the vertex; the top of a hill; to carry on the top of the head; the thing carried; the knob of different colours worn on the top of the cap by the Tartar Chinese, to distinguish rank. 紅頂 Hung

ting, a red knob, denotes the highest rank. 革去頂子 Keh kh'eu ting teze, to deprive of the knob or button on the cap; to degrade from all rank in the state. 頂戴 Ting tae, the knob worn on the top of the cap.

骨 A bone of the leg.

釘食 Ting shih, food that is placed on the table merely for ornament.

定 From a foot under a cover or shed, in a tranquil place of rest. Settled; in a fixed state; tranquil; steady; to fix; to settle; to decide; fixed; settled; certain; a fixed trance-like state; to stop. Name of a district, and of a hill. 必定 P'eh ting, it must be. 安定 Ngan ting, at rest; in a fixed tranquil state. 一定 Yih ting, positively; assuredly. 定擬 Ting e, to fix; to determine; to decide on,—as in a case of law. 定額 Ting ngeh, a fixed quantity or number. 定然 Ting jen, absolutely certain, positively. 定期 Ting kh'e, a fixed time. 定省 Ting sing, to enquire respectfully about the health of one's parents. 不定 P'uh ting, or 未定 We ting, uncertain, either referring to

the past or the future. 定銀 Ting yin, or 定單銀 Ting tan yin, an advance given to fix a bargain; earnest money.

碇 Stones for fixing or settling a boat; ballast.

錠 A sort of white copper or tin; a piece of silver of a certain weight, used in commerce; in Canton commonly of the value of ten taels.

頤 To raise the forehead; the forehead; to place characters in Chinese writing higher than the row of columns, as a mark of respect to the person or thing mentioned; answers to the use of capitals in European writing. 頤格 Ting keh, to raise the character higher than the line.

鼎 A sort of metal vase with three feet; a tripod with two ears or rings. Steady, firm; correct; stable; to set up; to establish; to place in perfect security. Name of a star; of a city gate; of a lake; of an office; and of a certain boat. A surname. 當鼎 Tang ting, properly established. 鼎立 Ting leih, or Leih ting, to establish; to place on a firm footing; to commence a new dy-

nasty. 鼎鼎 Ting ting, in secure, easy circumstances.

凜 Icy appearance.

TING.

亭 From *high*, abbreviated, and 丁 Ting, for sound.

A shed or portico in public ways for the people to rest under; a dome supported by pillars in a garden; a room or watch-house on a city wall; an elevated room. 郵亭 Yew t'ing, a kind of post-office on the road; straight; to equalize.

不亭 Püü t'ing, disorderly; irregular. 亭長 Ting chang, 亭公 Ting kung, or 亭父 Ting foo, the senior or petty peace officer of a small village. 亭亭 Ting t'ing, the name of a hill; also, the aspiring appearance of rocks on a lofty mountain, 亭午 Ting woo, the point of noon.

停 From *man* and *portion*. To rest under; to cease; to stop; to delay; to stay; to fix in a place. 調停 T'eaou t'ing, to arrange; to modify; to settle. 停止 Ting che, or 停息 Ting seih, to cease; to stop. 停一會 Ting yih hwuy, to stop awhile. 停工

T'ing kung, to stop work. 停思一會 Ting sze yih hwuy, stopped and thought awhile. 停手 Ting show, to cease from doing. 停陞 Ting shing, to delay promotion. 停當 Ting tang, or 停妥 Ting t'o, arranged well; settled fully. 停車道左 Ting ch'ay taou tao, to stop the carriage by the side of the road.

娉婷 P'ing t'ing, beautiful; elegant,—applied to women.

滄 Stagnant water; used also for a level shore by the side of a stream.

諄調諄 T'eaou t'ing, to arrange; to adjust; to bring to a proper state; to settle comfortably any affair.

壬 Represents a man standing on the top of the earth; or according to others, anything growing up out of the earth. Shwō-wāu says, it denotes good, virtuous; from *Man*, and *T'oo*, the *earth*, denoting the business of life.

廷 A place of general course and permanent residence; the midst of the court; to rectify; straight. 朝廷

Chaou t'ing, the place where officers obtain an audience of the Emperor, and where the orders of government are promulgated; the Emperor himself; His Majesty. 這是朝廷公堂 Chay she chaou t'ing kung t'ang, this is His Majesty's public court,—respect must be paid to it. 廷寄 Ting k'e, an express to the governors of provinces, issued from the Emperor himself, or at least from the palace, and not from any office. 廷尉 Ting wei, the name of an office.

倜 Tang, or Ting, a long appearance; straight; level; even; respectful.

庭 A large hall in the midst of the house. The name of an office; of a district; and of a hall. 家庭 K'ea t'ing, a domestic hall. 天庭 T'een t'ing, the name of a star. 山庭 Shan t'ing, in physiognomy, refers to the nose. 庭訓 Ting heuen, paternal instruction.

挺 From *hand* and *straight*. To pluck forth; to draw out; to lead away; to stretch out; to exert; to hold straight out; to widen; to rush forth; to appear alone. 荔挺 Le t'ing, name of a fragrant plant. 挺觸 Ting chüh, to rush against

and gore; to offend by words.
挺出 T'ing ch'üh, to stand forward; to rush from amongst.

挺 From *wood* and *straight*.
 A single branch; alone; a staff; a stick. Used also for the preceding.

艇 A long small boat; a boat generally. **大艇** Ta t'ing, a large boat. **小艇** Seaou t'ing, a small boat. **駁貨艇** Pō ho t'ing, a small boat for transhipping goods, or for lightening a larger boat at shallow places.

快艇 Kh'wae t'ing, a fast boat. **花艇** Hwa t'ing, a flower boat, a boat for pleasure parties—for drinking and dissolute pleasure. **老妓艇** Laou kh'e t'ing, a whore's boat; in China such persons often live on the rivers or banks of rivers.

蜓 蜻蜓 Ts'ing t'ing, a flying insect which is remarkable for appearing to sip the water and dart off again; myriads of these are supposed to constitute the rainbow; some are red, others green; the dragon fly.

脍 Dried flesh; meat which has been salted and exposed to the sun.

銚 Wrought pieces of metal of any kind; the iron point

of an arrow at the part where the wood enters; anything hollow or empty; terminated; haste; precipitancy.

聽聽 Still; quiet; to listen; to hear; to discriminate sounds; to wait or tarry; to accord with; to comply; to obey; to hear and determine causes as a criminal judge,—they an-

ciently divided the mode of judging into five parts. **聽事** T'ing sze, **聽獄** T'ing yō, or **聽訟** T'ing sung, to hear and determine causes. **聽命** T'ing ming, to receive and obey orders. **聽見** T'ing k'ien, to receive with the ear; to hear. **聽從** T'ing ts'ung, to yield obedience to.

廳 From *hall* and *to hear*. A place where causes are heard; a court; an office; it is now applied to some domestic apartments; a hall; a drawing room. **戒廳** Jung t'ing, a local assistant magistrate, commonly called Tso-t'ang. **客廳** Kh'eh t'ing, a hall or room for receiving visitors. **書廳** Shoo t'ing, a library. **大廳** Ta t'ing, a large hall; a military attendant on high civil officers. **廳事** T'ing sze, to receive and deter-

mine causes; in this sense T'ing was formerly written as the pre-

ceding.

TO.

多 The character *evening* repeated, *evening* after *evening*; hence the idea, many; much. Used also in a comparative sense.

More; to crave for more; a term of commendation. A surname.

幾多 Ke to, how much? how many? **阿多** O to, a familiar term for father. **太多** Tae to, or **過多** Kwo to, an excessive quantity or number.

多之 To che, to *much* him; i. e. to praise and flatter him.

多重 To chung, heavier. **多見** To k'ien, to have seen military service. **多大年紀** To ta n'ien ke, what is your age? **多事** To sze, busy, officious, meddlesome. **多少** To shaou, or **多寡** To kwa, *many* or *few*; i. e. how many? **多言** To yen, much talk; loquacity,—one of the seven reasons which justify divorce.

刻 To strike with the hand.

踉 From *fect* and *many*. A little child attempting to walk.

塚 Tō, or Tō, a target or wall to shoot at; a side apartment or hall commonly used as a school room for the family. The name of a hill.

剝 To chop, to put into minute parts.

朵 A tree hanging pendant down; any thing hanging pendant; a flower or bunch of flowers. The east and west wings of a palace; to take hold of with the hand; to lead as a little child. **花朵** Hwa to, a flower bunch. **一朵** Yih to hwa, a bunch of flowers; a flower. **骨朵** Kūh to, certain ornaments made of bone. **朵朵** To to, an immense collection of flowers.

超 To exceed; to be strange or different from. **超脚** To k'ō, to slip the foot.

塚 The same as preceding. **城塚** Ch'ing to, a path along the outside wall of a city.

踉 The appearance of walking.

搽探揣躲

To shake or agitate with the hand; to measure; to conjecture or measure the minds of others by one's own; to let down a sail.

The body; to hide; to conceal. 躲在柴房 To tsae ch'ae fang, hid himself in the wood house.

躲

躲匿 To neih, to secrete, or hide one's-self. 躲避

To p'e, to avoid; to shun; to evade. 明鎗容易躲暗

箭也難防 Ming ts'ëang yung e to, ngan tsëen yay nan fang, a spear in the light is easily avoided; but it is difficult to guard against an arrow in the dark.

堵

A certain child's play, otherwise called 飛瓦礫戲 Fei wa lei he, the play of flying tiles and brick-bats; the obsolete play referred to, consisted probably only in pelting each other, hence the phrase. 砲堵 P'au to, to throw or pelt.

隋

From flesh and 陸 Hwuy, to lay a city in ruins. To rend the flesh asunder; to fall; dissipated; lazy; to hang down; to droop; to lay by the remnants of sacrifices; to part off a sacrifice which is eaten; to smear with blood. The name of a

certain country. A surname.

媚

From woman and to fall. Beautiful; pretty; remiss; idle; disrespectful. Same as the following. 媚嫚 To man, careless; negligent; lazy; rude.

惰

From heart and to fall. The mind suffered to flag; disrespectful; remiss; lazy; lounging. 怠惰

惰

T'ae to, or T'ae, or 懶惰 Lan to, or 懈惰 Keae to, to begin and finish nothing; careless; lazy; loitering; idle.

揶

To reject; to throw away; to cast off; to fell with the hand; to let fall.

揶

揶

墮

To fall; to fall in ruins; used either literally or figuratively of the ruin of a family; to destroy a city. Occurs in the sense of 惰 To, lazy; idle. Also read Tsö. 白墮 Peh to, a certain kind of wine or spirituous liquor. 團墮 T'wan to, expresses the priests of Buddha receiving or putting their food into a platter or dish peculiar to the sect; the dish is called 鉢 Pö, they generally beg with it in their hand. 周道衰法度墮 Chow taou

shwae fä too to, when the cause of the Chow dynasty declined, the laws fell into disuse. 頽墮 T'uy to, stupid and idle; weak, feeble.

推墮 T'uy to, to push down.

顛墮 T'ien to, to fall over, to push over, to subvert. 淚交

隋 Luy keaou to, tears intermixed fell down. 醉墮 Tsuy to, to be drunk and fall down.

雲墮 Yun to, the clouds descending. 花墮 Hwa to, flowers falling. 帽墮 Tseh to, the cap fell off. 月墮 Yuë to, the moon descending to the horizon. 謫墮 Tseh to, to let fall reprehension. 捐墮

Sun to, to break and let fall, or to break by falling. 天花墮

T'ien hwa to, celestial flowers falling; is said to denote a persuasive eloquence. 流螢墮

Lew yin to, the floating glow-worms fall. 墮名城 To ming ch'ing, to ruin a famous city. 墮落戶 To lö ho, a fallen gate; i. e. family reduced

from affluence to poverty. 墮落 To lö, to fall down. 墮馬墮

To ma, to fall from a horse. 墮胎 To t'ac, an abortion.

髻 From hair and to fall. To cut off the hair of a child's head; to cut the hair in the third moon; according to some, the hair which remains

not cut off.

埤

Stiff mould or earth.

睡

From ear and pendant. Large hanging ears; perspicacity, which large hanging ears indicate.

端

To move. One says, the appearance of hanging down; suspended.

T'O.

佗

To bear; to carry; carried by beasts of burden.

宅

橐佗 Tö t'o, the camel, now commonly written 駱佗 Lō t'o. A surname. Occurs in the sense of

他

T'a. Also read T'o, to charge, or blame with. 委委

佗佗

Wei wei t'o t'o, elegant gait, and an easy genteel appearance. 佗髮 To fä, to adjust or dress the hair. 佗背

背

To pei, to carry on the back. As a noun, humpbacked, like the camel.

拖

To drag; to lead; to draw; to pull; to drag a cart or carriage; to track a boat; to steer a boat. 水拖

拖

Shwuy t'o, a bank raised to keep off the water. 拖舟

拖

To chow, to drag a boat. 拖我下苦海

拖

To wo hëa kh'oo hae,

drag me into a sea of troubles. 拖累 T'o luy, to implicate; to involve. 拖斃 T'o pe, to cause a person's death, as by excessive torture. 拖泥帶水 T'o ne tae shwuy, to drag through the mire and water, — a *turbid* style. 拖膝 T'o seih, to bend the knee as if about to kneel. 拖手卍字 T'o show wan tsze, the ornamental border sometimes called the *vitruvian scroll*. See Wan.

沱 沱 A stream diverging from a larger river; the name of a river; the appearance of falling tears; a heavy rain.

痲子 T'o tsze, a person with a crooked spine; hunch-backed.

硨磲 A stone roller used in husbandry; a certain play, called *flying tiles*. 礮 Ch'ing t'o, weights used in scales.

綉 An appellation of certain portions of silk, used when numbering them.

訛 To deceive; to insult; lying boasts. Read T'an, dissolute; profligate; extravagant. Read E, filled

with self-gratulation.

舵 The helm or rudder of a boat. 無舵 Woo t'o, without a rudder. 舵工 T'o kung, the helmsman; the steersman; the person who navigates.

蹉跎 Ts'o t'o, to slip the foot; to stumble or fall; to lose an opportunity.

酡 The face reddened by drinking liquor; appearing under the influence of wine.

陀陀 Po t'o, uneven; irregular; dangerous. 補陀 Poo t'o, the name of a hill. 沙陀 Sha t'o, the name of a place.

駱駝 Lō t'o, or 駝駝 Lō t'o, the camel; the body they say, resembles a horse, and the head a sheep; they endure cold better than heat. In crossing the desert of Shamo, they stop where water is to be found by a kind of instinct, and give notice of approaching noxious winds by stretching their necks, raising a cry, and then putting their nose in the sand,

till the wind blows over. To carry as a camel, or other beast of burden. 駝背 T'o pei, hunch-backed, as a camel.

鮫 The name of a fish. 鮫魚 T'o yü, some say is the same as 沙魚 Sha yü, the sand fish, or shark; others say it is the same form as the lizard, but about ten cubits long, and has scales on its back and tail.

他 Read T'a, and T'o. He; him; she; her; it; that; other. See T'a.

他 Forms part of the name of a religious book of the sect Fūh.

他 The language of spells and imprecations.

唾 From the mouth and to fall down. Spittle; to spit. 唾人 T'o jin, to spit upon a man; to treat him with contempt. 唾涕 T'o t'e, to blow the nose.

妥 From a claw placed above woman. Kept down; tranquil; steady; safe; secure. 安妥 Ngan t'o, composed; steady. 定妥 Ting t'o, fixed safely. 極妥 Kelh t'o, extremely

well settled and safe. 事有不妥 Sze yew pūh t'o, there is something unsafe about the affair, it is not rightly settled. 妥帖 T'o t'ē, or T'ē t'o, a local word referring to any work which is well performed. 妥當 T'o tang, perfectly well arranged; safe; secure.

馱 The appearance of a horse carrying something. 馱馱 Foo t'o, to carry on the back of a quadruped.

驪 A wild horse; a piebald horse.

鱉 Read Shen, an eel. Read T'o, in the sense of the following.

鼉 A large sea animal upwards of ten feet long; a species of fish; its skin was formerly used to make large drums; said to propel a vapour from its mouth, which forms a cloud and causes rain. 鼉龍 T'o lung, an animal resembling an alligator.

TÖ.

咀 Tö, or Tã, mutual recrimination. The noise of calling out to each other. **咀**

咀 Tö tö, indistinct utterance; to stammer.

兌 Tö, or Tuy, to compare; to collect; to arrange. See Tuy.

度 To guess at; to try to ascertain by an effort of thought; to conjecture; to suppose; to estimate; to measure; to throw or cast. See Too. **以**

意度之 E e tö che, to conceive of it, or guess at it with the mind. **猜度** Ch'ae tö, to suppose; to conjecture. **測度**

Ts'eh tö, to try to fathom or to guess at. **以己之心度** 人之心 E ke che sin tö jin che sin, to guess at other people's feelings by one's own.

剗 To, or Tö. **治木也**

Che müh yay, to cut or work wood; to divide or separate. **度** Tö, occurs in the same sense. Read Too, to shut; to close.

躐 To stamp or tread upon the ground with the naked feet.

噉 Tö, or Tã, appearance, or manner of a dog eating.

澤 Tö, or Chih, ice freezing.

鐸 A large sort of bell or wooden clapper, used in the army, and to summon people to attend moral instructions in ancient times. The name of a place, of a palace, and of a mau. **木鐸** Müh tö, a bell with a wooden tongue. See Müh. **牛鐸** New tö, a certain sonorous instrument. **風鐸**

Fung tö, small stones that jingle by the impulse of the wind. **鐸**

德 Tö teh, to rouse people's attention to virtue—one who does so.

嚙 Tö, or Tã, to slobber up greedily; to swallow down in a hurried noisy manner, without properly chewing. **嚙**

以口就食也 Tö e kh'ow tsew shih yay, Tö, to apply the mouth to food, instead of lifting the food to the mouth. **嚙嚙**

而食 Tö tö urh shih, ate in a slobbering hasty manner.

掇 To take with the hand; to pluck; to seize; to plunder; to take away. Read Ch'ue, in the same sense. **燒** 掇 Shaou tö, to burn and to plunder.

嗜奪 Tö, or Tã, to backbite.

To take by violence; to criticise, lop off, and decide upon; to deprive of rank or emolument; a narrow path.

漁奪百姓 Yu tö peh sing, to fish and plunder from the people. **輕施好奪** Kh'ing she haou tö, to spend thoughtlessly and be fond of plundering. **察奪** Ch'ä tö, to examine and lop off,—what is improper, a form in closing petitions.

TÖ.

七 The upper part represents a full ear of grain bending down. The horizontal stroke represents the ground, and the lower part the root; plants and trees depend on the root in the ground; hence, borrowed to express, placing dependance on a person; engaging them to do a thing.

托 From hand and a pendant ear of grain. To take with the hand, as food. **不托** Püh tö, not to take hold of with the fingers,—said of gruel and of dumplings. Used in the sense of the following. To engage to do; to lay upon or commission to perform. **托子** Tö tsze, or **托盤** Tö p'wan,

tray in which to carry dishes.

託 From words and an ear of corn supported by the root. To charge with; to commit to the care of; to engage or commission a person to do; to lay or lean upon; to trust to; to make a pretext of. Name of an office. Occurs denoting to boast. **拜託**

Pae tö, to worship and engage to do; to request courteously. **可託的** Kh'o tö teih, trustworthy. **收人之託** Show jin che tö, engaged by some body to do something. **有託**

收之依 Yew tö show che e, to have some person on whom one can rely. **託故** Tö koo,

or **推託** Tuy tö, to make some excuse in order to decline something. **託付** Tö foo, to deliver in charge to. **託他**

辦事 Tö t'a pan sze, engaged him to manage affairs. **託**

庇 Tö pe, or **託賴** Tö lae, relying on your auspices,—I have been well; a common mode of answering enquiries about health.

拓 Read Tö, Shih or Chih, to take up or lift with the hand; to receive with the hand; to push with the hand; to break. The second character is read Chih. A

surname. 拓拾遺文 Chih shih e wän, to pick up other people's essays and make use of them as one's own; plagiarism. 拓落 T'ö lö, a disagreeing with people; unsocial; offensive—applied to the officers of the government.

拓 The part where garments open; a large opening at the sleeve or collar; opened wide; extensive.

挽稅說 From *hand* and to *arrange*. To open out; to put off; to lay aside; to exclude; to dust or rub with the hand. The second character is otherwise read Shwuy, meaning a duty or tax. The third character is otherwise read Shwö, to speak.

稅 Read T'ö, a large staff; also, to open or cast off; to escape from. Read Chuë, a beam.

脫 From *flesh* and to *lay aside*. The flesh falling from the bones; anything spoiled and falling to pieces; to separate from; to put off, as clothes; to leave the womb; to be born; to escape from; to avoid; to abridge; an expression of uncertainty. The name of a plant; of a hill; of a bird. Oc-

curs read Yuë, to be pleased. 解脫 Keae t'ö, to deliver from. 脫衣服 T'ö e fuh, to put off one's clothes. 脫鞋 T'ö heae, to put off one's shoes. 脫空 T'ö kh'ung, to slip off; to disappear; to vanish. 脫胎換骨 T'ö t'ae hwan küh, to be born again and change the bones,—said to persons, implying that a radical change of their conduct is necessary. 脫生爲馬 T'ö säng wei ma, to be born into the world as a horse after a period of suffering in hell. 脫皮 T'ö p'e, to peel off the skin. 脫身 T'ö shin, or 脫走 T'ö tsow, to make one's escape.

籜 The skin of the bamboo; the peel of the young shoots. The name of a plant.

樺 The bark or leaves of plants generally faded and fallen to the ground; withered and rotten; the name of a particular plant.

橐 A bag without a bottom; a small bag like a pudding open at both ends; to mould or fashion utensils; an utensil for containing clothes and food. 橐駝 T'ö t'ö, the name of an animal; the camel commonly called L'ö-t'ö.

橐駝

A hollow piece of wood, on which Chinese watchmen strike the hours. 擊櫛 Keih t'ö, to beat the hours of the watch.

驢駝

驢駝 T'ö t'ö, an animal which has a saddle of flesh; a camel with one hunch on its back.

TOO.

杜 Name of a female tree; the male is called 棠 Tang. To stop or fill up; to shoot out, the bark of a plant of which cords are made. Name of a fragrant plant. A surname. 閉門杜客 Pe mun too kh'eh, to shut one's door and prevent the ingress of visitors. 杜門不出 Too mun p'uh ch'üh, to shut one's door and not go out. 杜甫 Too foo, a famous Chinese poet. 杜回 Too hwuy, name of a famous general. 杜絕了 Too tseuë leaou, to put an end to; to cut off entirely.

壩 A certain earthen-ware jar. **妬** From *woman* and *additional apartment*; or from *stone*, implying *barren*, a wife who envies or is jealous of her husband; envy; envious; jealousy and ill-will appearing in the countenance when by actions, it is expressed

by 忌 Kh'e, a selfish mind. 生妒心 Säng too sin, to become jealous. 嫉妒 Tseih too, envy; jealousy and ill-will generally. 爵高者人妒之 Tsëö kaou chay, jin too che, he whose rank is high,—people envy him. 妒婦 Too foo, an envious woman,—peculiarly applicable to families in which polygamy exists where envy and ill-will prevail much. 妒心 Too sin, an envious mind,—they consider it vicious for a wife to be jealous of her husband's affections being placed on a concubine.

堵 A low wall; to fend off; to shut; to close; to guard against; a wall fifty cubits long. A suspended bell or sonorous stone; settled; tranquil. A surname. Occurs used as a local cant word for 箇 Ko. 外洋巡堵夷船 Wae yang seun too e ch'uen, to cruize on the coast, in order to ward off fore-

ign ships. 觀如堵 Kwan joo too, the lookers on were like a wall,—thickly crowded together, when Confucius practised the bow and arrow. 堵塞 Too seh, to stop up, or close against. 堵御 Too yü, to ward off, or guard against.

曙 The morning light.

睹 To look; to observe; to see. 目所未睹 Müh so we too, what eye never saw. 睹而不見 Too urh püh k'een, to look and not see. 睹聞 Too wän, to see and to hear.

賭 To measure or stake property. To play at chance games; to gamble; to play; to risk. 打賭 Ta too, or 打賭塞 Ta too sae, to wager; to play at chance games. 賭命 Too ming, to risk one's life,—as soldiers do. 賭博 Too pö, to game. 賭錢 Too ts'een, to play for money. 賭近盜 Too kin taou, gambling is allied to robbery.

都 The place of the imperial residence; the capital of the empire; cities granted to the sons of nobles, and also those granted to support eminent statesmen; a term of praise and commendation; abundant; all;

the whole number; general; a concourse of waters; to dwell; an islet on which birds collect. A surname. 京都 King too, the capital or metropolis of a country. 大都 Ta too, for the greater part. 都司 Too sze, or 都統 Too t'ung, certain military general officers. 都統 Too t'ung, a military officer; a kind of adjutant-general; a 將軍 Ts'ang keun, has two attached to him, who are distinguished by right and left, they are called 左翼 Tso yih, and 右翼 Yew yih, from their taking the command of the left and right wings of the army; the Ts'ang-keun has eight bearers to his chair, these have four; they have one seal of office, which is placed with the Ts'ang-keun. 都察院 Too ch'ä yuen, a court of general inspectors—at Peking.

闕 A battlement over a city gate; an elevated place over the gate or on the wall from which to see to a distance. Otherwise, read Shay. 闕闕 Yin too, a double gate of a city.

度 From hand and 度 Shoo, branching or spreading out. To arrange and spread out; to form into a law or rule; that with

which anything is measured; a measure; a rule; a limit; a degree of longitude or latitude; a degree or mark; a weapon. A surname; to measure. Used also for 渡 Too. Read Tò, to conjecture; to surmise; to guess. See Tò. 五度 Woo too, the five Chinese measures,—分寸

尺丈引 Fun, ts'un, ch'eh, chang, yin. 大度 Ta too, liberal. 法度 Fä too, laws. 制度 Che too, to frame laws; the laws framed. 儀度 E too, the laws of decorum and ceremony. 節度 Ts'ë too, a limited measure or rule of acting. 無度 Woo too, no rule nor limit; unlimited. 過度 Kwo too, to exceed the rule; excess in anything. 躔度 Ch'en too, the zodiac; the region in which the planets move. 周天 Chow t'een, or 三百六十五度 San peh lüh shih woo too, the circle of the heavens is 365 degrees. 日行一度月行十三度 Jih hing yih too, yuë hing shih san too, as the sun progresses one degree, the moon moves thirteen. 度曲 Too kh'eüh, to beat time to a song. 度量寬弘 Too läang kh'wan hung, an enlarged and liberal mode of thinking and acting; the opposite is 絲毫

較量 Sze haou keaou läang, to compare and measure threads and hairs,—a temper of mind excessively scrupulous about trifles. 度量 Too läang, to measure with the hand or with the mind.

渡 To pass through; to cross over a stream, or river, or road. Used in common with 度 Too. 渡江 Too këang, to cross the Yang-tsze-këang (river). 渡船 Too ch'uen, a ferry boat; a passage boat. 渡淺 Too ts'een, to pass over a shallow place, or to ford a shallow.

敷 To shut; to stop; to fill up; to daub; to plaster.

壅 To stop; to close; to fill up.

鍍 To adorn by the application of gold outside a thing; to wash with silver or gold. 鍍金 Too kin, washed with gold.

蠹 An insect that breeds in wood, and that corrodes books, commonly called 蠹書 Too shoo, or 蠹魚 Too yü, a book insect. 蠹役 Too yü, acting;

police runners who devour by extortion the substance of the people.

託 A vessel used in pouring out libations at sacrifices. **託** Read Yth, to strike. **託** Read Too, to destroy; to ruin.

T'OO.

土 Earth; one of the five elements as they are considered by the Chinese; the upper horizontal line represents the surface of the earth, and the lower line and inferior stratum; the perpendicular line represents trees and plants taking root downward and growing up into the air; the ground; the soil; a piece of ground; a kingdom; the bark of the roots of trees; a place; a district. The name of a country; name of a star. A surname. Shwō-wán says, the character expresses **地之吐** **生萬物者也** Te che t'oo säng wan wü chay yay, the earth's vomiting or propelling and producing all things. **土** **地生物以養人** T'oo te säng wü e yang jin, the earth produces things for the support of man. **五土** Woo t'oo, the five earths, are—white, black, azure, red, and yellow. **水土** **不合** Shwuy t'oo pü hō,

water and earth (climate) not agreeing (with a person); to express the disagreeing. **不服** Pü h fūh, is also used. **和** **水土** Ho shwuy t'oo, to harmonize the climate; i. e. to use a diet to prevent the influence of climate, sour preparations are said to be beneficial. **風土** **人情** Fung t'oo jin ts'ing, the spirit and disposition of a people. **本土人** Pun t'oo jin, a native of a place. **本土** **話** Pun t'oo hwa, the dialect peculiar to a place. **面如** **土色** Mēen joo t'oo seh, face the colour of the ground; like a dead person. **皇天后土** Hwang t'ēen how t'oo, imperial Heaven and Queen Earth, nature. **后土** How t'oo, a little mound of earth behind a grave with a tablet having **后** **土神** How t'oo shin, inscribed upon it; this divinity is considered as a guardian of the tomb. **冢土** Chung t'oo, an altar of earth to the protecting gods called **社** Shay. **分茅** **胙土** Fun maou tsoo t'oo, to appoint great officers of state, is thus expressed, in allusion to an ancient story. **土圭** T'oo kwei, a kind of sun-dial. **土** **地菩薩** T'oo te p'oo sä, the

divinities of the land; the gods of the district; the penates. **土** **蜘蛛** T'oo che choo, the earth spider; i. e. the ant-lion. **土** **礬** T'oo fan, the alum of Canton. **土木工不息** T'oo mül kung pü seh, the earth and wood workmen were incessantly employed.

吐 T'oo, or T'oo', to put out of the mouth; to spit out; to eject from the mouth the contents of the stomach, or of the mind; to vomit; to reject; to avoid; to express one's thoughts; to issue or put forth; to blossom. Used contemptuously for uttering words, and for making a confession. A surname. The name of a country in Central Asia. **吞吐** Tun t'oo, to swallow down, and to vomit up. **半吞半吐** Pwan t'un pwan t'oo, half swallowed and half vomited,—said either of meat or of words. **嘔吐** Ngow t'oo, to vomit. **吐露心腹** T'oo loo sin fūh, to vomit out one's heart and bowels; to disclose one's mind very fully. **吐話** T'oo hwa, to express one's mind. **吐出來** T'oo ch'ü h lae, to eject from the stomach; to disclose the thoughts; to cast forth. **吐口水** T'oo kh'ow shwuy, to spit the water of the mouth;

i. e. to spit. **吐舌** T'oo shē, to loll out the tongue. **吐番** T'oo fan, a certain foreign tribe on the north west side of Szech'uen.

肚 The belly; the stomach; the seat of the sentient principle. **肚中餓了** T'oo chung ke leaou, hungry. **小肚** Seau t'oo, the lower belly. **腸肚** Ch'ang t'oo, the bowels. **肚腹** T'oo fūh, or Fūh t'oo, the belly; the bowels. **肚裡** **明白** T'oo le ming peh, of a clear understanding; comprehending.

余 Yu or T'oo, I; me. An easy style of discourse. The name of a hill; of a district; also of a river. A surname. **接余** Tsē t'oo, a certain water plant. **比余** Pe t'oo, ornaments for the hair. **余月** T'oo yuē, the fourth moon.

余 } Name of a hill mentioned in history.

余 } To vomit.

余 } The name of a river; and of a stone; a rut of a wheel. Used for the following. **Read Choo**, the name of a river.

Read Yay, the name of a hill.

涂涂 T'oo t'oo, a heavy dew.

涂月 T'oo yuě, the twelfth moon.

塗 Clay, mud, mire; to plaster; to ornament, as the

colouring of a wall; to smear;

to daub; to blot out or efface;

to defile; to fill up an interstice;

thick. A surname. The name

of a hill. 坐於塗炭 Tso

yu t'oo t'an, to sit amongst mire

and ashes;—is applied to sit-

ting down, or associating with

vicious people. 糊塗 Hoo

t'oo, dull; stupid; muddy intel-

lect; to manage affairs without

order and system. 塵塗 Ch'in

t'oo, dust and mire, expresses

the age, the world, the present

state of human beings. 汚塗

Woo t'oo, to defile. 塗乙 T'oo

yih, or 塗抹 T'oo mǎ, to blot

out and alter a written docu-

ment. 塗面 T'oo mēen, a

daubed face,—applied either to

prostitutes, or to robbers who

disfigure their faces by colour-

ing them. 塗泥 T'oo ne, soft

mire. 塗飾 T'oo shih, to ap-

ply any coloured wash to walls.

塗牆 T'oo tsēang, to plaster

a wall, or a plastered wall.

稌 A grain which grows in

marshy places. 稌蔡

T'oo seu, a medicinal plant.

珠璣

Name of a valuable and pretty stone.

筴

A reed that resembles the bamboo; a species of bamboo.

荼

A certain bitter herb, called by several other

names; bitter. A surname. 神

荼鬱壘

Shin t'oo yūh lay, two brothers who in high an-

tiquity possessed the power of

controlling devils; they are now

esteemed gods, who protect the

gates of houses. 荼茅 T'oo

maou, flowery, light, volatile.

荼薇 T'oo wei, the name of

a flower; a species of rose.

藜

Name of a plant which grows in the water.

趁

趁逋 T'oo foo, to crawl on the ground on one's

hands and feet.

途

A path; a road, physical and morally; synonymous also with the second

and third characters, which see above. 道途

平坦 Taou t'oo p'ing

t'an, a level road. 沿

途平安 Yuen t'oo p'ing

ngan, well and comfortable on the whole of the road. 半途

而廢 Pwan t'oo urh fei, to

proceed half way and then fail, —in any pursuit.

醪 The mether of wine; the materials of which wine

is made; wine or liquor with the dregs or feces still in it.

醪醑 T'oo me, an esteemed wine or liquor. 醪酥 T'oo

soo, a sort of wine, formerly drunk on the 15th of the first

moon, with the design of expelling evil demons.

屠 From a body and the sound of chay. To kill

and butcher; to rend and to tear to pieces. A surname. 禁

屠 Kin t'oo, to prohibit killing animals for three days when

supplicating rain. 屠夫 T'oo

foo, a butcher. 屠行 T'oo

hang, a butcher's profession. 屠戮 T'oo lüh, to slaughter

and murder people indiscriminately, as in storming towns.

瘠 Disease; sickness, — applied to animals.

兔 An animal formed like the mouse, having a short tail,

large ears, short fore feet, and no upper lip. The hare, which

in the language of the temples, where every animal sacrificed

has a peculiar name, is called 明視 Ming she, from a popular

notion, that the hare looks at the moon when it bears its

young. 動如脫兔 Tung joo t'ò t'oo, moving like the hare,

makes its escape. 兔子 T'oo

tsze, a hare, or rabbit.

菟絲 T'oo sze, the name of a medicinal plant.

菟鴉徒 徒 From man and to walk.

To walk on foot; a foot soldier; a multitude; a

crowd; vain; futile; empty; to no purpose; bare;

only; pupils; scholars; disciples; banditti; persons addicted to

vice; officers in waiting; to banish to a distant part of the em-

pire and doom to slavery. 酒色之徒 Tsew seh che t'oo,

persons addicted to wine and lewdness; debauchees. 間徒

Wān t'oo, to banish for three years. 徒行 T'oo hing, to

walk on foot. 徒然 T'oo jen, in vain; to no purpose. 徒善

T'oo shen, hypocrisy. 徒弟 T'oo te, a disciple; a pupil.

圖 From to describe a circle, and mean. Avaricious;

sordid; distressed; to lay plans in difficult or dis-

tressing circumstances; to delineate; to draw out on

paper; to estimate; to calculate or conjecture; to

scheme; to plan; to plot; to in-

trigue; to wish; to aim at; to manage or regulate; a map drawing. 萬國圖 Wān kwō t'oo, a map of all nations. 地理圖 Te le t'oo, any geographical map. 版圖 Pan t'oo, a description of the Chinese empire. The first word refers to a list of the population, and the last to maps of the country. 全城圖 Ts'euēn ch'ing t'oo, a map of the whole city. 萬國經緯地球圖 Wān kwō king wei te k'ew t'oo, a terrestrial globe with the circles, meridians, and all nations delineated upon it. 貪圖不足 T'an t'oo pūh tsūh, covetous and dissatisfied. 經營度圖 King ying tō t'oo, to plan and

desire, to scheme and conjecture. 圖人知 T'oo jin che, to be desirous that people may know—the good one does. 圖形 T'oo hing, plates or cuts. 圖書 T'oo hwā, to delineate. 圖名利 T'oo ming le, to scheme the acquisition of fame and gain. 圖謀 T'oo mow, to scheme; to intrigue; to plot. 圖章 T'oo sho, or 圖章 T'oo chang, the seal of a private individual. 圖像 T'oo sēang, a representation of a person or thing. 圖識 T'oo tsin, a book containing the answers to be accomplished in divination. 圖錢 T'oo ts'een, to plot or intrigue for the acquisition of money; to aim at gain.

TOW.

斗 A certain measure. Name of a star; Ursa-major, worshipping this is expressed by 朝斗 Chaou tew. 十斗爲石 Sheh tow wei shih, 10 tow make a shih, or 120 catties. 抖 The appearance of shaking up, as in a measure; to rouse; to shake up; to shake off. 抖擻 Tow sow, 抖擻 Tow sow, or 抖擻 Tow sow, to shake up; to raise the dust;

to shake off; to excite. 抖擻精神 Tow sow tsing shin, to rouse one's spirits.

糾 糾 Yellow silk; to state to or accuse.

蚪 The name of an insect or reptile. 蚪蚪 K'o tow, a tadpole.

豆 Name of an ancient vessel to contain food, and used

in the rites of sacrifice; a certain measure; grain; leguminous plants; beans or peas. Name of an office; of a place, and of a district. A surname. 蠶豆 Ts'an tow, a bean. 荷蘭豆 Ho lan tow, Dutch peas—green peas. 豆腐 Tow foo, a white jelly-like substance made from pulse. 豆甲 Tow kē, the shell or sheath that contains pulse. 豆委 Tow ts'ow, to succeed in bringing about an affair; to complete it. 豆不奏 Tow pūh ts'ow, express the reverse of the preceding. 豆酒 Tow tsew, a liquor or wine made from pulse.

陡 To raise; to erect; to elevate; precipitous rocks on hills.

啞 To spit out in rude rejection of anything.

啞 To spit. 啞役 Tow yūh, the runners of the police.

痘 From disease and a pea. A natural virulent disease; the small-pox. 出痘 Ch'ūh tow, to take the small-pox. 種痘 Chung tow, to plant the small-pox; to vaccinate. 痘疹 Tow ch'in, the small-pox. 痘創 Tow ch'wang, or 痘瘡 Tow ch'wang, a pustule;

the pustules of the small-pox. 痘症 Tow ehing, the disease of the small-pox. 痘汁 Tow shih, the matter of the small-pox. 納鼻呼吸即出 Nā pe hoo keih tseih ch'ūh, when taken into the nostril by breathing, produces the disease—the Chinese mode of inoculating. 痘神 Tow shin, or 痘娘娘 Tow nēang nēang, the divinity that presides over the small-pox, and who is invoked by parents, and by those who desire children.

筮 An ancient vessel to contain meat, used in the rites of sacrifice.

脰 The neck; the fore part of the neck; the name of a bird; flesh meat.

逗 To stop; to delay; to remain; to dwell; to walk in a devious path in order to avoid an enemy; to go circuitously peeping and looking. A surname. To throw in. 相逗合 Sēang tow hō, corresponding or answering each other in a considerable degree. 逗合 Tow hō, to throw together. 逗遛 Tow lew, to saunter about, to delay and loiter; to go from place to place, to cruize about without taking a final departure.

荳 A generic name for pulse, peas, beans, and so on.
洋荳 Yang tow, foreign peas.
荳蔻 Tow kh'ow, nutmeg.
荳蔻花 Tow kh'ow hwa, mace, the external membrane of the nutmeg.

餛 餛飩 Ting tow, fruits and other preparations placed on the table merely for ornament, and not to be eaten.

瀆 The name of a place; otherwise read Tüh.

竇 An aperture or crevice; a hole or den; an aqueduct; a channel for water to run into a pond. The name of a place. A surname.
竇路 Tow loo, a narrow path.

讀 A full point or stop in reading. Commonly read Tüh, to read.

呶 Light discourse; talkative.
講呶 Chě tow, loquacity; excessive talking; which is also expressed by **呶呶** Ts'eu-tow.

呶 To speak lightly or softly.

香 An elegant figure; beautiful. A man's name.

香 To open out by shaking.
香 敲 Tow k'ae, to open.

兜 Vulgarly to stir up; to excite.
兜 兜 Tōw mow, a kind of helmet.
兜 兜 Tōw tsoo, clamour; noise.
兜 兜 Tōw tã, to provoke, or incite to speak or act.
兜 兜 Tōw tsuy, to slap on the mouth.

鬥 Represents two soldiers standing opposite each other, having their weapons placed behind them to grasp hold of; to fight. Often confounded with **門** Mun, a door. Some say formed of **斗** Keih, see **斗** Keih, reversed and placed in opposition.

鬥 To call to. A surname. A vulgar form of the following.

鬪 To occur; to meet; to wrangle and fight; to fight; to contest, as in any game. A surname. **鬪** 龍船 Tow lung ch'uen, to contest or run races in a long narrow boat, a Chinese usage on the 5th of the

鬪 鬪 5th moon. **鬪** 鬪 Tow king, wrangling and fighting.

鬪 鬪 Tow pēn, fighting and wrangling. **鬪** 鬪 Tow tsang, or Tsang tow, to contend; to wrangle; to fight.

鬪 To boast.

骰 A dice box. Sometimes used for **股** Koo, the thigh. **下骰** Hēa tow, or **打骰子** Ta tow tsze, to throw dice. **骰子** Tow tsze, dice.

T'OW.

頭 The head of an animal, of a body of men; the front;

the top; the end of a stick or pole; the two ends are called the two heads; used as a numeral of affairs, as **這頭親事** Chay t'ow ts'in sze, this affair of a marriage. **出頭** Ch'uh t'ow, to put forth the head; to interfere.

磕頭 K'ò t'ow, to knock the head against the ground, as an act of obeisance. **日頭** Jih t'ow, the sun. **對頭** Tuy t'ow, an enemy. **找些頭緒** Chaou sēy t'ow seu, or **尋個頭路** Ts'in ko t'ow loo, to seek for some way to enter on a business plausibly. **麵頭** Mēn t'ow, bread made from wheat. **蒜頭** Swan t'ow, onions. **兵頭** Ping t'ow, an officer who commands soldiers, —used when the proper title is not known. **攬頭** Lan t'ow, or **頭人** Tow jin, head-man; a chief; one who is made responsible for others. **頭春茶** Tow ch'un ch'a, tea plucked before the term **穀雨** Kūh yu, which in some years answers to the 22nd of April. **頭樓** T'ow low, the front room of a house. **頭門** Tow mun, the front gate. **頭緒** T'ow seu, the end of a ball of silk or thread; the end of a silk-worm's ball, the place in which to begin in any affair. **頭尾** T'ow wei, the head and tail.

偷 Remiss; careless; weak-ill-managed; to steal; by stealth, clandestine. **苟且以偷安** Kow ts'ay e t'ow ngan, careless and remiss in order to obtain ease. **偷閒** T'ow hēen, to idle about. **偷閒過日** T'ow hēen kwo jih, to steal leisure and pass the day; to use every pretext to pass the time idly. **偷薄** T'ow pō, negligently; remiss. **偷盜** T'ow taou, to steal; to pursue one's own gain by clandestine means.

劊 **劊** Kow t'ow, to cut or pick; to cut off.

偷 To pass the time idly and luxuriously. **偷** 偷 T'ow k'ě, artful; crafty; cunning. Otherwise read Yu.

偷 To lead; to draw; to hang down; pendant. Otherwise read Yu. Read Chow, the

hands hanging down.

吝投 To spit out; reject with scorn.

投 From *hand* and a *weapon*. To throw; to cast; to give one's self up to, either in a good or bad sense; to put or dip in water; to present; to confer upon; to throw upon a person or engage him to go. A surname. To answer; to suit.

自投惡道如蛾赴火

Tsze t'ow, ngò taou joo-ngo foo ho, to throw one's self in the way of vice or wickedness, as an insect rushes into the flame.

以物投水 E wüh t'ow shwuy, to throw or dip a thing in water. **相投** Sēang t'ow,

to suit each other. **投知** T'ow che, to tell; to give notice to. **投誠** T'ow ching, expresses those who have been in a state of rebellion, giving themselves up and returning to their duty. **投壺** T'ow hoo, a kind of vase placed on the ground,

into the mouth of which reeds are thrown for amusement. **投降** T'ow hēang, to give one's self up to an enemy. **投火** T'ow ho, to throw into the fire.

投機 T'ow ke, to hit or an-

swer the purpose one intended.

投標 T'ow peau, a kind of raffle in which many stake a small part of the value of something, in consideration of a chance to gain it by guessing its weight, he who guesses nearest gets it. The Chinese butchers raffle a pound of meat in this way. **投明** T'ow ming, to sell by public auction. **投遞** T'ow te, to present or offer to. **投帖賀節** T'ow t'ē ho tsēē, presented a card to offer congratulations on the term or holiday. **投託** T'ow t'ā, to throw upon the care of some person. **暗投** Ngan t'ow, to throw down in the dark.

swer the purpose one intended.

透 To run away; to pass over or exceed; to pass from this place to that; to pass through; permeable; to penetrate deeply; thoroughly; alarmed; frightened; to comprehend; to discern. **透明** T'ow ming, transparent. **透化人心** T'ow hwa jin sin, thoroughly to convert the heart of man, — used in a good sense. **透徹** T'ow ch'ē, to penetrate; to pass through; to discern clearly; to perceive thoroughly.

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TSÄ.

匝 To go round; to perform the circuit of; to revolve.

匝 To enter the mouth; to taste; a fish eating.

雜 A mixture of various colours; different ingredients mixed; mixed; blended; confused; a variety of things or persons collected together; a privy; an extreme degree; to surround; the name of a bird.

雜心 Tsä sin, or **雜念** Tsä nēn, a distracted perturbed state of mind. **雜住** Tsä choo, to dwell mixed together; i. e. different nations or classes of people. **雜貨** Tsä ho, a variety of articles of commerce. **雜記** Tsä ke, miscellaneous records. **雜亂** Tsä lwan, in confusion; mixed and blended in a confused manner. **雜色** Tsä seh, a variety of colours. **雜文** Tsä wän, mixed veins, spots or streaks. **雜方言** Tsä fang yen, blended with local words.

雜 Noise made by a crowd in applauding and encouraging posture-makers.

擗 From *hand* and *water rushing*. To urge; to impel; to rush; to squeeze, by pieces of wood put between the fingers, whilst the ends are compressed. **擗手** Tsä show, to compress the fingers, — a torture applied chiefly to women. The following seems the proper character.

擗 Pieces of wood, — applied between the fingers when they are compressed as a torture. Also read Tsan. **擗子** Tsä tze, the pieces of wood or reed used in torturing the fingers.

咱 Tsä, Tsa, or Cha, I; me. This word is confined to the northern people. **咱們** Tsä mun, we; us. **咱老子** Tsä laou tze, my father.

贊 Tsä or Tsüh, noise; clamour; the sound of a drum. Read Tsan, to sneer at, or ridicule; to swallow; to devour. Occurs in the sense of **讚** Tsan, to reiterate unnecessarily. **嘈贊** Ts'au tsä, noise; sound; the sound of a drum.

噍 Sä, Shä, or Tsä, to drink. **噍噍** Shä shä, or **噍噍** Shä tēē, the sound of ap-

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pearance of water birds eating fish; to slobber like a duck feeding; to crash with the teeth; to talk much.

嚶 嚶喋 Tsā t'ü, to scheme or calculate deeply.

TSAE.

雷 To pound with a pestle in a mortar; to stick into; to beat down, as when raising a mud wall. See Ch'ä.

副 Ch'ä, or Ts'ä, the sound of cutting or mincing into very small parts.

喞 Shih, or Ts'ä, much talk; verbose.

誦 Ch'ä, or Ts'ä, muttering; murmuring words. See Ch'ä.

TSAE.

再 A second time; doubled; repeated; again; then. Sometimes means a continuation of the same mode of acting; as further; longer. 他昨日再來 T'a tsö jih tsae lae, he came again yesterday. 請你再說 Ts'ing ne tsae shwö, I'll thank you to say it again. 再三叮嚀 Tsae san ting ning, to tell over and over again. 再倍之 Tsae p'ei che, to double

察 Ch'ä, or Ts'ä. See Ch'ä, to examine.

擦 Ch'ä, or Ts'ä, see Ch'ä. 擦齒 Ts'ä ch'ë, to pick the teeth.

刹 A kind of flag staff employed at religious temples of the sect Füh. Hollow spiral pillars or steeples, erected over the graves or general receptacles of the ashes of the priests. 梵刹 Fan ch'ä, the temples of Füh. See Ch'ä.

卡 An important pass with a military station. 卡路 Ts'ä loo, an important pass. 推卡 T'uy ts'ä, a pass formed by art; a kind of barracks. 守卡 Show ts'ä, to defend a pass with a military guard. 卡房 Ts'ä fang, a kind of guard-house.

it again. 再不 Tsae p'ih, not again. 再三辭謝 Tsae san ts'ze säy, to decline with thanks again and again. 再無 Tsae woo, nothing of the kind again.

在 From the *hand* fixed upon the *earth*. To be in a place; to dwell; to reside; to be still preserved; to be alive; to rest in; to depend upon; to belong to; to

consist in; is in; a place; to examine. A surname. To rhyme read Tsze and She. 你去問他在那裡 Ne kh'eu wän t'a tsae na le, go and ask where he is? 先父在時 S'een foo tsae she, when my father was alive. 罪不在你 Tsuy p'ih tsae ne, the fault is not yours. 都在我身上 Too tsae wo shin shang, it all devolves on me; I undertake the whole affair. 不在心上 P'ih tsae sin shang, it does not rest on his mind; he does not care about it. 自在 Tsze tsae, to be one's-self—in respect of comfort or composure of mind. 好自在 Haou tsze tsae, quite easy; comfortable. 安樂在 Ngan lö tsae, happy and comfortable. 所在 So tsae, a place; a place in which something exists. 放在桌上 Fang tsae chö shang, put it on the table. 懷恨在心 Hwae hän tsae sin, to cherish resentment in one's heart. 在目前 Tsae m'ih ts'ëen, before one's own eyes, that which is present. 在乎 Tsae hoo, to consist in; and its opposite, 不在乎 P'ih tsae hoo, often occur in the middle of a sentence; the same is also often expressed by the single word *Tsae*,

as has appeared in the above examples. 在當面 Tsae tang m'ëen, being in the presence of a person. 在家不在家 Tsao k'ea p'ih tsae k'ea, is he at home or not?

戔 From a *spear*. Implies wounding or injuring; also the feelings affected; an exclamation.

哉 An interrogative exclamation, denoting the superlative degree, of what is affirmed or implied; admiration; grief; surprise; commendation, strong conviction, or doubt; in the middle of a sentence, it is a particle making a pause between two members of the same sentence, or a mere expletive; also the preposition—to or on. Occurs in Shooking denoting to commence; to begin. Read Tsae. 哉生明 Tsae säng ming, the third moon beginning to shine. 大哉堯之爲君也 Ta tsae! Yaou che wei keun yay, great indeed! or O how great was the Prince Yaou!

栽 To plant herbs or trees; to replant. Used metaphorically for great benefits conferred on persons by which they are re-established in comfort. 栽花 Tsae hwa, to plant

flowers. 栽培 Tsae p'ei, to plant, and put earth about the roots; used to express essential assistance rendered to a person.

裁 } Calamities; divine judgments. See below.
災 }

載 } To contain as in a large carriage, in a ship, in a book, &c. A period of time which contains the round of celestial phenomena; a year; to effect or do; that which is effected; to fill; to insert in, or be contained in; to adorn; an auxiliary particle. 裡載 Le tsae, contained within. 記載 Ke tsae, to record. 年載 Nēen tsae, a year. 載籍 Tsae tseih, to be contained, or recorded in ancient writings.

宰 } From a cover and bitter toil. To rule; to govern; a ruler; a governor; to fashion to one's purpose; to kill animals and dress them, and to preside over the table. 制宰 Che tsae, to form; to make. 邑宰 Yih tsae, the ruler of a city. 主宰 Choo tsae, a sovereign ruler, applied to nature; to an Emperor, and to the heart of man. 太宰 Ta tsae, one who has the supreme command of many other officers. 小宰 Seacou

tsae, an inferior ruler. 烹宰 P'ang tsae, to boil and dress. 天地者萬物之主宰 T'ēn te chay wan with che choo tsae, heaven and earth are the sovereign rulers of all things. 諸宰 Choo tsae, or 家宰 Kēa tsae, an officer placed over the household of princes and men of rank. 膳宰 Shen tsae, or 庖宰 P'ao tsae, officers who provide for the table. 屠宰 T'oo tsae, to butcher; to kid. 宰相 Tsae s'ang, ministers of state—commonly called in Europe *Colao*. 宰牛 Tsae new, to kill a cow. 宰相之榮 Tsae s'ang che yung, the high honours of a minister of state.

崽 } A local word for son or child; a disrespectful, insulting term for another person; the second character is common. 爛仔 Lan tsae, an idle vagabond; a blackguard.

災 } From water and fire. Fire from heaven; divine judgments; great natural calamities; whatever is dangerous; injurious; calamitous. 災禍 Tsae ho, great calamities; miseries. 災害 Tsae hae, to injure; to distress.

緯 } Affairs; concerns.

TS'AE.

才 } The horizontal line represents the ground; the two ends, the roots and shoots of plants. The substance of wood or other vegetables. Used for the following. Talent; ability; power; the great powers in nature, heaven, earth, man, are called three Ts'ae. 不才子 Pūh ts'ae tsze, a stupid fellow. 無才 Woo ts'ae, no talents. 才智 Ts'ae che, talents and knowledge. 才具 Ts'ae keu, or 才質 Ts'ae chih, talents for the management of business. 才偏性執 Ts'ae p'ien sing chih, perverted talent, and an obstinate disposition. 才思 Ts'ae sze, mental endowments; the thoughts or ideas of a man of talent. 才具不勝 Ts'ae keu pūh shing, talents inadequate to one's duty. 才識短淺 Ts'ae shih twan ts'ēn, talents and knowledge contracted and shallow. 才得文字 Ts'ae teh wān tsze, virtue and learning. 才子 Ts'ae tsze, a genius. 三才圖會 San ts'ae t'oo hwuy, a Dictionary or Encyclopedia, or a Collection

of plates in every department of knowledge—a famous book printed during the Ming dynasty

材 } The materials of which a thing is made; either physically or morally; metal, wood, water, fire, and earth are called the five Ts'ae, materials or elements. 真材 Chin ts'ae, a true material. 賢材 Hēen ts'ae, a good material,—said of persons who are endued with useful qualities. 八材 Pā ts'ae, the eight Ts'ae, are 珠象玉石土金革羽 Choo, s'ang, yūh, shih, t'oo, kin, keh, yu, pearls, ivory, gems, stones, earth, metal, skin, and feathers. 材料 Ts'ae leaou, or 材質 Ts'ae chih, materials, wood that is convertible to some use.

豺 } A species of wolf. See Ch'ae.
財 } From pearl shells and materials of other sorts.

Whenever men value, whatever they can convert to any use; wealth; riches; valuables; property; silk; cloth; grain; goods; bribes. 生財 S'ang ts'ae, or 發財 Fā ts'ae, to increase in riches. 朋友同財 P'āng yew t'ung ts'ae, friends have property in common. 愛財如命的 Ngae ts'ae joo ming

teih, to love wealth as one's life. 貪財 T'an ts'ae, to covet the acquisition of wealth. 財主 Ts'ae choo, a lord of wealth; a rich man. 財壯人胆 Ts'ae chwang jin t'an, money gives a man courage. 財發萬金 Ts'ae fā wan kin, may your property produce ten thousand pieces of gold, — a new year's wish. 財神 Ts'ae shin, the god of wealth. 財與色 Ts'ae yu seh, wealth and sensual pleasure.

采 From a claw and wood. (To be distinguished from **采** P'ien, which is intended to represent the claw of an animal tearing things apart; to distinguish, and which enters into the composition of 悉 Seih and 番 Fan, &c.) To take with the hand; to pluck as fruit from a tree; to choose; to select; adorned with a diversity of colours like flowers; variegated; the external ornaments of things. Occurs in the sense of business or affair. Name of an office; of a stone; of a place; of a wood and a plant. A name of certain cloth. 納采 Nā ts'ae, to give or receive marriage presents previously to the marriage. 符采 Foo ts'ae, the cross veins on stones. **大**

采 Ta ts'ae, or **小采** Seao ts'ae, certain imperial robes.

塚 塚地曰采 Ts'ae te yuē ts'ae, Ts'ae-te (or land granted to officers of government) is called Ts'ae. 冢或謂之塚 Ch'ung hwó wei che ts'ae, a grave is by some called Ts'ae.

彩 From variegated and feathers. Brilliantly adorned with a variety of colours. **采** 五彩 Woo ts'ae, the five colours spoken of by the Chinese. 文彩 Wán ts'ae, elegant,—applied to style or to things. 光彩 Kwáng ts'ae, splendid show,—applied to gay persons.

採 To pluck with the hand; to take; to take largely. Show, *the hand*, is a modern addition to this character. 採摘新芽 Ts'ae tseh sin ya, to pluck the new buds or sprouts of the tea plants. 採納 Ts'ae nā, to take; to receive; to adopt.

睬 From to take and eye. To take notice of. 做睬 Ts'ew ts'ae, to attend to a visitor. 不做不睬 Pūh ts'ew pūh ts'ae, to pay no attention to; to disregard. 不睬他 Pūh ts'ae t'a, pay no attention to him.

絲 From silk and variegated. An assemblage of every colour; coloured silk.

菜 From plants and variegated. Edible plants; vegetables used for food generally.

好菜 Haou ts'ae, excellent food. 芹菜 K'in ts'ae, parsley.

白菜 Peh ts'ae, a common coarse vegetable. 青菜 Ts'ing ts'ae, or 蔬菜 So ts'ae, vegetables generally for the table, whether produced in the water or on land. 青菜飯 Ts'ing ts'ae fan, vegetables and rice—plain food. 生菜 Sāng ts'ae, lettuce. 菜園 Ts'ae yuen, a vegetable garden.

裁 From garments and to wound or cut. To cut out clothes; to tear or rend; to cut off; to diminish the number or quantity; to plant in one's mind; to conjecture. 裁縫 Ts'ae fung, to cut out and to seam,—a tailor. 裁度 Ts'ae tō, to estimate; to arrange; to plan. 裁減些 Ts'ae k'ien s'ey, to cut off or deduct a little, or a few. 裁剪 Ts'ae ts'een,

to cut with scissors.

蔡 Plants or herbs; the border of plants; the name of a hill, and of a nation. A surname.

縹 A thin sort of silk.

差 These are commonly read Ch'ae, which see.

纒 The colour of a certain bird's head; reddish; blackish; shallow; nearly reaching to; near the present time; but just now; just; then; it will then. 適纒 Teih ts'ae, 纒剛 Ts'ae kang, or 方纒 Fang ts'ae, it then happened; but just now; a little ago. 纒是 Ts'ae she, or 纒好 Ts'ae haou, then or so it will be well. 纒到 Ts'ae taou, just arrived.

袂 袂袂 Ts'ae heae, garments which bind about or cover the knees.

TSAN.

咎 A surname.

咎 Ngow or Tsan, to vomit. Vulgarly used in the north.

thern provinces for the pronoun I, or me.

啗 Tsan, or Tsan-tsan, to taste. 俗云我也 Süh yun wo yay, vulgarly expresses I, or me.

芟 From two spears. To plunder; to rob; to wound; to injure; little; shallow; few. Otherwise read Chan and Pëen.

剗 Tsan, or Chan, to cut asunder.

棧 Tsan or Chan, a tent; a scaffold; a ware-house. See Chan.

盞 From a cup and shallow. A very small cup for wine or other purposes; a cup to contain oil for lamps; the numeral of lamps. 酒盞 Tsew tsan, a small wine cup.

盞 Yew tsan, a cup for oil. 盞燈 Yih tsan t'ang, a lamp.

羴 From sheep and spears or railing. A sheep cot; a sheep fold; used also for a stable.

醖 A wine cup; a slight degree of clearness in otherwise thick wine.

簪 A pin of metal, wood, or stone, used by Chinese

females to braid up the hair, used also to fasten the cap to the hair; a branch; vehement; impetuous; to assemble together. 簪花 Tsan hwa, to attach flowers to the hair as an ornament. 簪一對 Tsan yü tui, a pair of bodkins.

孱 Three children standing below a door. Weak; embarrassed; sighing. 孱弱 Tsan jö, feeble; weak.

膾 Read Tsan or Tsin, to boil; a disease of the lips; flesh; filthy; dirty. 膾膾 Ngau tsan, or 膾膾 Ngau tsang, dirty; filthy; unclean, a vulgar phrase.

啗 Tsun or Tsan, to contain in the mouth; to bite; to bite the lip.

贊 From to take pearls in the hand, and advance. To see; to go forward with a present in the hand; to enter; to assist in bringing to light, referring to spirits; to assist in discovering or perfecting; to be evidence to; to respond to the Sovereign. A surname. Used for to praise; to laud; to commend. 贊成 Tsan ch'ing, to witness the do-

ings of; or to assist in effecting. 贊美 Tsan mei, or 稱贊 Ch'ing tsan, to praise; to commend; to laud, for this sense K'ang-he sanctions 讚 Tsan. 贊助 Tsan tsoo, to aid; to assist.

儻 Tsan, or Tswan, to collect together.

儻 To lessen; to cut to pieces; to shave the head. A local term. Read Tsëen, to cut.

澆 Muddy water rendered so by stirring and working in it.

瓚 A certain kind of sceptre; a vessel used anciently to contain wine in the temples. A man's name.

讚 To advance a person by words and pearls. To praise; to commend; to record the praises of; to assist; to open and expand. 讚美 Tsan sën, to praise; to commend.

讚美 Tsan mei, to praise the excellence of. 頌讚 Sung tsan, or 稱讚 Ch'ing tsan, to laud; to extol; to resound the praises of.

躐 To advance; to step forward; to walk apart or in a scattered, dispersed manner; to urge; to press upon.

鄮 To collect together; to aggregate. The name of a place.

鄮 To collect together; to collect together and reckon.

斬 A carriage rent or cut asunder; to cut asunder;

斬頭 Tsan t'ow, or 斬首 Tsan show, to cut off the head, a more frequent capital punishment in China than strangling.

斬雞頭 Tsan ke t'ow, to cut off a cock's head; when taking a solemn oath. It is deemed most solemn, and is done in temples before the idols, after kneeling down and worshipping. The individual 以物代己 E with tan ke, puts the creature in lieu of himself. 斬釘截鐵 Tsan ting ts'ëë t'ëë, to behead the nail and sever the iron, —to speak in a decisive, perspicuous tone and style.

暫 From to cut off and day. A fragment or portion of a day; a short time; for the time being; for the present time; suddenly. 暫且 Tsan ts'ëny, for a little while; during the time being.

鑿 Tsan, or Tsëen, from to cut and metal. A small

chisel; to cut with a chisel.
揆 Tsã, or Tsan, to squeeze the fingers with wood between; a Chinese torture. **揆指** Tsan che, to torture the fingers.

湛 From *water* and *very*. Deep; clear; to sink into and disappear: abundant; affluent. Name of a river. Also read Chan and Chin. See Chan.

寔 Tsan, or Tsã, with haste; celerity; speedily.

綻 The seam of a garment; a rent seam; to open. See Chan.

蘸 Tsan, or Chan, to dip anything in water. **蘸筆** Tsan peih, to dip the point of a pencil in water.

TS'AN.

殘 From *evil* and *two spears*. Evil induced by the use of weapons; to rob; to plunder; to mangle; to tread upon and spoil; spoiled; paged; slaughtered; to cast out after killing; bad; wicked; cruel; broken meat; leavings of food; boiled meat; fallen to pieces; deficient; wanting. **五殘** Woo ts'an, the name of a star. **殘壞**

Ts'an hwae, to spoil; to destroy
殘 Ts'an heaou, broken meat. **殘吏** Ts'an le, an avaricious cruel magistrate. **殘賊** Ts'an tseh, an injurious mischievous rascal. **殘罵** Ts'an ma, to rail at and abuse. **殘生** Ts'an sang, to destroy life. **殘疾** Ts'an tselh, some bodily infirmity, loss of an eye, and so on. **殘虐** Ts'an yô, cruel and tyrannical. **殘忍** Ts'an jin, cruel.

產 To bear or to produce. See Ch'an.
產 Ts'an, Ch'an, or Twan. See Ch'an.
產 See Ch'an.

兔 An artful crafty rabbit or hare. The name of a tree. Name of a star. **兔** Ts'an t'oo, a crafty hare. **兔** Ts'an t'an, name of a tree that belonged to Confucius.

儻 Ts'an or Ch'an, irregular; rapid. **儻互** Ts'an hoot uneven, irregular. **儻** Lan ts'an, a malevolent countenance or aspect. See Chen. **儻** Ts'an yen, an army not yet formed in battle array.

剗 Ts'an or Ch'an, to cut asunder; to chop; to work with a hammer and chisel.

噉 Ts'an or Ch'an, to peck; to taste; a slight repast; to sip; to speak for others, or to imitate others.

嶠 A hill with a rocky, pointed, dangerous summit.

攬 Ts'an or Ch'an, to stab. One says, to sustain; to support. Name of a star. **攬扶** Ts'an foo, to uphold; to sustain.

澆 Ts'an or Ch'an. See Ch'an.

獍 Deep hollow eyes; an angry look.

曉 To be fond of talking of people's vices; to calumniate; flattery to the persons addressed, and insidious calumnies against the absent; sly reflections, intended to injure other people. The name of a tripod; the name of a place. See Ch'an.

儻 A good appearance; a man's name.

慘 Cruel; barbarous; inhuman. **慘酷** Ts'an k'uh, or **慘虐** Ts'an yô, hardhearted; unfeeling; cruel.

參 The name of a star. To enter in amongst; to blend with, or form one of; to mix with; to be concerned with; three joined; to be admitted to the presence of; to see; to advise with; to give advice to the Sovereign

against inferior officers, which, of course, is the privilege of the higher officers of the state. Read Sin, a certain star. The name of a medicinal plant; the appearance of being heaped or piled up. A surname. Read Chan, uneven; irregular long appearance. Read Ts'an, the name of a song. **朝參** Chaou ts'an, to be admitted to the presence of the Sovereign; inferior spirits admitted to the presence of the Majesty of heaven. **參酌** Ts'an chö, to consult; to deliberate. **參効** Ts'an heb, to state facts to the Sovereign against any one. **參革** Ts'an keh, to deprive an inferior of his office, and at the same time, advise the Sovereign of it. **參考** Ts'an kh'au, to compare and examine. **參禮** Ts'an le, the ceremony of seeing a superior. **參拜** Ts'an pae, to visit an equal. **參乘** Ts'an shing, three persons in one war chariot. **參正** Ts'an ching, or

參訂 Ts'an ting, to adjust and prepare a book for publication. **參禪** Ts'an shen, to sit down in the posture of contemplation; used by the Buddha sect; they sit cross-legged with folded hands and closed eyes. **參透了** Ts'an t'ow leaou, to discover the whole of a plot. **參雜** Ts'an tsá, mixed, blended. **參知政事** Ts'an che ching sze, to have a share in public councils of the nation. **參差不齊** Ts'an ch'a p'ih ts'e, differing amongst themselves; not regular; not in the same degree. **參奏** Ts'an tsow, to write and give advice to the Sovereign. **參知而後動** Ts'an che urh how tung, to perform after deliberation. **參差** Ts'an ch'a, irregular; uneven; confused, like thread ravelled; the varied notes of an instrument:—some long and some short. **參謁** Ts'an yě, to see a superior.

驂 From horse and three. Blended; three horses attached to a carriage. **驂乘** Ts'an shing, three persons riding a breast in a carriage; the principal person on the left, driver in the middle, and the inferior on the right hand.

誓 Not to fear the light of heaven; impious. A surname. The name of a district. A euphonic particle in the introduction of a sentence.

割 Ts'an, or **割割** Ts'an ch'a, to shrink or shrivel up; to pierce or stab.

潛 From heart and the sound of Ts'an. Pain, acute feeling; distress; to forget; impious disregard of heaven.

瘖 Pain inflicted, or painful disease; general distress of mind.

蠶 Ts'an, or **蠶蟲** Ts'an ch'ung, the bombyx or silk-worm; there are several varieties. A man's name; the name of a place. **蠶繭** Ts'an k'een, the ball or cocoon formed by the silk-worm; also the name of a plant. **蠶口** Ts'an kh'ow, silk; raw silk. **蠶室** Ts'an shih, a house where the silk-worm is reared.

慙 To feel ashamed. See Ch'an.

粲 A certain portion of rice; half a 斗 Tow measure.

Quantity eaten at one time; a meal; to eat; fine white rice; a great many; a multitude; excellent; to examine; clear; bright; clean; white; to whiten; laughing appearance; three women together. **白粲** Peh ts'an, to pick and cleanse rice for three years, —an ancient Chinese punishment. **粲粲衣服** Ts'an ts'an e f'uh, elegant clothes.

燦 Clear; bright; luminous. **燦爛** Ts'an lan, bright; clear, and pure. **燦頭** Ts'an t'ow, a clear headed-fellow, —said ironically of a stupid block-head.

璨 The lustre of stones or gems.

餐 To swallow down food and drink; a meal of meat; —applied to any meal; a cake; to pluck or take with the hand. **正餐** Ching ts'an, regular morning and evening meal. **早餐** Tsaou ts'an, breakfast. **晚餐** Wan ts'an, evening meal. **大餐** Ta ts'an, a Canton phrase for the European dinner. **餐頭飯** Ts'an t'ow fan, an ordinary meal.

讖 Ts'an or Ch'an. To repent; heart-felt grief for sin. See Ch'an.

TSANG.

葬 From death between the turf and the clod. To inter; to bury; to put under ground. **葬埋** Tsang mae, or **埋葬** Mae tsang, to inter; to bury. **葬山** Tsang shan, a burial ground. **喪葬** Sang tsang, or **殯葬** Pin tsang, a funeral; the several parts of coffining, and so on.

髒 Hang tsang, fat; bony; largest bodied. **髒**

髌 K'een tsang, an appearance of high bones. **抗髌** K'ang tsang, abrupt; straight forward.

奘 Large; strong; robust.

廡 From a covering and robust. Upright strong appearance.

臧 Good; virtuous; faithful; generous. Used also for the three following characters. A surname. **西藏** Se tsang, Thibet. **臧獲** Tsang hwō, female slaves are so called.

臟 From *flesh* and to *store up*. The viscera of an animal body. **五臟** Woo tsang, the five viscera. They enumerate **九臟** Kew tsang, nine viscera. **神臟於心** Shin tsang yu sin, the divine part—the soul or spirit—is seated in the heart. **臟腑** Tsang foo, the viscera, or internal parts of an animal body.

贓 From *money* and to *secrete*. To receive bribes; the booty obtained by thieves or robbers, and secreted by them; unjust gain; stolen goods.

牂 A male sheep; some say, a yew sheep; copious; abundant; clouds; an astronomical character. A man's name.

TS'ANG.

倉 From **食** Shih, to eat, abbreviated, and **口** Hwuy, an enclosure. A place to store up corn; a granary. Name of an officer whose duty it is to superintend stores of grain. A surname. Round granaries are called **囷** Keun, square ones **倉** Ts'ang. **神倉** Shin ts'ang, divine granary; i. e. a storehouse for grain which is to be offered to the gods. **倉卒** Ts'ang ts'uh, fright; alarm. **倉**

房 Ts'ang fang, or **倉廩** Ts'ang lin, a granary. **倉箱** Ts'ang s'ang, a compartment like a chest or box. **倉大** **使** Ts'ang ta sze, a granary keeper. **求千斯倉** K'ew ts'een sze ts'ang, seek for a thousand granaries.

儻 Ts'ang or S'ang, a term applied to those in inferior stations of life. **儻父** Ts'ang foo, or **老儻** Laou ts'ang, are epithets applied to persons.

匱 An ancient containing vessel.

滄 The name of a river, and of a lake; cold. **滄海** Ts'ang hae, a vast sea,—a great capacity; to drink. **滄浪** Ts'ang lang, the name of a certain river, and of a district.

瑤瑤 Ts'ang ts'ang, the noise of ornamental stones jingling against each other; the colour of gems or stones.

艙 From *boat* and *granary*. The hold of a boat or ship,—a usual character not sanctioned by the Dictionaries. **船艙** Ch'uen ts'ang, the hold of a ship. **開艙** Kl'ae ts'ang, to open the hold,—to commence unloading a ship.

蒼 The colour of plants; green,—applied to heaven; azure; abundant; plentiful; old,—applied to persons or things; a cold appearance. A surname. **頭上蒼蒼** Tow shang yew ts'ang ts'ang chay, over head, is the azure heavens—meaning, God looks down from heaven. **君蒼蒼** Keun ts'ang, or **蒼蒼** Ts'ang t'ang, heaven. **蒼天** Ts'ang t'ien, heaven; in allusion to its colour.

蟪 The name of an insect.

鷓鴣 From *bird* and a *store house*. A certain large water bird,—said to be born from the womb. **鷓鴣** Ts'ang k'ang, a different sort of bird

from the preceding.

藏 From a *servant* covered with *herbs* and defended on one side by *boards*, and on the other by a *spear*. To hide; to secrete; to conceal; to store up; to lay by; a receptacle; the viscera of animal bodies; the kidneys and seminal vessels, in which sense it is used for **贓** Tsang. To cherish; to cultivate intellectually. **藏匿犯人** Ts'ang neih fan jin, to conceal a criminal. **藏香之器** Ts'ang h'ang che kh'e, a utensil for containing perfumes; a toilet or dressing case. **藏板** Ts'ang pan, to store up, or possess, the engraved blocks with which any book is printed.

TS'ANG.

曾 From a *window*, to *separate*, and *day*, to denote the dispersion of the air. **曾** A particle implying that something is past or already done. Used also for to add to. A surname. **不曾** P'uh ts'ang, or **未曾** We ts'ang, not yet. **曾經** Ts'ang king, already. **曾孫** Ts'ang sun, a great grandson. **曾祖** Ts'ang tsoo, father's

grandfather. **曾子** Ts'ang tsze, one of the writers of the *Four Books*.

創 Ts'ang, or **創傷** Ts'ang shang, to wound excessively. **創破** Ts'ang p'o, to cut open.

噲 The noise and clamour of people in the streets or market place. **泓噲** Hung ts'ang, an enlarged and liberal feeling of self satisfaction, or

perfect contentment.

增 From to *add* and *earth*. To add to; to increase; to double; many. **加增** Kēa tsāng, to increase the quantity or number of. To add abundance; residue; having some remaining. **價增起來** Kēa tsāng ki'e lac, the price has risen. **增埋** Tsāng mae, to add to, or throw into the bargain; to give to another one one's share.

憎 From *heart* and the *sound* of Tsāng. To dislike; to hate. **取憎於人** Ts'eu tsāng yu jin, to make people dislike one.

甌 A boiler for rice, or for making spirituous liquors. **飯甌** Fan tsāng, a rice boiler. **酒甌** Tsew tsāng, a wine boiler.

增 A particular kind of arrow or spear. Used also to denote a particular kind of silk.

繪 A generic term for silk when it is manufactured. **繪** The name of a nation, and of a district. A surname.

罾 A net to catch fishes with.

瞢 Small eyes; looking as if dim sighted. **瞢瞢**

Mung tsāng, an indistinctness of vision.

贈 To present to; to give or bestow upon; to lend assistance. Used to express the Emperor's conferring titles and honors. **幫贈盤費** Pang tsāng p'wan fei, to confer, or present to a person some necessities for a journey—or money to defray the expense of it. **封贈** Fung tsāng, or **誥贈** Kaou tsāng, honors conferred by the Emperor. **贈光前人** Tsāng kwang ts'een jin, to shed honors on one's ancestors. **贈物件** Tsāng wūh kēn, to bestow or confer a thing. **贈答** Tsāng tā, a present, and one in return.

躑 **躑躅** Tsāng tāng, to miss the road; confused conduct; appearing always in a hurry and bustle.

爭 From **受** Peaou, *two hands* and **厂** Han, *dragging*. To strive; to wrangle; to contest; to pull different ways; to litigate; to reprove; to reprimand. A surname. **爭相見儀** Tsāng sāng kēn e choo, to wrangle about the ceremonies of visiting each other. **爭功** Tsāng kung, to strive about ap-

pearance meritorious. **爭競** Tsāng king, or **爭鬪** Tsāng tow, to fight and wrangle. **爭鬪** Tsāng nau, to wrangle and contend. **爭先** Tsāng sēn, to strive to be first. **爭慢之心** Tsāng man che sin, a disposition to quarrelling and rudeness. **爭欲** Tsāng yūh, to strive wishing for, or to do something.

淨 Tsāng, or Chāng, cold appearance.

淨 To form; to control; to manage. The north gate of the principal city of the state **魯** Loo.

嶢 From a *mountain* and to *strive*. To rise eminent; to be conspicuous. **頭角嶢嶢** Tow kēo tsāng yung, head and horns appearing conspicuous,—a fine dignified looking person. **嶢嶢** Tsāng yung, elevated; having risen to eminence by one's own good qualities and exertions.

掙 From *hand* and to *strive*. To pierce; to stab. **硬掙** Ngāng tsāng, firm and strenuous.

睜 From *eye* and to *strive*. To stare with displeasure; to look with anger and dislike.

箏 A musical instrument made of reeds. The name of a plant. **風箏** Fung tsāng, certain jingling things suspended below the eaves of Chinese houses, which make a noise when agitated by the wind.

諍 From *words* and to *contend*. To endeavour to stop a person from doing wrong; to remonstrate with; to dissuade from doing. **諍諫** Tsāng kēn, to contend strenuously for what one thinks right; to reprehend.

錚 The sound of metals.

錚 How? what? **怎敢** Tsāng kan, how dare? **怎麼好呢** Tsāng mo haou ne, which way is well now? what is to be done now? **怎樣** Tsāng yang, in what manner? **怎的** Tsāng teih, what?

絳 From *silk thread* and to *contend*. The sound of a stringed instrument; the sound of a string which is drawn tight and twitched. The second form is otherwise read Tsēn, and denotes silk of a purple colour.

儼 Chāng or Tsāng. **儼儼** Tsāng ts'an or Ch'au, a

malevolent, ugly, wicked, violent appearance.

TS'ANG.

嶂 From a hill and to add to. Hilly; mountainous.

層 From a body and to add to. An upper room or story, where people are placed above those below them; one thing piled above another; a degree; a step higher; still more intense. 一層樓 Yih ts'ang low, an upper room; one story.

一層皮 Yih ts'ang p'e, one layer of skins. 重一層 Chung yih ts'ang, one degree heavier.

瞪 Read Ts'ang, Ch'ang, or T'ang, to look straight forward; to stare.

撐 Ch'ang or Ts'ang, an inclined post; a support placed; a pole: to push with a pole; to pole a boat. 撐竹篙 Chwa ch'uh kaou, to grasp the bamboo pole—is a cant term for intriguing. 撐渡 Ts'ang too, to pole across a river; to intrigue.

儻 Ts'ang or 儻儻 Ts'ang kwo, malevolent; immoral.

橙 From wood and to ascend. The fruit which rises in estimation by its sweetness.

橙子 Ts'ang tsze, the orange, commonly called *Citrus aurantium*.

橙皮 Ts'ang p'e, orange peel.

搥 To rush or bolt against, abrupt; clashing against; to seize or grasp hold of; to strike the hand against a thing.

TSAOU.

早 From the sun on the top of a helmet. The morning; early; soon; to be beforehand. 今早 Kin tsaou, this morning. 明早 Ming tsaou, to-morrow morning. 做事宜早 Tso

sze e tsaou, in doing things it is proper to be early. 清早 Ts'ing tsaou, very early in the morning. 來得早 Lae tet tsaou, come too soon. 早禾 Tsaou ho, the early or first crop of grain. 早娶親 Tsaou

ts'eu ts'is, to marry early. 早亡 Tsaou wang, died early. 早晚 Tsaou wan, morning and evening.

皂皂 Inferiors who perform the lower departments of duty; police runners; a black colour. The name of a bird. 肥皂 Fe tsaou, a sort of soap used by the Chinese.

皂鑿 Tsaou fau, green vitriol. 皂役 Tsaou yih, or 皂隸 Tsaou te, inferior officers in public courts.

造 To build; to make; to do; to act; to commence; slow; dilatory. The name of a sacrifice; to receive; to advance; to go. 子造天役 Yu tsaou

ts'ien yih, what I do is in the service of heaven. 造舟 Tsaou chow, or 比舟 Pe chow, a raft. 造化 Tsaou hwa, to create or make, used for some happy occurrence like new-creating. 好造化 Hsao tsaou hwa, good fortune. 造言生事 Tsaou yen sang sze, to make speeches and create disturbances. 造次 Tsaou ts'ze, in a hurried, irregular, disorderly manner. 造端 Tsaou twan, to originate.

造端 Tsaou twan, to originate.

蝻 An insect peculiar to ordure and filth.

糟 The grain from which wine or liquor has been distilled; the dregs of spiritous liquor; a rich liquor. A surname. 糟塌 Tsaou t'ä, is a common expression—denoting to abuse and ill treat; to use with harshness and severity. Some write it as below.

遭 To meet with; to occur; to happen; to go or cruize about; a time, or occasion. 十遭 Shih tsaou, ten times. 一遭 Yih tsaou, once; on one occasion. 遭難 Tsaou nan, to meet with calamities. 遭大禍 Tsaou ta ho, to meet with a great calamity. 遭坑陷 Tsaou kang h'een, to meet a pit and fall into it; to fall into some unexpected evil or calamity. 遭塌 Tsaou t'ä, to meet with and maltreat; to knock about,—some write this expression as above. 遭連夜雨 Tsaou l'een yay yu, to meet with a constant rain all night.

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艚 A small boat; a Chinese junk. 白艚船 Peh tsaou ch'uen, name of those Canton junks which go to sea.

澡 A stone with peculiar veins; to wash; to bathe; to cleanse,—used also morally.

Name of a lake. 洗澡 Se
tsaou, to wash and cleanse 澡
盆 Tsaou p'au, a bathing tub.
澡澡 Tsaou tsaou, an appar-
ent effort to bubble up.

璪 Variegated silk threads
connecting gems which
were attached to ancient crowns
as ornaments. Used to denote,
elegant composition.

藻 The name of a water
plant. Used for the fol-
lowing; and to denote,
elegant composition; and
also joy, from some birds
delighting in the Tsaou
plant. 藻井 Tsaou
tsing, a certain part about
the eaves of a house.

躁 Haste; precipitate; swift
as fire; to disturb; to
cause agitation to; fierce;
cruel. 驕躁 Keaou
tsaou, proud and discor-
derly; lewd and fierce. 焦躁
Tseou tsaou, vexed and discor-
derly. 躁暴 Tsaou paou,
fierce and cruel.

蚤 A sort of insect produced
on dry soils, and which
bites men. Used for 早
Tsaou, the morning.

棗 A species of cannarium;
the fruit in China is com-
monly used in a preserv-
ed state, and called by
Europeans dates. A sur-
name. The name of a place.
棗子 Tsaou tsze, dates, as
known in China. 棗栗 Tsaou
leih, denotes an early attention
to virtue and propriety in a fe-
male.

竈 A furnace. 竈神 Tsaou
shin, the god of the fur-
nace, employed in the
dressing of -provisions.
炊竈 Ch'uy tsaou, a
furnace to be excited by
wind blown into it, or by
fanning.

TSAOU.

草 Herbaceous plants; a
general term for plants;
grass; wild plants and
herbs. The running hand
character; to make a run-
ning hand draft or copy;
careless; heedless; in a
coarse manner; labori-
ous; to cut plants. A sur-
name. 文書草 Wán shoo
ts'aou, original rough drafts
of documents. 草創 Ts'aou
ch'wang, an original copy of
any document drawn up rough-
ly; to invent plants—was hea-
ven's first work. 草珠鬼

Ts'aou choo kwei, a name of
pearl barley. 草本 Ts'aou
pun, the class of annual plants,
in contradistinction from 木
本 Mūh pun, perennial plants.
草書勢 Ts'aou shoo she, the
manner or appearance of the
running hand. 草率 Ts'aou
sūh, carelessly; heedlessly. 草
字 Ts'aou tsze, the running
hand character. 草草 Ts'aou
ts'aou, mental labour and toil.

啁 啁 啁 Ts'aou leaou, ap-
pearance of solitude; still-
ness; quiet.

鯁 A poisonous fish. (M.S.
Dictionary.) Does not oc-
cur in Kh'ang-he.

慥 From heart and to act.
To act heartily and sin-
cerely. 慥慥 Ts'aou ts'aou, a
sincere faithful man.

糙 A coarse species of grain;
in a coarse rude manner.
粗糙 Ts'oo ts'aou,
coarse, applied to things,
and to a hurried disorder-
ly mode of doing things.

曹 From the east and to
speak. Refers to those
who determined causes
on the east side of the ro-
yal palace; a place where
people meet; of the same
place, order or class; and

hence forms the plural often.
An ancient division of the coun-
try in Kēang-nan. 官曹
Kwan ts'aou, the officers of gov-
ernment generally. 爾曹
Urh ts'aou, you; used by supe-
riors, or in familiar language.
六曹 Lūh ts'aou, six public
boards or courts. 曹操 Ts'aou
ts'aou, a famous but unprinci-
pled leader of the state Wei,
during the civil wars of China.
(A. D. 220.) Historians say,
'he possessed an intuitive know-
ledge of human character, and
whilst he promoted talent, he
could turn the meanest abilities
to suit his own purposes; a calm
firmness and instantaneous deci-
sion marked him in battle; he
was personally plain and econom-
ical; but liberal to profusion
in rewarding those who served
him. He was severe in the exe-
cution of his laws; destroyed,
without compunction, the lives
of others; and was never moved
by tears to pity or to pardon.'

僧 The whole; one complete
round.

嘈 Noise; clamour. 衆口
嘈雜 Chung kh'ow
ts'aou tsā, the confused mixed
noise and clamour of a great
many different voices. 嘈嘈
Leaou ts'aou, 喧嘈 Heucu

ts'au, 喧吵 Heuen ch'au, or 嘈啣 Ts'au ngō, all express clamour, noise, outcry, vociferation.

槽 From wood and to meet together. A manger out of which several horses eat; a sort of canal where liquor is run off; a place where wine is sold; the name of a wood; of a fruit; and of a musical instrument; a receiver in which tea-leaf is broken and pounded for certain purposes. 酒槽 Tsew ts'au, or 槽坊 Ts'au fang, a tavern, or wooden house where wine is sold. 茶槽 Ch'a ts'au, a sort of pestle for breaking tea-leaf.

漕 A wheel turned by water; to convey by water, as in boats; the boats which carry the tribute of the provinces to court; to convey provincial tribute to Peking. A surname. 漕船 Ts'au ch'uen, a vessel which conveys grain to Peking. 漕衛 Ts'au wei, a place defended by troops; a city surrounded by troops. 漕運 Ts'au yun, or 轉漕 Chuen ts'au, to convey grain by water; to carry and distribute it to the troops.

保 Ts'au or Tseou. 儵 保 Yaou ts'au, a long appearance.

燥 Vexatious; anxiety; or uneasiness of mind; sorrow.

燥 The fierceness and violence of fire. 燥暴 Ts'au paou, fierce and violent manner.

操 To grasp; to lay hold of; to maintain hold of, physically or morally; also the thing held fast; the purpose maintained; moderate winds; preserved in harmony and ease of mind.

操持 Ts'au che, resolution; firm adherence to. 操券而獲 Ts'au keuen urh hwō, take the bond and get—what has been agreed on, denotes obtaining without difficulty. 操持井白 Ts'au che tsing kh'ew, to draw water and grind corn—the duties of a wife. 操觚 Ts'au koo, to grasp a tablet—to begin to learn. 操練 Ts'au lēn, to exercise or drill, as soldiers. 操節 Ts'au tsē, or Tsē ts'au, to adhere to the rules or limits prescribed to one's self.

儵 Chaou, or Ts'au. See 儵. 儵 Chaou, light airs: volatile; nimble; active. 儵 Nets or huts made of stone rudely piled up, in which,

during ancient times, people who attached themselves to a tribe, were lodged.

田 To cultivate the ground; to plough.

TSE.

祭 From 夕 Jow, *flesh*, and 又 Yew, the *right hand*; with 示 She, to *manifest* or *declare*. To carry human affairs before the gods. That which is the medium between, or brings together, men and gods; to offer flesh in the rites of worship; to sacrifice with victims. The sect of Buddha does not sacrifice. 祭祀 Tse sze, sacrifice; to offer sacrifice. 祭牲 Tse sang, to sacrifice victims. 祭掃 Tse saou, *sacrifice* and *sweep*; i. e. to offer a sacrifice of fish, fowls, swine to the names of deceased relatives, and to repair the tombs. 祭天 Tse t'ien, to sacrifice to heaven. 祭文 Tse wān, a written prayer which accompanies a sacrifice.

澌 A shore; a sand bank on the shore. 落澌 Lō tse, a shoal on the west side of the Lew-k'ew islands, said to be exceedingly destructive to vessels.

際 A limit; a place where two things meet and form

a limit, as the horizon, where heaven and earth seem to meet; the point of meeting where one thing ends and another begins, as the beginning of night; the time when a thing occurs. 交際 Keau tse, or 際接 Tse tsē, the meeting or blending of things, as above explained.

劑 To pare or clip even; to adjust; equalise; to cut and blend medicines in equal proportion; a dose. 劑藥 Yih tse yō, a dose of medicine properly mixed. 質劑 Chih tse, the two halves of a written agreement or bond, of which each contracting party retains one. In ancient times great contracts were settled by Chih, and smaller ones by Tse; afterwards the words were joined to denote—a deed or bond generally.

噤 To state; to put a vessel to the lips; to wet the lips as far as the teeth; to sip; a plaintive sound. Read Keae, or 噤噤 Keae keae, the sound or noise of many persons. Read

Ch'ae, 嶠 哇 Ch'ae sh'ē, a laughing appearance.

嶠 疑 Suspicion; jealousy; anger; displeasure; sorrow; precipitancy.

嶠 憤 From hand and altogether. To push; to place or put in order; to press upon, as a crowd of people. 嶠 擁 Tse yung, to crowd or press upon.

嶠 瘠 A stone with spots and flaws.

嶠 濟 From water and a regular supply. Name of a river in the north, which is regular in its course. To assist; to help; to be beneficial to; to cause success to or take effect. Occurs denoting—to stop, and to cross over a stream. 涉 濟 Shě tse, to cross or go over.

救 濟 Kew tse, to save and assist. 闡 濟 Chow tse, to bestow upon, and supply the wants of. 不 濟 事 Pūh tse sze, does not help the affair.

濟 惡 Tse ngō, to assist people in doing what is vicious.

濟 人 之 急 Tse jin che kef, to help people in urgent difficulties.

濟 南 Tse nan, the metropolis of Shan-tung province.

濟 世 Tse she, to benefit the world.

濟 濟 Tse tse, abundant.

嶠 To cut grain; sheaves of grain; a sheaf. Some say, a sheaf not yet bound up.

嶠 濟 To ascend; to mount a rugged hill.

嶠 霽 To cease from raining; the colours of the sky when the clouds break and it becomes fair.

晴 霽 Ts'ing tse, the sky clearing up after rain.

齎 Said to be the proper form of the preceding. To hold in the hand; to deliver to; to present to; to store up; to leave for; the necessaries of a journey; to give a supply to; to confer upon. An aspiration of grief or admiration.

齎 齎 A composition of herbs; a variety of tastes blended together; a dish of herbs; the food of the poor; broken to pieces; pounded; in confusion; compounded, blended harmoniously.

齎 齎 To present to; to offer; to dispatch or send to a superior; to the Emperor, or to a friend; by way of courtesy, written on the outside of letters.

TS'E.

切 Read Ts'ë, to cut; to carve; to mince; to cut to pieces; to cut bones; eager; ardent; near; urgent; pressing; vehement; fervent; sincere; important; to feel. Read Ts'e, all; every; the whole. See Ts'ë.

細 切 Se ts'e, to cut into very minute parts.

情 切 Ts'ing ts'e, vehemently attached; ardent affection.

親 切 Ts'in ts'e, most intimate relation; pointed, close, home language.

悲 切 Pei ts'e, or 慘 切 Ts'an ts'e, deep distress of mind.

一 切 Yih ts'e, the whole; entirely; all taken collectively.

階 砌 Keac ts'e, stone steps by which to ascend.

砌 砌 Stone steps.

砌 砌 To look; to examine; to look askint.

妻 子 One's equal; a wife; to give a wife to. 妻 子 Ts'e tsze, means a wife and a son, sometimes only a wife.

夫 妻 Foo ts'e, husband and wife.

妻 女 Ts'e neu, a wife and a daughter.

妻 妾 Ts'e ts'ë, a wife and a concubine.

妻 妾 Ts'e ts'ë, a wife and a concubine.

妻 妾 Ts'e ts'ë, a wife and a concubine.

妻 妾 Ts'e ts'ë, a wife and a concubine.

悽 From heart and the sound of Ts'e. Pain; sorrow; grief; commiseration; anger; indignation. 悽 悽 Ts'e ts'e, the appearance of disease arising from hunger or famine.

悽 悽 Intense cold.

悽 悽 That on which a bird rests; a place of residence.

悽 悽 The name of a plant. 雞 棲 Ke ts'e, a hen roost.

棲 棲 Ts'e ts'e, a place on which to rest one's-self.

棲 棲 Ts'e ts'e, the appearance of military carriages.

棲 屑 Ts'e s'ë, the appearance of going backwards and forwards.

淒 From water and a wife. The clouds gathering and foreboding rain; and bleak.

淒 淒 Ts'e le, precipitate; hurried.

淒 涼 Ts'e l'ang, cold; frigid.

萋 Exuberance of herbage or foliage; appearance of the clouds moving.

萋 萋 Ts'e fei, elegant colours blended together.

萋 且 Ts'e ts'ëay, respectful and attentive appearance.

蟻 齋 The name of an insect.

齋 齋

齋 齋

齋 齋

齊 The even surface of a field of grain. Even; regular; correct; complete; to adjust; to regulate; to discriminate and arrange; good; quick; all together. Name of an ancient state about the region of Shantung. A surname. Enters into various proper names. **一齊** Yih ts'e, all; evenly; all at the same time; the whole together. **不齊** P'uh ts'e, not even; not complete; some wanting; something irregular. **齊其家** Ts'e kh'e k'ea, to regu-

late or govern well a family; regulated; adjusted and put in due order. **整齊** Ching ts'e, or **齊整** Ts'e ching, all properly adjusted.

臍 The umbilical cord; the navel. **噬臍何及** She ts'e ho keih, if a person wished to gnaw his navel how could he reach it!—is used to express an impossible wish, and an irretrievable state of things.

鱻 The name of a fish.

TSEANG.

匠 From a workman and a square vessel, which imply the use of the square, compass, marking line, and so on. A worker in any material; a mechanic; an artificer; an artisan; a worker in; a marker of. A surname. **工匠** Kung ts'ang, or **匠人** Ts'ang jin, a workman. **木匠** M'uh ts'ang, a worker in wood; a joiner; a carpenter; a cabinet-maker. **鐵匠** T'ee ts'ang, a smith. **銅匠** Tung ts'ang, a brazier. **錫匠** Seih ts'ang, a plumber, or tin man. **銀匠** Yin ts'ang, a silver-smith. **石匠** Shih ts'ang, a

mason. **坭水匠** Ne shwuy ts'ang, a bricklayer. **匠作器皿者** Ts'ang ts'ao kh'e ming chay, Ts'ang, is a maker of utensils. **匠攻木之工也** Ts'ang kung m'uh che kung yay, Ts'ang, is a workman who attacks the wood.

將 To take; in this sense it is often used by the Chinese when not required in English, as to take and do so and so, merely signifying doing what is implied in the other verb; the sign of the future; to receive; to come near; to accommodate; to advance; to

offer to; to support; stout; large. Used as a connective particle. **將軍在陣** Ts'ang keun t-sae ch'in, a general present with his army,—when in battle array; one recommends that a student should always keep his mind alert, as a general under such circumstances. **將軍** Ts'ang keun, a Tartar general, who usually commands the garrison of a town, and considers the defence of the town his department. He is independent of generals outside the walls of the town. In other cases it is applied to generals in the field. Title **夫人** Ta jin. **將近** Ts'ang kin, near; to approach. **將來** Ts'ang lac, hereafter. **將功拆罪** Ts'ang kung che tsuy, to take one's merits and atone for one's crimes. **將就** Ts'ang tsew, to accommodate one's-self to others.

塋 A foundation; to level ground in order to form or lay a foundation.

獎 To assist; to praise; to encourage; to laud; to commend. **獎善** Ts'ang shen, to praise virtue. **恩獎** Ngan ts'ang, gracious commendation.

蔣 Bamboos split in a certain way; a sort of mat.

漿 Any thick fluid, as water in which rice has been washed; water in which anything is mixed which thickens it; syrup; matter from a sore; the matter of the small-pox;—applied to the name of a plant, and of a sort of crab.

槳 From to take and boat. An oar; a short oar; an oar used crosswise; to row a boat. The preceding is also used in this sense.

蔣 Name of a plant; of a hill; and of a river. A surname.

醬 A kind of pickle; certain mode of preserving meat, rice, and pulse. **醬油** Ts'ang yew, soy.

蠶 Name of an insect.

TSEANG.

片 Ch'wang or Ts'ang, supposed to resemble the body leaning against something. The same as **牀** Ch'wang, a couch or bed.

Some say, that **片** Ts'ang and **片** P'een, are opposites, one meaning the left side of a plank, the other the right side.

庠 A kind of public school. See S'ang. **庠異**

Ts'éang e, extraordinary phenomena.

祥 Goodness; felicity; a prognostic; an omen, — either good or bad; a manifestation of the will of heaven previously to the infliction of judgments or the bestowment of blessings. The name of a sacrifice; used also for the following. 吉祥 Keth ts'éang, a felicitous omen. 凶祥 Heung ts'éang, an infelicitous omen. 不祥 Püh ts'éang, infelicitous. 祥瑞 Ts'éang sny, felicitous; boding happiness.

詳 Ts'éang or Sëang, to examine and judge clearly; to ascertain the precise import; to state clearly the facts, circumstances, or reasonings; to explain as a teacher; or to give information to superiors as an officer of the government. See Sëang. 備詳 Pe ts'éang, a copious and clear narrative. 詳畧 Ts'éang lëö, a copious full account, and an abridgement of. 詳細 Ts'éang se, luminous, clear, distinct statement; to state in this manner. 詳文 Ts'éang wän, an official statement containing a full account of some transaction made to a superior officer.

翔 To fly back; to look back on; a dignified respectful

and respectable appearance.

踴 To walk or go with celerity. Used for the preceding.

倉 From 食 Shih, to eat, abbreviated, and 口 Hwuy, an enclosure. A place to store up corn; a granary. Name of an officer whose duty it is to superintend stores of grain. A surname. See Ts'ang.

創 Ch'wang or Te'éang, a wound made by a knife or weapon, in which sense it was originally written 爪 Ch'wang. 身被七十創 Shin pe ts'elh shih ts'éang, he received seventy wounds. See Ch'wang.

嗆 A bird eating; a simple or silly appearance. Read Ts'ang, 嗆啼 Ts'ang häng, a foolish frightened appearance.

搶 Sudden; abrupt; bursting forth; to struggle and seize; to seize by violence; to plunder; to stand opposed to; to rob in groups, — as associated banditti.

搶掄 Occurs applied to a combat. 搶攘 Ts'éang jang, in a confused, disorderly manner. 搶劫 Ts'éang k'ëä, to take from by violence, whether persons or things; to rob; to plunder. 搶擄人口 Ts'éang

loo jin kh'ow, to carry off people by violence, as captives. 槍白 Ts'éang peh, to extort an explanation; abrupt language. 槍奪 Ts'éang t'ö, to rob; to plunder.

槍 A long piece of wood sharpened at both ends with which to attack banditti; a lance; a spear; to oppose; to withstand; a certain vessel. A surname.

踴踴 Ts'éang ts'éang, to be moved and agitated; to step with trepidation and hurry; also with an affected haste, as a mark of respect; a sort of posture-making and fencing. 趨踴 Ts'eu ts'éang, a quick step; a hurried pace.

鶩 The noise made by birds or beasts coming to eat.

鎗 The sound of a bell; a jingling noise; in this sense also read Ts'äng, a sort of tripod; a wine vessel; a particular sort of rice. Commonly used for a spear; a lance; and similar weapons; which K'ang-he says, should be 槍 Ts'éang.

磨鎗 Mo ts'éang, to sharpen a spear.

鏘 Ts'äng or Ts'éang, the sound of stones, bells, and other instruments; the notes of birds; an elevated appearance; an easy manner.

牆 A wall; that which screens or defends. A surname. 牆壁 Ts'éang peih, a wall generally. 穿牆 Ch'uen ts'éang, to make a hole through a wall.

樯 A certain spar in a boat or ship to which the sail is attached.

嫗 Certain female officers, about the palace during the Han dynasty. A woman's name.

斨 A particular kind of hatchet; to strike and wound with a hatchet. 自相斨賊 Tsze s'ëang ts'éang tseh, to wound and injure one's own person — by any improper practice.

戕 A particular kind of spears or lance. Read Tsing, to kill.

TSEAOU.

焦 Injured by fire; burnt black; seared; the smell of burning; applied to the mind to denote vexation; anxiety; distress. The name of an ancient state; of a city; and of a bird.

A surname. **焦悶** Tseao mun, anxiety and sorrow. **焦思** Tseao sze, anxious; distressing reflections.

焦 Clear discernment; having examined fully into. Repeated, it denotes the same. **焦僿** Tseao yaou, a name of foreigners, short in stature, on the south-west. **焦少** Tseao meao, alarmed; agitated.

剿 Tseao, or Tseáou, to cut asunder; to reap; to mow.

噉 To eat; to chew; an interrupted hurried voice; the tone of voice arising from distress and grief. **無噉類** Woo tseao luy, having nothing to eat. **數噉** Soo tseao, to chew quickly. Read Tsow, the chirping of a swallow. **噉食** Tseao shih, to eat.

噉 The name of a hill; a lofty hill; the summit of a hill.

焦 To burn with fire. To apply fire to; to sear.

漣 The name of a river. Entirely; completely; a sort of rich liquor.

蕉 A general term for the banana or plantain species; a mere straw: fuel. **鼓椎蕉** Kóo chuy tseao, drum stick plantains, and **香牙蕉** Hëang ya tseao, plantains giving odour to the teeth,—are two different species. **蕉子** Tseao tsze, plantains.

瞧 Three parts of a human body; according to Chinese physiology—a want of fullness of flesh.

醮 From *to burn* and *wine*. To burn incense or victims and pour out oblations; in every case in which the priests of Buddha and of the Taou sect erect an altar and offer up prayers, it is expressed by Tseao. To complete; to perfect or terminate. Occurs denoting—vexation and sorrow; to invite to a feast or to take wine. **打醮** Ta tseao, to perform rites and offer up prayers—chiefly for the dead. **打三天平安醮** Ta san t'ëen p'ing ngan tseao, to perform a kind of requiem for three days. **醮席**

Tseao-selh, a feast or entertainment.

蘸 To drink liquor till one be quite drunk.

顛 Lean; spare. **顛頓** Tseao tsuy, a mournful, sorrowful appearance.

鷯 **鷯鷯** Tseao leao, a certain small bird.

To cut off; to exterminate.

剿 To cut off; to terminate; to exterminate. **剿滅** Tseao mē, to destroy, or exterminate completely.

剿 Chaou, or Tseao, to echo what others say. See Chaou.

勦 To fatigue; to trouble; to vex; light; active. **勦勞** Tseao laou to weary or fatigue. **勦滅** Tseao mē, to destroy; to exterminate.

剝 To cut off; to terminate; to exterminate. A local word, it occurs in the sense of artful, cunning.

椒 Native Chinese pepper; applied to certain fragrant herbs; to a hill, and to its summit; the name of a city. **胡椒** Hoo tseao, the same as the pepper of Europe. **花椒** Hwa tseao, chil-

lies or cayenne pepper. **椒房** Tseao fang, a pepper room—an ancient queen is said to have put pepper in the plaster of the walls; the abode of a Queen; a Queen.

刺 A pike or pointed instrument; to make a hole in the ground; to receive the end of a pole.

龜 A seared or scorched tortoise shell, used in divination.

溜 Ice breaking up.

TSEAOU.

俏 Like; appearing like; as if. See Seaou.

哨 Small and distorted in the mouth and spout; verbose; to mention often; cry of lictors who precede officers of government. See Seaou.

悄 Mournful; sorrowful. **悄悄** Ts'eaou ts'eaou, privately; quietly; secretly; unobserved; without exciting notice; hastily; anxious; sorry.

峭 A high dangerous mountain; one that cuts off all intercourse; to urge; to impel; vehement.

隄 A dangerous precipice; hill or mountain; screened; shaded; hid; urged; impelled.

愀 A change of colour; to colour up; a change of countenance from anxiety or concern of mind.

倣 倣倣 Sha ts'eaou, vicious; malevolent.

鏊 An instrument of husbandry for sticking into the ground; a sort of pick; to strike into the ground.

焦 From heart and anxious. 憔悴 Ts'eaou tsuy, lean from hunger and distress of mind; certain parts of a human body.

瞧 To look furtively; to eye by stealth; in the north used for to look, to see, in the common acceptance. 瞧瞧 Ts'eaou ts'eaou, to look at; to

examine, as a physician does a patient.

樵 From wood and to burn. Scattered wood fit for fuel; fuel; a cutter of fuel; a woodman.

瘠 Disease. 瘠瘠 Ts'eaou tsuy, a shrinking or shrivelling up; becoming lean from sorrow and anxiety.

譏 To burn with words. To reprehend; to blame; to censure; to speak against with heat and asperity; to ridicule; to satirize.

譏 Name of a hill, and of a river; of a nation, and of a district. A surname. 譏譏 Ke ts'eaou, to ridicule, or satirize.

窠 Commonly read Ch'au, a nest. Read Ts'eaou, the name of a country.

TSĒAY.

姐 An elder sister; the term was formerly applied to mothers. Read Tsze, name of a place. Used to denote—proud and disrespectful. 姊姐 Tsze and tsĕay, are both epithets of senior sisters. 小姐 Seaou tsĕay, an appellation of the daughters of rich people; miss.

姐姐 Tsĕay tsĕay, a general appellation of women.

罝 A net with which rabbits are taken.

借 To assist; to assume; fictitious; to transfer; to borrow or lend; to pretend; to use

metaphorically; to suppose for the sake of illustration; to praise.

挪借 No tsĕay, to transfer; to borrow, or to lend. 假借 Kĕa tsĕay, falsely borrowed; i. e. having no foundation in fact; supposed; borrowed; used metaphorically. 不借 Pūh tsĕay, sandals made of straw. 借意 Tsĕay e, the metaphorical sense.

借刀殺人 Tsĕay taou shā jin, to borrow a knife to kill a man; i. e. to use a third person, as the instrument of an injury which one wishes to inflict.

借如 Tsĕay joo, suppose for example. 借去 Tsĕay kh'eu, to lend. 借來 Tsĕay lae, to borrow. 借問 Tsĕay wān, to enquire civilly.

喞 喞喞 Tsĕay tsĕay, the voice of a bird; to sigh; to moan; a tone of aspiration. 咋喞 Tseh tsĕay, or 咄喞 Tūh tsĕay, rustic songs.

藉 A sort of mat, used in sacrifice; a certain water plant; to assist; to help; to lean on for help; that on which one relies for help; a man of liberal learning and elegant manners; able to bear much wine; to make a pretext of, in which sense 借 Tsĕay, is better. A surname. Also read Tseih, confused; a cord; to tread; a surname. 藉

故 Tsĕay koo, to borrow a cause; to make a pretext. 藉

田 Tsĕay t'ĕen, certain land around the royal domain. 狼

藉 Lang tsĕay, a wolf's mat; confused; in disorder. 藉神

庇佑 Tsĕay shin pe yow, relying on the help of the gods.

蘊藉 Yun tsĕay, of large containing capacity; liberally educated; able to bear much wine.

(MS. Dictionary.) 藉口 Tsĕay kh'ow, to make a pretence; to screen one's self. 藉藉 Tsĕay tsĕay, confused talk.

嗟 To sigh; to lament; painful regret; a tone or aspiration when one feels a difficulty in expressing by words, all one's meaning. Also read Ts'o and Tseih. 荷嗟昌兮 E

tsĕay ch'ang he, oh! how abundant. 嗟歎 Tsĕay t'an, or

咨嗟 Tsze tsĕay, to sigh and to lament. 嗟訝不已 Tsĕay

ya pūh e, expressed in aspirations, unlimited surprise and admiration. 嗟嘆 Tsĕay t'an,

to sigh.

TSĒAY.

且 A particle, common in the beginning of sentences, where it is often an expletive; or as the Chinese call it, a word

ushering in a sentence. An expression of doubt, as *if, should*; it may often be translated and, then, therefore, further. 且 Ts'ëay, or 而且 Urh ts'ëay, in the middle of a sentence, may be rendered and, and also, as 高而且寬 Kaou urh ts'ëay kh'wan, high and also broad. 况且 Hwang ts'ëay, and still more. 姑且 Koo ts'ëay, and 暫且 Tsan ts'ëay, denote for the time being; for a short time. 權且 Keuen ts'ëay, denotes nearly the same as the expression, *try a little*; it implies, do-

ing that which is not perfectly agreeable. 苟且 Kow ts'ëay, carelessly, inconsiderately. 再且 Tsac ts'ëay, again. 慢且 Man ts'ëay, or 且慢 Ts'ëay man, by and by, leisurely, do not hurry. 且夫 Ts'ëay foo, now further. 且如 Ts'ëay joo, now as, or thus. 且說 Ts'ëay shwō, frequently commences a paragraph in lighter books, and seems to denote—I shall therefore, or now, observe. 且行且戰 Ts'ëay hing ts'ëay chen, now marched and now fought—marched fighting.

TSEĒ.

接 To ingraft trees or plants.
 接 To take hold of with the hand; to receive; to connect; to come in succession; to approach near; to unite; to associate with; quick. A surname.
 迎接 Ying tsëë, to go forth to meet and receive—a visitor.
 交接 Keau tsëë, to associate with. 反接 Fan tsëë, to bind with the hands behind the back.
 接待 Tsëë tae, to receive and wait upon a guest. 接回 Tsëë hway, to receive back again.
 接入 Tsëë jüh, or 接收 Tsëë show to receive—as any-

thing sent to one. 接續 Tsëë süh, to receive and continue; to succeed to; to follow in succession. 接上肩頭 Tsëë shang k'een t'ow, took it up on their shoulders.
 啾 To chirp as a bird.
 健 健仔 Tsëë yu, certain female officers, during the Han dynasty.
 捷 From hand and a treadle. The success of an army; to obtain a victory; to overcome; to complete; to announce a victory; quick; in haste; swift in action; a certain quantity.

A surname. 直捷 Chih tsëë, with promptness,—applied to the doing of things. 報捷 Paou tsëë, or Tsëë paou, to announce a victory. 捷發 Tsëë fā, to rise rapidly,—applied to becoming rich in trade. 捷徑 Tsëë king, to hasten through a bye road; to take a short cut, either literally or figuratively. 捷路 Tsëë loo, to rob upon the high way. 捷書 Tsëë shoo, a proclamation written on silk, and appended to the end of a pole as a banner. 捷捷 Tsëë tsëë, the sound of the mouth and tongue.

婕 婕妤 Tsëë yu, a female officer of government; an elegant appearance.

縫 縫 To connect or sew garments together. 縫綴 Lëen tsëë, to connect together. 縫獵 Tsëë lä, irregular; put in some disorder.

睫 睫 The hair by the side of the eye; the eyebrow. 眉睫 Mei tsëë, the eyebrow.

澁 To penetrate with moisture; to enrich; to instil instruction; to perform a complete circle. 周澁 Chow tsëë, to make a circuit of; to cause

benefits to extend everywhere. 浹日 Tsëë jih, the period of ten days. 浹辰 Tsëë shin, the complete round of hours, from midnight to midnight. 浹洽 Tsëë h'ëä, to instil into; to blend together as one; said of the union of friends and of instilling right principles into the minds of the people. 浹髓 Tsëë suy, to penetrate to the marrow.

卩 An instrument by which in ancient times, statesmen or governors were appointed or authorized to act. It was made of stone, of horn, or of the bamboo; and after having letters engraved upon it, was cut through the middle; one half was retained at court, and the other given to the person appointed. The 卩 Tsëë, constituted his credentials. 所以示信 So e she sin, that which declared (the possessor) was to be believed. 符卩 Foo tsëë, 信卩 Sin tsëë, and 瑞卩 Suy tsëë, express the same. It is said, that the idea of making the two parts to correspond, was taken from the joints of a bone. To be distinguished from 卩 Yih, the compound form of 邑 Yih, a city.

節 A notch or joint of the bamboo; a limit; a term or holiday; an emergency; to limit one's passions or one's expenditure; chastity; economy; a period of time; the time of an action. Name of a place; of a plant; and of an office. **守節** Show tsĚĚ, to maintain chastity; also to maintain dignity of character. **失節** Shĭh tsĚĚ, loss of chastity; also to sneak and crouch meanly. **名節** Ming tsĚĚ, a good reputation for moral conduct. **八節** Pā tsĚĚ, eight terms—into which the year is divided. **節貞** TsĚĚ ching, chastity; female virtue. **節令** TsĚĚ ling, or **時節** She tsĚĚ, a term or period of fifteen days, there are twenty-four. TsĚĚ-ling in a year; a holiday. **節飲食** TsĚĚ yin shĭh, to limit drinking and eating; to observe a strict regimen. **萬壽節** Wan show tsĚĚ, or **天中節** T'ĕen chung tsĚĚ, the Emperor's birth-day. **節度** TsĚĚ too, the title, in former times, given to a commander in-chief. **節樂** TsĚĚ lō, to stop or give the time to music. **節用** TsĚĚ yung, an economical use of things.

節 傳備 Tsun tsĚĚ, these two words, perhaps mean,

decorum and respect. The meaning of the latter character is no where given.

櫛 From wood and to regulate. A wooden comb, to put the hair in order; a general term for combs; to comb. **櫛風沐雨**

TsĚĚ fung mŭh yu, to be combed by the wind and washed by the rain,—said of the difficulties endured by those who travel.

瘡 A small sore or ulcer.

截 To cut asunder; to cut to pieces; to cut off a passage to or from; to obstruct; to cut off a retreat; to cut and mince; nice distinctions; disputation.

截住 TsĚĚ choo, **攔截** Lan tsĚĚ, or **截路** TsĚĚ loo, to obstruct; to stop the passage from or to. **截斷** TsĚĚ twan, to cut asunder. **截回路** TsĚĚ hwy loo, to stop the passage back; to cut off a retreat.

噤 Small talk; conversing in a low voice, or with levity; sound. According to one, correct proper speech.

楫 The appearance of the trees of a forest; an oar with which to propel a boat. Same as the following.

織 An oar of a boat.

TSĚĚ.

妾 From 辛 Kĕen, a crime, and a woman. A woman who has committed some crime; a woman placed in a family above the rank of an ordinary servant, but inferior to the mistress of the house; a kind of handmaid; a wife inferior to the first; a concubine. Chinese moralists do not allow a concubine to be taken till the age of forty, and when there is no hope of having male issue by the wife. The name of a nation. A surname. **置妾** Ch'e tsĚĚ, to place a concubine in the family. **買妾** Mae tsĚĚ, to purchase a concubine. **妾氏** TsĚĚ she, is the usual term for concubine; but they give them other appellations in courtesy, as **如夫人** Joo foo jin, the same as the mistress of the house.

啞 啞噪 TsĚĚ t'ĕĕ, the sound of ducks or geese feeding. **啞血** TsĚĚ hĕuĕ, to daub the mouth with blood when mutually entering into a solemn engagement,—said to be an ancient custom. Also read Shā.

切 To cut; to carve; to mince; to cut to pieces; to cut bones; eager; ardent; near; urgent; pressing; vehement; fervent; sincere; important; to feel. To take the initial of one character and the final of another to spell a third, as from *Ke-wang* to derive *Kang*. Read Ts'e, all; every; the whole. **細切** Se tsĚĚ, to cut into very minute parts. **親切** Ts'in tsĚĚ, most intimate relation; pointed, close, home language. **悲切** Pei tsĚĚ, or **慘切** Ts'an tsĚĚ, deep distress of mind. **攬其切** Lan kh'e tsĚĚ, look at the most important parts. **剴切** K'ae tsĚĚ, great earnestness and sincerity. **切愛** TsĚĚ ngae, ardent love. **切己** TsĚĚ ke, that which very particularly concerns one's-self. **切肉** TsĚĚ jow, mince meat. **切開** TsĚĚ kh'ae, to cut into separate parts. **切脈** TsĚĚ meh, to feel the pulse. **切書** TsĚĚ shoo, to cut the leaves of a book. **切實** TsĚĚ shĭh, the utmost truth and sincerity. **切碎** TsĚĚ suy, to cut to small pieces, in a careless manner. **切切** TsĚĚ tsĚĚ, expresses the highest degree of importunity and earnestness about a thing. **情切** Ts'ing tsĚĚ, vehemently attached; ar-

dent affection. 切磋 Ts'ěě ts'ō, to cut and polish ivory. 切斷 Ts'ěě twan, to cut asunder. 切勿 Ts'ěě wūh, don't on any account; be particularly careful not, &c. 切要 Ts'ěě yaou, extremely important; most urgently required. 一切 Yih ts'e, the whole; entirely; all taken collectively.

暹 Commonly read Tsēen. In the Dictionaries read Sēen. 暹羅國 Ts'ēen lo kwō, Siam or Cambodja.

竊竊竊

To steal; clandestine; private; applied by persons to their own thoughts, sentiment or sentiments, denoting that such is their private and humble opinion; to assume a place, a situation, or opinion; to investigate; shallow, or lightly imbued with a colour. Name of a bird. 竊為不平 Ts'ěě wei pūh p'ing, in my private feelings discomposed. 竊思 Ts'ěě sze, humbly to think or give one's opinion. 竊竊 Ts'ěě ts'ěě, 竊察 Ts'ěě ch'ā, to search or examine into; to investigate privately, or in one's own mind.

TSĒEN.

尖 From small at top and large below. Tapering like a pyramid; pointed; sharp; tapering to a point; clever; ingenious. 吐

過舌尖 T'oo kwo shě ts'ēen, lolled out the point of the tongue. 尖銳 Tsēen juy, or 尖利 Tsēen le, sharp pointed, the second expression also denotes—acuteness of intellect.

菱 Read Tsan, to wound or injure with two spears. Read Tsēen, small; few; nar-

row; cramped. Also read Pēen, in the last sense.

淺 Shallow; thin; thin metal. Read Tsan, a mat for a child. Read Tsēen, garments peculiar to children, or to carry a child on the back; narrow; cramped. Read Shaa, a coverlid; a part of the trappings of a horse.

棧 Read Chang, which see. Read Tsēen, the name of a wood; a small bell, copious,

abundant appearance. 牋 A board or tablet on which something is written; to manifest or exhibit it to a superior, or to the Emperor. 花牋 Hwa tsēen, or 牋紙 Tsēen che, an elegant writing containing a statement to the Emperor.

錢 Tsēen or Tsan, a small cut.

瘰癧 Tsēen yang, a small spot which itches. From money and little. Of little value; mean; low; cheap; to esteem mean. Used for what pertains to one's self; the affected language of courtesy. 貴賤 Kwei tsēen, are opposites, noble and ignoble; dear and cheap; rich and poor. 下賤之至 Hēa tsēen che chē, low and poor in the utmost degree. 貧賤 P'in tsēen, poor and mean. 賤壞人 Tsēen hwaē jin, an ill-conditioned worthless man. 賤兄弟 Tsēen heung te, my

brothers. 濺濺 Tsēen tsēen, water flowing with a quick motion, a rapid perturbed current.

餞 To present with meat and drink; to present with anything.

餉 To advance; to go forwards.

剪 To cut or clip with scissors. 裁剪 Ts'ae tsēen, to cut out a piece of cloth to make a garment; metaphorically to arrange, to manage, to plan. 剪平之 Tsēen p'ing che, reduced or subjected them to order. 剪開兩半 Tsēen kh'ae lēang pwan, to cut into two halves. 剪刀 Tsēen taou, scissors.

湔 The name of a river; to sprinkle with the hand.

噉 Tsew tsēen, two mouths approaching each other.

煎 From to put before and fire. To roast; to expel the juices by the application of fire,—applied figuratively to the mind denoting vexation. 熬煎 Ngaou tsēen, to roast; to vex. 甲煎 Keā tsēen, a certain incense. 重煎 Chung tsēen, or 改煎

Kae ts'een, to roast over again.
箭 From a bamboo and to go before. An arrow, in some parts called **矢** She, and in others called **簇** Tsüh, a small bamboo; the notched stick on which the time is marked in a clepsydra, is called **漏箭** Low ts'een. **射箭** Shay ts'een, to shoot an arrow. **箭箭中** Ts'een ts'een chung, every arrow hits. **光陰似箭** Kwang yin aze ts'een, time flies like an arrow.

剪 From to proceed forth and feathers. Even; regular; scissors which clip things even and regular; to shear or clip; to slaughter and kill. Used for the preceding. **翦翦** Ts'een ts'een, specious in adjusting things.

剪 From speech and clipped or shorn. Possessing little ability; a shallow capacity. A man's name.

漸 From water and to cut. To make gradual encroachment as water does, by small degrees; gradually; by little and little; the slow advances or changes of anything; to moisten; to dye; to saturate. Name of a river; of a star; and of a terrace. **漸漸** Ts'een ts'een to leau, gradually with-

draw and hid themselves. **漸次** Ts'een ts'ze, by gradual, or slow degrees. **漸進** Ts'een tsin, to advance gradually.

竿 Something to support a house which leans to one side; to keep off water by stones and earth.

涿 Water issuing forth; for water to extend or reach to. The name of a river, and of a district. Read Tsun, to approach.

荐 From plants and preserved. Grass or pasture; same thing brought forward again; to continue still as before; to collect together; to introduce to, or to recommend. The same as the following.

薦 The grass which animals eat; pasture; to drive into a good pasture; to introduce; to recommend; to sacrifice without victims; food laid out before being eaten. **自薦** Tsze ts'een, to recommend one's-self. **舉薦** Keu ts'een, or **薦舉人** Ts'een keu jin, to recommend or promote a person. **薦書** Ts'een shoo, a letter of introduction.

吮 Ts'een or Shun, to suck as an infant; to suck a wound; to lick. **兒初生則能吮乳** Erh ch'oo s'ing tseh nang ts'een joo, a new

born infant can suck milk.
摺 **摺籌** Ts'een ch'ow, to draw reeds of different lengths from the hand in order to decide by lot, he who draws the longest reed wins.

津 To advance; to enter.

戩 Completely; entirely; to cut off; to exterminate; to shear or clip; to slaughter and kill.

TSEEN

千 A thousand. A surname. **千歲** Ts'een suy, a thousand years,—is a title of kings and princes; **萬歲** Wan suy, ten thousand years,—is a title of the Emperor of China. **恭祝千秋** Kung ch'uh ts'een ts'ew, to congratulate one on his birth-day. **千秋** Ts'een ts'ew, a thousand autumns, is used to denote the birth-days of persons of rank. **千年萬載** Ts'een n'een wan tsae, a thousand or ten thousand years; a great length of time. **千總** Ts'een tsung, a military officer about the rank of a Captain. **千萬** Ts'een wan, a thousand times, ten thousand; i. e. on every possible account. **千言**

萬語 Ts'een yen wan yu, a great deal of talk; verbiage.

仟 The superior of a thousand men; a thousand pieces of money; luxuriant herbage.

刊 To cut; to pare; to carve; to engrave on wood; to hew; to fell.

仝 Three le of land is denominated Ts'een.

芊 Luxuriant; appearance of a beautiful stone. The name of a place. A surname. **芊芊** Ts'een ts'een, an exuberance of herbage. **天芊** T'een ts'een, the name of a plant.

阡 A road lying south and north is called **阡** Ts'een, east and west is called **陌** Peh; a road leading to a grave; a path through fields. Same as the preceding. A surname.

仝 All; all uniting to declare something, or to express the same. **僉曰於鱗哉** Ts'een yu' woo kwan tsae, all exclaimed, Kwan-tsae, is capable to disperse the waters of the deluge!

簽 Slips of bamboo for drawing lots; to write or sign; to subscribe to a contribution.

A sort of bamboo chest or basket. 他簽了多少 Ta ts'ëen leaou to shaou, how much has he subscribed? 他簽了五百圓 Ta ts'ëen leaou woo peh yuen, he has subscribed five hundred dollars. 簽名 Ts'ëen ming, to sign one's name for any purpose; to subscribe so much money. 簽書 Ts'ëen shoo, a writing; to write or sign. 簽題 Ts'ëen t'e, to sign a subscription.

淺 From *water and little*. Shallow; superficial; easy; that which is in a slight degree; applied to colours, denotes a light degree of colouring; a tiger's skin with short hair. 不知深淺 Püh che shiu ts'ëen, not know the shallow and the deep—unacquainted with the difference of things. 淺註 Ts'ëen choo, an easy explanation. 淺學 Ts'ëen h'ü, easy learning. 淺近 Ts'ëen kin, shallow and near—plain and easy. 淺毛 Ts'ëen maou, short fur. 淺淺可比 Ts'ëen ts'ëen kh'o pe, may be compared to in a slight degree. 淺信 Ts'ëen sin, weak faith. 淺青 Ts'ëen ts'ing, a light blue or azure colour. 淺淺 Ts'ëen ts'ëen, shallow water flowing rapidly.

錢 From *gold and two spears*. Property; wealth; copper formed into a coin to exchange for commodities; money; formerly expressed by 泉 Ts'ëuen, a spring, in reference to its sending forth its streams every where. Name of a certain weight, and a certain sum called a *mace*. Name of a district; it enters into several proper names; a kind of spade or pick axe. 銀錢 Yin ts'ëen, silver, or silver coin. 有錢 Yew ts'ëen, to possess wealth; to have money. 本錢 Pan ts'ëen, capital or principal. 利錢 Le ts'ëen, interest. 價錢 K'üa ts'ëen, the price of anything. 十分爲一錢 Shih fun wei yih ts'ëen, ten candareens make a mace. 出錢 Ch'ü'ih ts'ëen, to advance or pay money. 紙錢 Che ts'ëen, certain papers gilt which the Chinese burn to the idols.

遷 To ascend; to move to; to remove,—said of one's self or of other things; to alter one's conduct; to reprehend and lay a person aside, or drive him away. **遷** A surname. 見善則遷 K'ëen shen ts'eh ts'ëen, to alter to what is good as soon as one sees it. 遷移 Ts'ëen

e, to remove anything 遷徙 Ts'ëen se, to remove one's-self, or a body of people. 遷下而上 Ts'ëen h'ea urh shang, to move from a lower place to a higher. 左遷 Tso ts'ëen, to remove to the left, to degrade; when that phrase was used, the usage was the opposite of the present, the left being now the place of honour. 遷善 Ts'ëen shen, to remove to a more virtuous course.

鞦韆 打鞦韆 Ta ts'ew ts'ëen, to take the amusement of the swinging rope. 鞦韆 Ts'ew ts'ëen, 千秋 Ts'ëen ts'ew, 秋千 Ts'ew ts'ëen, or 繩戲 Shing he, are different expressions for a wheel swinging rope, invented at court during the Han dynasty, for the amusement of persons in the Imperial palace. See Ta'ew.

前 From *to rest in a place*, and *boat*. In front of; before; whether locally, or in respect of time; to advance; to lead forward. 前 Ts'ëen, to cut even, now commonly written 剪 Ts'ëen, a light blackish colour. 眼前 Yen ts'ëen, before one's eyes. 面前 M'ëen ts'ëen, in one's presence. 前時 Ts'ëen she, or 從前 Ts'ung ts'ëen, before; formerly.

上前去 Shang ts'ëen kh'eu, to advance forward. 行不前 Hing püh ts'ëen, or 做事不前 Tso tsze püh ts'ëen, to make no progress; not to get on in the world. 有十年前 Yew shih n'ëen ts'ëen, ten years ago. 御前大臣 Yu ts'ëen ta ch'in, the great officers of state in the Imperial presence. 臺前 T'ae ts'ëen, before a table, bar, or altar. 座前 Tso ts'ëen, before the chair or throne. 前程 Ts'ëen ch'ing, advancement; promotion. 前朝 Ts'ëen ch'au, the last dynasty. 前經降旨 T'ëen king kang che, I before sent down my Imperial will. 前日 Ts'ëen jih, the day before yesterday. 前期十日 Ts'ëen kh'e shih jih, ten days before the time appointed. 前來 Ts'ëen lae, to come before, or into the presence of. 前年 Ts'ëen n'ëen, the years before last. 前月 Ts'ëen yue, the moon before last. 前山寨 Ts'ëen shan chae, military station near Macao, called *Casabranca*.

整 To arrange; to put in order, as soldiers in their ranks; ranks; the army; to state in order; to spread out and lay before, physically or

morally.
槧 From *to cut and wood*. Blocks on which characters are to be cut for printing books. **簡槧** K'een ts'ëen, a tablet on which is writing.

倩 Good; excellent; an epithet applied to men, implying praise and commendation; pretty formation of the mouth. Read Ts'ing, a daughter's husband. Borrowed to act instead of; employed to serve for the time being. **代倩** Tae ts'ëen, for, instead of.

蒨 The name of a wood. Clear; bright; illustrious, —applied to persons; excellent, —applied to grain. Used also for a herb which dyes a purple and yellow colour.

茜 Name of a plant, otherwise called *earth's blood*. Used to dye silk; a carnation and yellow. In the time of Han, used for the Emperor's garments alone.

僭 Dabious; erroneous; to overpass one's duty or sphere; to usurp; to assume. **不當爲而爲** P'uh tang wei urh wei, to do what is not proper for one to do; hence, **踰僭** Yu ts'ëen, to overstep what is proper for

one. **僭尊** Ts'ëen tsun, an usurpation of honour. **僭穿** Ts'ëen ch'uen, put on clothes superior to one's rank. **僭稱** 皇帝 Ts'ëen ch'ing hwang te, usurped the title of Emperor. **僭名號** Ts'ëen ming'haou, to usnrp title.

潛 To ford or pass through water; to enter deeply into; to lay up. Name of a hill; a city, and a river. A surname. **潛心讀書** Ts'ëen sin t'uh shoo, to apply the mind entirely to study. **潛行** Ts'ëen hing, to dive and walk under water.

鐫 Read Ts'ëuen, to bore through, cut, or chop. Ts'ëen, sharp-pointed; pointed tool; a style or chisel.

釧 To cut. **釵** Ts'ëen tseu, avacious; covetous.

籤 Slips of bamboo with characters on them used by the government in drawing lots to determine in what province an officer is to serve; used in temples when offering up prayers to obtain a divine response, given by officers of the salt department to the dealers, as authority to sell, in which

case they answer to a Custom-house permit; issued by sitting magistrates as authority to punish. **掣籤** Ch'ě ts'ëen, to draw lots. **給籤** K'oh ts'ëen, to

give permits. **籤筒** Ts'ëen t'ung, the cylinder-like stand in which the Ts'ëen are placed.

殲 To destroy entirely; to exterminate.

TSEH.

宅 From *a covering and to cast one's self* under it. To dwell; a dwelling place; the station one fills; to fix; to determine; to settle; the house appointed for all living; a grave. **深宅** Shin tseh, a house in which are apartments far removed from the front. **宅兆** Tseh chaou, to divine respecting a grave and the day of interment. **興宅** Yu tseh, a tomb or grave. **房** Tseh fang, a family mansion. **宅天命** Tseh t'ëen ming, to fix the decree of heaven, to act so that it shall be settled in one's favor. **宅第** Tseh te, a mansion; a house; an apartment.

駝 An animal produced from a male ass and a cow; a sort of mule, which does not seem to be noticed in European countries. Read Lō,—applied to the camel. **駝駝** Tseh meh, the mule above described. **駝駝** Tseh t'o, a camel.

派 The appearance of water running or dashing about. **派** Ch'ih, or Tseh. From *an overhanging precipice*, beneath which is a man stooping under apprehension of its falling. **派** Stoop- ing; inclined; oblique; the new moon faintly seen in the east is called **派** Tseh-teh. A place in which to ease nature. **赤派** Ch'ih tseh, a certain kind of money. **福派** Peih tseh, appearance of water flowing; water flowing in an alarming degree. **派聲** Tseh shing, the oblique tones, all excepting **平聲** P'ing shing, are denominated Tseh.

則 From *Pei*, anciently used for material objects generally, and *Taou a knife*. To draw an outline; to mark; a rule; a pattern; a law; to imitate a pattern; to conform to a rule or law. Reason; cause wherefore; an auxiliary particle of the force of **即** Tseih, imme-

dintely; then; in that ease; a particle implying a consequent result; a particle denoting that which follows next in order; and a conditional particle, as 過則勿憚改 Kwo tseh wih t'an kae, if wrong, be not afraid to reform. 凡制度品式皆曰則 Fan che too p'in shih keae yuē tseh, every rule or pattern for the forming or directing of a thing is called Tseh. 法則 Fā tseh, a rule; pattern; or law. 天則 T'āen tseh, heaven's unerring law. 準則 Chun tseh, a carpenter's marking line; also to accord with the line, time, &c. which is previously marked out; punctual conformity to rule. 則效 Tseh heaou, to imitate an example set. 則一也 Tseh yih yay, then it is one—the same as.

咋 Tseh or Chih, a loud voice; a great sound or noise; to taste; to eat.

窄 From a cave and a fugitive. Narrow; strait; compressed; straitened; used both morally and physically.

胸窄 Heung tseh, a contracted mind. **窄狹** Tseh hēä, narrow; confined.

舩 舩舩 Tseh māng, a certain class of small boat.

窄 Narrow; contracted; straitened; compressed; issuing forth with celerity; the laths or boards below the tiles of a roof; a bamboo case for arrows; a quiver; a name of a ney. A surname. Name of a place; a punishment which consists in branding with a mark.

蚱 Name of an insect which appears in the seventh moon. Read Cha, the name of a fish.

迨 From to run and a fugitive. To arise; to be straitened; to be pressed upon.

排迨 P'ae tseh, to be embarrassed.

措 Read Tsēay and Tseh, to sigh; to moan; a tone of aspiration. See Tsēay.

措 Commonly read Tsou, to place; to arrange; to manage. Read Tseih, or Tseh, to pierce; to wound.

措 A kind of spear or lance; to strike with a spear and take a thing; to harpoon a fish.

責 From a thorn and a pearl. To reprehend; to reprove; to reprimand; to chastise; to be wrong; fault; to ask; to enquire; require of; to rail at; to bear or sustain a charge or office; to have charge of and be responsible for. O-

責 To reprehend; to reprove; to reprimand; to chastise; to be wrong; fault; to ask; to enquire; require of; to rail at; to bear or sustain a charge or office; to have charge of and be responsible for. O-

therwise read Chae. **求全責備** Kh'ew ts'euēn tseh pe, to require perfection, and blame the least defect. **痛自刻責** Tung tsze kh'eh tseh, to blame and accuse one's self severely. **責成** Tseh ch'ing, or **責令** Tseh ling, the duty with which one is particularly charged; to give in charge and make responsible for. **責罰** Tseh fā, to punish; to reprehend and to fine. **責任** Tseh jin, a duty for which one is answerable. **責人重而責己輕** Tseh jin chung, urh tseh ke kh'ing, to reprove others severely, but be indulgent to one's self. **責善** Tseh shen, a reproof respecting some moral duty.

嘖 Chih or Tseh, to cry out aloud; to roar out; a tumultuous mingled noise; a noise of wrangling; a kind of inarticulate hissing, sometimes denoting admiration and sometimes the reverse. **化在嘖也** Hwa tsae tseh yay, reformation is seated (or must commence) in the natural feelings. **嘖嘖** Heh tseh, to call out; to call to. **嘖嘖讚好** Tseh tseh ts'an haou, uttered inarticulate praises. **嘖嘖** Tseh tseh, the inarticulate tones of admiration

and surprise. Also the noise of quarrelling; the note of a certain bird.

幘 From a naphin and pinned to the head; a naphin rolled round to keep up the hair; sometimes covers the top of the head. Used to denote straight teeth.

簣 The boards or mats or reeds which serve to bind anything; to collect; to bring many things together. Also read Chae, certain wicker-work through which liquors are strained.

蹟蹟 Deep, obscure and difficult to be perceived—referring to those subjects which the minds of sages penetrate.

嘖嘖 The noise of haste or hurry.

摘 Read Tseh or Chih, from hand and the root, or lower part. To take with the hand; to pluck; to pull. Read Tseh, in a similar sense; also to put in order; to push forward; to move.

一摘 Yih tseh, a pluck; a pull. **摘花** Tseh hwa, to

pluck a flower. 摘菓 Tseh kwo, to pull fruit. 摘印 Tseh yin, to take the seal of office from a magistrate on his dismissal.

謫 Ch'ih, or Tseh. From words and foundation. To blame; to reprehend; to chastise; to punish officers of the government by sending them to the frontier to serve. Fault; error; crime. 降謫 K'iang tseh, to degrade and chastise.

擇 From hand and to spy, or look carefully. To choose; to select. See Chih. 擇交 Tseh keau, to select persons with whom to associate.

澤 Water and plants blended; marshy; favorable to vegetation; causing growth, like showers and dews; imbued; softened; mollified; enriched; made bright and glossy; washed; wet with dew; glossed with light; imbued with fragrance; the haft of a sword; garments for the breech; the name of a district. 肥澤 Fei tseh, fat and glossy; sleek; applied also to the feathers of a bird.

昃 From sun and oblique. The sun declining to the west; to descend; the afternoon; the larger markets were held during

the afternoon. 日中則昃 Jih chung tseh tseh, the sun declines as soon as it attains the meridian.

畷 Tseh tseh, strenuous effort in cutting up the ground; severe and acute.

磔 To draw; to extend and tear to pieces, as was in ancient times done with animals in the market places; and which was

subsequently changed to 棄市 Kih'e she, casting them out into the market place; to tear or rend victims to pieces. 披磔 P'e tseh, to rend to pieces a victim.

桀 To measure a thing with the hand.

賊 From pearls or money, and a weapon. To rob; to plunder; to maltreat; to murder; to injure; injurious; a robber; a bandit; an insect that devours grain. 向馬賊 H'iang ma tseh, banditti on horseback who plundered openly—have existed in Shan-tung at different periods. 首賊 Show tseh, a ringleader of banditti. 盜賊 Taou tseh, robbers; freebooters. 賊壤 Tseh liwae, a term of

abuse, something like rascal. 唌 Tseh or Ch'ih, the tone of angry reprehension, or hooting at.

節 Tseh or Tseih. 啞嘴 Peih tseih, wordy; verbose; sound of many voices; sound of the voice when beginning to chant or to sing.

TSEH.

側 Tseh, or Ch'ih, lateral; oblique; deflected; perverted; depraved; mean; vile.

反側 Fan ts'eh, a rebellious faction. 日側 Jih ts'eh, the sun declining to the westward, about two hours after noon. 側臥 Ts'eh ngo, to sleep on the side. 側注 Ts'eh choo, a certain kind of cap. 側生 Ts'eh s'ang, a species of the fruit commonly called 荔枝 Le-che.

側室 Ts'eh shih, a second or inferior wife; a concubine. 側耳而聽 Ts'eh urh urh t'ing, to apply the ear to; to listen. 側陋 Ts'eh low, of low rank; mean; vile.

側慄 From heart and the sound Tseh. Acute pain; distressing feelings.

測 From water and to measure. To fathom the

depth of; to measure generally, —applied to mind or body. Pure; clear; sharp. 天事不可測 T'een sze p'uh k'o ts'eh, the affairs of heaven are incomprehensible. 不測之謂神 P'uh ts'eh che wei shin, what is inscrutable, or unfathomable—incomprehensible—is called divine, or God. 不可測度 P'uh kh'o ts'eh t'o, unfathomable, immeasurable; incomprehensible. 測量 Ts'eh l'iang, to fathom; to comprehend. 測測 Ts'eh ts'eh, sharp; acute.

斥 Ch'ih or Ts'eh, to expel; to drive away. See Ch'ih

坼 Ch'ih or Ts'eh, to split; to rive; to rend asunder; to crack; to open. 甲坼 K'eh ts'eh, the opening of buds and of fruit, as in spring. 坼副難產也 Ts'eh peih nan ch'an yay, difficult labour in the birth of children is expressed by Ch'ih peih.

拆 To pull to pieces; to break open. See Ch'ih. 拆毀 Ts'eh hwuy, to pull, or lay in ruins, as any building. 拆開 Ts'eh kh'ac, to pull open. 拆卸 Ts'eh s'ay, to pull down.

策 From bamboo and a thorn or spike. A bamboo written on with a style; ancient books made of bamboos connected: the things written, viz. a device: a stratagem; to devise; to scheme; a slip of bamboo used in divination. Name of a particular sort of bamboo: a switch for a horse: a switch; to whip a horse. **簡策** K'een ts'eh, books generally. **金策** Kin ts'eh, a metal rod; a priest's crosier. **天策** T'ien ts'eh, name of a star. **謀策** Mow ts'eh, or **籌策** Ch'ow ts'eh, to devise; to scheme; to lay plans or stratagems. **計策** Ke ts'eh, a plan; a stratagem. **策書** Ts'eh shoo, books containing the instructions of superiors. **策策** Ts'eh ts'eh, the sound of falling leaves.

策 A thorn; a spike; to prick with a thorn.

柵 Posts placed perpendicularly and connected so as to form a barrier to a passage; palisades forming an enclosure;

a kind of railing. Name of a place. **籬柵** Le ts'eh, a fence consisting of palisades. **柵棧** Ts'eh ch'an, a kind of warehouse or other enclosure surrounded. **柵欄** Ts'eh lan, a gateway in a street, which consists of upright posts.

冊 In ancient times before the invention of paper, documents were written on slips of bamboo; a list; an inventory; a register; a schedule; a memorandum; a volume; a book; to plan; to contrive; to establish. **烟戶冊** Yen hoo ts'eh, a census; a list of the people. **黃冊** Hwang ts'eh, the Imperial register of all persons, property, &c. throughout the empire. **幾本冊** Ke pun ts'eh, several volumes of a register. **造冊** Tsaou ts'eh, to make a list. **上册** Shang ts'eh, to insert in a list. **書冊** Shoo ts'eh, books generally. **門冊** Mun ts'eh, rails placed in a doorway to stop the passage.

TSEIH.

卽 Now; immediately; forthwith; then; only; near; urgent; swift. Occurs in the sense of *if*. **卽卽** Tseih tseih, crammed

closely together; abundant and solid in virtue; a kind of torch. A surname. **卽刻** Tseih k'eh, **立即** Leih tseih, **登卽** Tang tseih, or **卽時** Tseih she, all

express forthwith; immediately; instantly. **無他卽** Woo t'a tseih, no other than. **非卽** Fei tseih, not (this), then (that). **飛卽** Fei tseih, or **卽速** Tseih sūh, with all possible speed; with haste; urgently. **卽趙** Tseih ch'ao, to return speedily a thing borrowed. **卽然** Tseih jen, immediately; straightway. **卽日** Tseih jih, the same day. **卽使間** Tseih she k'een, supposing it to be, for a moment. **卽是** Tseih she, that is; just so; the same as. **卽用** Tseih yung, employed immediately.

唧 The hum or murmur of insects; expressed in Chinese by **蟲鳴** Ch'ung ming. Sound; noise. **唧唧** Ts'ew tseih, the clamour of a great many voices.

塋 To form bricks of earth; the snuff of a candle; what is left when the fire has consumed the combustible part; to snuff at; to dislike; to hate. **左手秉燭右手折塋** Tso show ping ch'uh, yew show ch'eh tseih, with the left hand hold the candle, and with the right hand break off the snuff.

鯽 The name of a fish.

疾 From disease and an arrow. Disease which falls on men suddenly, and which flies swift as an arrow; hence the character denotes both disease and rapidity; urgent; pressing; vehement; bad or unlucky; to be envious and injurious; resentful; to hate. **患疾** Hwan tseih, calamities; afflictions. **不疾** P'uh tseih, not afflicted with disease. **風疾** Fung tseih, a brisk wind. **疾捷** Tseih ts'eh, or **疾速** Tseih sūh, with haste; expedition; speed; as fast as possible. **疾日** Tseih jih, an unlucky or bad day. **疾威** Tseih wei, impetuous and tyrannical. **疾齊** Tseih tse, vehement and powerful.

嫉 Envious; injurious; poisonous. **噉噉** Tsew tseih, sound; voice; noise.

嫉 From women and disease. Jealous; envy; dislike; hatred to a competitor. **嫉疾** Tseih, is used in the same sense. **媚嫉** Maou tseih, dislike; aversion; opposition to. **嫉妬** Tseih too, or **嫉妒** Tseih too, envious; envy; jealous dislike.

蒺 蒺藜 Tseih le, the name of a medicinal plant.

脊 The back bone; the spine; the back; the roof of a house; the ridge of a mountain; the back of anything. Occurs denoting—a principle or rule; arranged. A dead bone. The name of a bird. **屋脊** ũh tseih, the top of a house. **背脊** Pei tseih, the back. **脊髓** Tseih sui, the marrow of the back bone. **天下之脊** T'ien hēa che tseih, a long ridge or chain of mountains.

堵 Poor ground; the ridge of a hill. **山堵岡** San tseih kang, the back of a hill is called Kang.

瘠 From *flesh or disease and back*; having as little flesh, as on the back. **瘠腓** Lean; poor; emaciated; to restrict and retrench. A surname. **瘠馬** Tseih ma, bony. **瘠土** Tseih t'oo, poor land.

踏 From *foot and meagre*. A short step; to walk carefully.

喏 Quiet; stillness; silence. Read Tsūh, to sigh. Read Yūh, to go evenly and easily. **念經喏聲不出** Nēn king tseih shing pūh ch'ūh, to read prayers in silence without giving utterance to the voice.

空寂 Kh'ung tseih, solitude and silence.

寂 From a covering over leguminous plants. A place where there is no human voice; silent; still; quiet; poor; lonely; stillness; repose; unmoved; inactive, applied to mind and to body. **寂寂無人** Tseih tseih woo jin, silent and solitary. **寂然不動** Tseih jen pūh tung, in a state of inactivity. **寂寞無聊** Tseih mō woo leaou, lonely and without the support of friends.

集 Men assembled.

集 From *birds on the top of a tree*. To flock together; to collect; to assemble; to make a collection of; to mix and blend many together; to settle and set down in repose; a literary compilation, in which sense is the same as **輯** Ts'eih. The name of a district. **修集** Sew tseih, to compile, correct, and put in order—a book. **文集** Wān tseih, a collection of literary essays. **齊集** Ts'e tseih, a full assembly; to collect together all concerned. **聚集** Tseu tseih, or **集會** Tseih

籍 hwuy, to assemble; to collect all together.

籍 From to borrow and a bamboo. To employ a bamboo as a tablet on which to inscribe anything, as was the usage in ancient times; a list; a book. Used in several senses, the same as the following character. **原籍** Yuen tseih, the place where one's name is enrolled; one's native place. **回籍** Hwuy tseih, to return to one's native place, where one is registered. **租籍** Tsou tseih, the occupation of mechanics and merchants. **書籍** Shoo tseih, tablet on which things are written; books generally. **戶籍** Hoo tseih, a list of the population. **尺籍** Ch'ih tseih, a tablet on which orders to the army were written. **門籍** Mun tseih, a tablet at the gate of the palace, on which a description of those who have right to enter is inscribed, and by which persons are examined before being admitted.

藉 Read Tsēay, and Tseih. See Tsēay. Tseih denotes to borrow the assistance of, as ancient kings or chiefs did the service of their vassals; to cultivate the royal domain; to borrow or avail one's self of; to rely upon whe-

ther justly or unjustly. **藉口** Tseih kh'ow, to mouth up some excuse; to lay the blame on another person. **藉故** Tseih koo, to borrow a cause; to make a false pretext. **藉佛有緣** Tseih fūh yew yuen, thank Buddha for his auspicious influences. See Yuen.

踏 The general appearance of walking. **蹶踏** Tsūh tseih, a long step; a slow respectful walk; reverent; respectful. Read Sēih, to step upon a mat; to step over.

勤 Meritorious service; merit.

積 From *stone and to reprehend*. Rocks and sand in shallow water, which check the current; an ancient appellation of China; and also of the desert *Sha-mo*.

積 To gather together; to accumulate; to pile up; to hoard together; this character applies chiefly to things, **集** Tseih, to persons. **日積日多** Jih tseih jih to, daily accumulating. **發積** Fā tseih, to succeed in effecting. **廣積陰功** Kwang tseih yin kung, to accumulate secret deeds of beneficence,—to leave to one's posterity. **堆積** Tuy tseih, a heap of rubbish, &c. **積貯**

Tseih choo, to hoard up; to store up. **積年** Tseih nēen, for many years,—applied to old offenders. **積財** Tseih ts'ae, to hoard up wealth. **積聚** Tseih tseu, to collect together; to gather many things to one place.

蹟 A footstep; to tread in the footsteps of. Same as **跡** Tseih.

儷 Little; small.

稷 The best of all grains; the divinity that presides over grain; an officer that attends to agriculture; **和** hasty; precipitate. A surname. The name of a place.

后稷 How tseih, a certain officer placed over agriculture. **社稷** Shay tseih, the gods of the land and of the grain.

迹 The print of a foot; a footstep; a trace; evident marks of meritorious conduct; traces or marks indicating the hand of a sage, or the finger of God; whatever remains to posterity of those who have lived before; examples which deserve honor and imitation; to criticise according to the fact. **勝迹** Shing tseih, marks of a divine energy,—as the giving of

rain at certain times. **聖迹** Shing tseih, the footsteps of sages; traces remaining of them. **踪迹** Tsung tseih, footsteps; traces of. **神迹** Shiu tseih, the footsteps or marks of Deity —by some used for miracles. **風迹** Fung tseih, the influence of example. **迹人** Tseih jiu, a kind of forest keeper.

TSEIH.

七 Seven. A surname. **第七** Te ts'eih, the seventh. **三七** San ts'eih, a certain medicinal plant. **竹林七** Chüh lin ts'eih, seven famous persons of the bamboo plantation. **七政** Ts'eih ching, seven ruling powers, viz. the sun, moon, and five planets. **七夕** Ts'eih seih, the seventh evening; refers to the evening of the seventh day of the seventh moon; an evening on which all unmarried women in China offer sacrifice to and worship two stars in the Milky-way. **七日來復** Ts'eih jih lae fuh, in seven days there is a reiteration,—seven is considered a kind of astronomical week, applicable to days, months, or years. **七姊妹** Ts'eih tsze mei, the seven sisters, a Chinese rose

which grows in clusters. **七手八脚** Ts'eih show pä k'ö, seven hands and eight feet, expresses—a confusion, by many persons being engaged about a thing. **七嘴八舌** Ts'eih tsuy pä shé, or **言三語四** Yen san yu sze, seven lips and eight tongues; saying three and uttering four,—denote inconsistent, incoherent verbiage.

△ Three persons united; to collect; to assemble.

戚 A sort of military axe; afraid of its stroke; mournful; sorry; vexed; angry; deformed; to be near or related to; relations generally. The name of a place. **憂戚** Yew ts'eih, mournful, sorry. **喪戚** Sang ts'eih, funeral mourning.

親戚 Ts'in ts'eih, a relative; a person within the Chinese rules of consanguinity. **戚兄弟** Ts'eih heung te, brothers by the same father,—brother is applied to more distant relatives. **戚憤** Ts'eih fun, impetuous; vehement. **戚施** Ts'eih she, deformed, as by a crooked back.

城 The steps of an ascent; each step of a stair is expressed by **階齒** K'ae ch'e, the teeth of a stair.

感 Grief; sorrow; mourning. Used for the preceding.

漆 Water appearing to issue from a tree. Name of a wood, and of a resin which exudes from it; varnish; lacker; resinous substance: adhesive like varnish or resin. **漆樹** Ts'eih shoo, the varnish tree.

火漆 Ho ts'eih, sealing wax; anything black. Name of a river; of a sea; of a district; and of a city. Read Ts'ü, the attention cleaving to one object; reverent; devout. **油漆** Yew ts'eih, oil and varnish—lacker, to varnish and lacker. **漆車** Ts'eih ch'ay, a black carriage. **漆棹** Ts'eih ch'ö, a lackered table.

戢 To store up weapons, to lay them aside; to collect together and be at peace and quiet; to desist; to put a stop to war. A surname. **兵猶火也弗戢將自焚** Ping yew ho yay, fuh ts'eih ts'ang sze fun, weapons are like fire; those who will not put them down, burn themselves. **載戢干戈** Tsae ts'eih kan ko, to lay by the shield and the spear.

噉 To declare or make known.

耳 From mouth and ear. To whisper in the ear. **耳**

耳 Tse'eh ts'eh, the sound of the mouth and tongue; the voice of praise. Read Ts'eh and Yih, in the same sense.

偕 The appearance of many persons; a multitude.

緝 To follow up in close succession; to come often; to pursue closely, in order to seize or apprehend. 緝獲

Ts'eh hwō, to pursue and seize, as by the police. 緝熙 Ts'eh he, to continue the glory or lustre of. 緝捕 Ts'eh poo, or Poo ts'eh, to pursue after and search for, with an intent to seize, as the police officers do. 緝獲

不到 Ts'eh hwō pūh taou, not having seized or apprehended persons—unable to do. 緝

緝 Ts'eh ts'eh, the noise of mouth and tongue.

輯 From a carriage and to whisper in the ear. All the parts of a carriage; to connect the materials together and form a carriage; to cause every part to occupy its proper place; to unite harmoniously together; concord; coherence in speech; softness and cordiality in speech and manner; to collect together. 輯

和 Ts'eh ho, to pacify; to induce harmony.

葺 To put in order; to repair; to cover; to pile up. 葺葺 Sew ts'eh, to repair and put in order.

績 To twist hemp into threads,—work which is always performed in China by women; work performed; business; affair; meritorious deeds.

紡紗績麻 Fang sha ts'eh ma, to spin cotton and twist hemp. 功績 Kung ts'eh, or 勞績 Laou ts'eh, meritorious conduct in the service of the country.

刺 Read Ts'ze or Ts'eh, to wound by a direct thrust; to pierce; to kill; to inscribe with the point of a style; to reprehend; to punish; to embroider or decorate with needle work; to choose from amongst; a sharp point; a prickle; a thorn. Read Ts'eh, to bore through; to stab; to kill; to embroider; to mark the face with ink and a pointed instrument; to spy out; an oblique hint. Part of the name of certain officers. See Ts'ze.

TSE'Ō.

爵 A vase or cup used in temples to contain a sort of wine, when performing the rites of sacrifice; a cup to drink out of, and

嚼 Tse'ou or Ts'ō, to bite; to chew; to gnaw; to ruminate; to drink, which is also expressed by 噬嚼 She ts'ō.

咬文嚼字 Yaou wān ts'ō tsze, to bite letters and chew characters, denotes a pedantic introduction of learned phrases.

如同嚼蠟 Joo t'ung ts'ō lā, just like chewing wax; applied either to disagreeable food, or to a bad style of writing.

咀嚼 Tseu ts'ō, to chew; to crunch. 大嚼 Ta ts'ō, to

chew with large mouthfuls.

燭

燭

燭

燭

雀

賓

朱雀

麻雀

孔雀

Ts'ō and Tse'ou, a lighted torch.

A white colour; a clear pure appearance. 燭然 不滓 Ts'ō jen pūh tsze, pure and free from dregs.

TSE'Ō.

From small and a wing. Small birds generally; a sparrow; otherwise called 家

賓 Kēa pin, a domestic guest. A inmate; a particular kind of cap; a particular kind of wheat.

朱雀 Choo ts'ō, name of a southern constellation. 麻雀 Ma ts'ō, a sparrow. 孔雀 Kh'ung ts'ō, the peacock.

To chew; to gnaw.

The noise made by insects; by a mouse or rat.

A stone of different colours; serious; respectful.

A man's name.

鵲 A bird of poetry and fable, called **喜鵲** He ts'ëö, the bird of joy; otherwise denominated **乾鵲** K'een ts'ëö and **鵲鵲** Che ts'ëö, and again **飛鵲鳥** Fei pö neau; said to be about the size of a crow,

with a long tail, a sharp bill, black claws, a green back, and a white breast. It builds its nest on the tops of houses, and participates in the joy within. The name of a place; the name of a hill. **鵲玉** Ts'ëö yüh, a gem obtained from the head of the Ts'ëö bird.

TSEU

剝 To cut into minute parts.

聚 From *to take* and *many*. To assemble together; to collect or bring to one place; to dwell; a city or place of residence; many persons gathered together. **相聚而居** S'iang tseu urh keu, to gather together and dwell in one place. **聚會** Tseu hwuy, to assemble together. **聚珍板** Tseu chin pan, or **第活字板** Te hwö tsze pan, moveable Chinese types for printing with.

剝 Tsow or Tseu, to cut into minute parts. Read Tsow, to cut wood for fuel.

TSEU.

咀 An instrument of husbandry.

咀 To receive into the mouth and suck or taste. **咀華** Ts'eu hwa, to chew flowers, **咀**

嚼 Ts'eu ts'ëö, to eat herbs; to chew.

坦 A place that abounds with worms; a nest or retreat of vermin.

沮 The flowing or dripping out of water; to overpass; to injure; to destroy; to stop. A name of rivers, hills, and districts. **沮止** Ts'eu che, to stop; to cease. **誰人沮得我** Shwuy jin ts'eu teh wo, who can stop me? **禁沮** Kin ts'eu, to prohibit; to stop.

菹 Name of a plant; plants which grow in marshes. Name of a place.

狙 A species of monkey, some say a dog, which is as artful as a pointer; to peep; to spy; to explore; to examine.

疽 A deeply seated old sore.

苴 The female hemp plant; the vegetable substance,

sometimes used to fill up the soles of Chinese shoes; a sort of mat. Name of a wood, and of a place. A surname. Read Cha, plants that float on water. Also read Pa. **苴蜀** Pa shüh, to attack and fight. **苴竹** Ts'eu chüh, a species of bamboo of which staffs are made.

硯 Stony ground over which it is difficult to travel; rocky hills.

蛆 Read Tseih, and Ts'oo. Insects that are generated amongst putrid flesh. See Ts'oo.

趑 **趑** Ts'ze ts'eu, to walk step by step, as when impeded by something; to walk with difficulty, having some impediment.

齟 Irregular teeth; to craunch; to gnaw. **齟齬** Ts'eu yü, irregular teeth; contradictory speech.

取 To take; to lay hold on; to assume; to seize what is not given; to receive what is offered; to be taken; to be applied to or sought for; to be promoted. **以手取物** E show ts'eu wüh, to take with the hand. **過取** Kwo ts'eu,

to take too much. **竊取** Ts'ëö ts'eu, to appropriate to one's-self; to take by stealth. **私取** Sze ts'eu, to take privately or clandestinely. **公取** Kung ts'eu, to take publicly or justly.

亂取 Lwan ts'eu, to take at random whether just or unjust.

正取 Ching ts'eu, to take what is just and proper. **征取** Ching ts'eu, to levy duties.

自取禍 Tse ts'eu ho, to bring misery on one's-self. **蒙取貨** Mung ts'eu ho, thank for taking goods,—is a phrase with which tradespeople begin their bills. **其人不可取** Kh'e jin püh kh'o ts'eu, that man is not worthy to be selected on any account whatever, there is nothing estimable about that person. **取中** Ts'eu chung, to select the successful candidates at literary examinations; to be selected. **取出** Ts'eu ch'üh, to take out. **取債** Ts'eu chae, to take or exact a debt. **取片紙** Ts'eu p'ëen che, take a slip of paper. **取齒** Ts'eu ch'e, to take in the teeth. **挾取** K'ë ts'eu, to seize with nippers,—to extort money. **取意** Ts'eu e, to take its meaning,—denotes the allusion by which characters

take their meaning. **取法** Ts'eu fū, to take an example from others. **取入** Ts'eu jūh, to bring in. **取去** Ts'eu k'eu, or **取除** Ts'eu ch'oo, to take away. **取來** Ts'eu lae, to bring. **取樂** Ts'eu lö, to pursue pleasure. **取名** Ts'eu ming, to take a name; to be desirous of notoriety; to covet fame. **取信** Ts'eu sin, to take a letter, or to induce belief; by good conduct to cause people to confide in one. **取捨** Ts'eu shay, to take and to part with. **取笑** Ts'eu seaou, to ridicule or laugh at a person; to make him the object of laughter. **取民無度** Ts'eu miu woo too, unlimited demands on the people by government; bad, arbitrary rule. **取妾** Ts'eu ts'cē, to take a concubine. **取妻** Ts'eu ts'e, to marry a wife.

取 Narrow; limited; confined.

取 Seu or Ts'eu, to collect together; to accumulate.

取 **噉** Ts'cēn ts'eu, not satisfied with what one obtains fairly and justly; extortion. Read Sow, the sound made in urging on a dog; in which sense it is a local term.

取 An accumulation of earth; a mound or hillock. One

says to beat down earth as when building a mud wall.

取 The name of a beautiful woman. **閻取** Leu ts'eu, another eminent beauty, in Chinese history. Used for the following. **取訾** Ts'eu ts'ze, certain stars. **取隅** Ts'eu yu, a name for fish, amongst certain barbarians.

娶 From *to take* and a woman. To marry a woman. **娶** Ts'eu, is "uxorem ducere." **嫁** Kēa, is "viro nubere." **娶妻** Ts'eu ts'e, **娶婦** Ts'eu foo, **娶女** Ts'eu neu, or **娶親** Ts'eu ts'in, are all expressions which denote to marry a wife. **娶親過門** Ts'eu ts'in kwo mun, or **迎娶新娘** Ying ts'eu sin nēang, to bring home the bride to her husband's house.

取 From *to take* and *hand*. Read Ts'eu, to strike. Read Tsow, one who watches at night, having something to strike; to take with the hand.

取 From *words* and *to take*. To take advice; to consult with; to communicate information to, and take

advice on the affairs of government. Name of a star. **取吉** Ts'eu keih, to adopt what is lucky; to choose a lucky

day. **趣** From *to run* and *to take*. To catch speedily a perception of what is agreeable to others and to observe it; celerity; agreeableness; an unaccommodating self-willed person, is said **不識趣** Pūh shih ts'eu, not to know Ts'eu; to go towards with a quick step. **諸趣** Choo ts'eu, certain small insect. **好趣** Haou ts'eu, very amusing. **有趣** Yew ts'eu, pleasing, amusing. **莫趣** Mō ts'eu, disagreeable; feeling unpleasantly. **趣向** Ts'eu hiang, to approach to; to advance towards. **趣近** Ts'eu kin, to approach near. **趣味** Ts'eu wc, an agreeable relish.

芻 Ts'eu, Ts'oo, or Tsow, grass. **乾芻** Kan ts'eu, hay; dry grass.

囁 An angry hooting tone. Read Nā, **囁囁** Ch'ā nā, the chattering of a mean person.

趨 To walk amongst grass. To walk; to go; to run with haste towards; to walk with long strides and speed, to get to one's place,—a part of Chinese etiquette in the presence of superiors. The name of a tree. Same as **趣**

Ts'eu. Also read Tsūh. **時趨** Sho ts'eu, what is run after at the time; *the fashion*. **趨炎附熱之人** Ts'eu yen foo jē che jin, a man who runs to the flame and attaches himself to the heat; a parasite.

睭 From *the eye* and a wing. To raise the eyes; to stare; to gaze as in a fright; to look angrily. Read Suy, appearing to possess self-enjoyment. Also read Hwuy, the appearance of the natural manner or constitution.

覷 To peep; to spy; to look; to gaze. **覷邊** Ts'eu pēn, to spy about the borders.

TSEUË.

絕 From *silk*, a *knife*, and a *knot*. The concatenation broken; cut asunder; cut off; terminated; put an end to; completely exter-

minated; the highest degree; to overpass; to pass over difficulties; to cross a river. **殺絕** Shā tseuë, to kill every one. **絕後** Tseuë how, having no

posterity. 絕而不離 Tseuē urh pūh le, terminated, but not separated,—as the Chinese running hand characters, where each character is distinct but the line is continued by a small hair stroke. 絕妙 Tseuē meau, most admirable. 絕倒 Tseuē taou, a loud laugh. 絕其迹 Tseuē kh'e tseih, to cut off (or obliterate) the traces of

—a person or of an affair. 絕祀無嗣也 Tseuē sze woo tsze yay, sacrifices cut off,—denotes the case of those who have no posterity to offer sacrifices to them.

勢 勢 To cut or break asunder. 勢 勢 To cut or break a thing asunder.

TSEUEN.

全 Complete in all its parts; entire; to complete; to finish. A surname. The name of a place. 忠孝兩全 Chung heau lēang ts'euēn, complete both in fidelity and filial duty. 朱夫子全書 Choo foo tsze ts'euēn shoo, the whole works of Choo-foo-tsze. 制台統轄全省 Che t'ae t'ung hēā ts'euēn sāng, a viceroy rules over a whole province. 還全 Hwan ts'euēn, to finish; to complete. 全仗 Ts'euēn chang, to depend entirely, or complete in all its parts. 全能 Ts'euēn nāng, complete ability; almighty. 全備 Ts'euēn pei, completely provided with. 全完 Ts'euēn wan, perfect; complete. 全物 Ts'euēn wūh, a thing, or an ani-

mal that is complete in all its parts. 全家遭瘟 Ts'euēn kēa tsaoa wān, may my whole family be seized by the plague,—an imprecation when taking an oath.

佺 僮 佺 Ūh ts'euēn, the name of one of the 仙 Sēn genii.

匡 A winnowing machine; otherwise called 箕 Ke.

剗 To pare; to scrape.

扞 From hand and the whole. To put the hand amongst the whole and select from amongst. 上扞 Shang ts'euēn, occurs for bolting a door.

栓 Ts'euēn and Seuen, a wooden pin or nail; 栓 bolt; a vessel for rice.

拴 From a cow and complete or perfect. A bullock without spot or blemish, such as are used in sacrifice. 凡牲必用牲物 Fan sāng peih yung ts'euēn wūh, whenever any victim is offered, a perfect animal must be used. 拴純色 Ts'euēn shun seh, without blemish or spot; perfect and spotless,—required in the victims employed for sacrifice.

痊 To heal disease; to cure; convalescent; cured.

筌 A bamboo utensil for catching fish with.

輪 From wheel and entire. A wheel without spokes.

荃 Name of a plant and of a fragrant herb.

詮 From words and perfect. Select sayings; speech duly prepared; explanatory allusions and comparisons; to put in order; to tranquillize by speech; to complete. 詮讀

官 Ts'euēn tūh kwan, certain officers that read at Imperial examinations of the literati.

踉 Ts'euēn and Tsun, to go bent forwards; decrepid; stooping; creeping; prostrate.

銓 From gold and entirely. To take gold only; to weigh as in a balance in order to discriminate and select; to

measure and to assort; to examine by weight and measure,—applied to the selection of officers for the government according to their talents; a utensil for levelling wood. A surname. 銓官 Ts'euēn kwan, to select officers of the government,—there are specific rules, and different periods when greater or smaller selections are made. 銓選人才 Ts'euēn seuen jin ts'ae, to measure men's talents, and select them accordingly.

鐫 To cut; to carve; to engrave letters on wooden tablets; to cut with a chisel; to cut stones. Read Ts'ēn, sharp pointed. To censure and degrade public officers, is expressed by 鐫級 Ts'euēn keih.

泉 From white and water. A spring of water; the source of a stream, which the character is intended to represent. Name of a district. A surname. 貨

泉 Ho ts'euēn, money. 飛泉 Fei ts'euēn, or 立泉 Leih ts'euēn, a waterfall from a mountain. 肥泉 Fei ts'euēn, diverging streams that issue from the same source. 榮泉 Yung ts'euēn, a clear spring. 九泉 Kew ts'euēn, the nine springs—denotes the place of

departed spirits. 天泉 T'een ts'euén, name of a star.

誤 From words and things selected, and placed on a stand. To apply the mind to instruction; to discriminate; to narrate in suitable language

the virtues of ancestors. Read Ts'euén, to compose; to make; to write books; to form history. Also read Ch'uen. 譏述 Ts'euén shüh, or 譏錄 Ts'euén lö, to deliver instruction in writing; to compose books.

TSEUN.

交 Read Tseun, Tsun, and Tsin. From 允 Yun, to trust or rely on, and 夂 Suy, to drag one's legs after one sluggishly. To walk in a slow easy manner, appearing to make little progress; a proud gait. A name of an ancient Emperor.

俊 Superior talent; a high degree of excellence. 智過千人曰俊 Che kwo ts'een jin yüé tseun, knowledge surpassing a thousand men is called Tseun. 俊父 Tseun e, great talents. 俊俏麗兒 Tseun seaou p'ang urh, a fine elegant woman.

峻 A hill raising its proud front. High; lofty; dangerous; great; illustrious.

峻德 Tseun teh, illustrious virtue.

俊 Read Tseun, and Tsun. From hear and proud. To trust in one's own mind; presumption; to stop; to change

or alter; to come next. 狡 Read Swan, Seun, or Tseun. From proud and an animal. A proud dog; a wild horse; the lion.

峻 An husbandman; a farmer; an officer placed over the land. 寒峻 Han tseun, a countryman; a rustic.

竣 To stand and proudly. To complete one's task; to stand still; to feel proud; to retire back. Read Chun, a submissive or prostrate appearance.

竣工 Tseun kung, to finish and give over work. 竣事 Tseun sze, to finish an affair. 完竣 Wan tseun, to complete; to finish any work.

裻 A particular part of trousers or pantaloons.

裻 The same as above; also the appearance exhibited by large birds. Read Tsun, to kick with the feet; a squatting

or couchant posture of animals.

遼 From to walk and slow or proud. To retire back again; to refuse; a revolution of the moon; to feel abashed; a crafty rabbit. Read Seun, name of a district. 遼巡 Tseun seun, not progressing; to move slowly; to desist; to shrink back from fear. 遼次 Tseun ts'ze, to follow in order.

駿 From horse and proud. A noble fine horse; elegant; dignified; large; illustrious.

駿狼 Tseun lang, the name of a hill. 駿馬 Tseun ma, a fine stately going horse.

餽 Hot food; the remains of a sacrifice which are eaten; the remains of any meal; the remains of supper.

裝 Leather breeches for hunting in.

儁 To be able for; valiant; to overcome; to excite; to raise; unusual; strange.

TSEW.

酒 From water and new wine. Wine, or spirituous liquor of any kind for drinking; the Chinese also apply it to beer. Name of a place. A surname. 天酒 T'een tsew, genial dews. 玄酒 Heun tsew, water. 祭酒 Tse tsew, an epithet of respect, because none but superiors pour out the wine at sacrifices. 酒枳 Tsew chih (or 塞 Seh), corks. 酒色之徒 Tsew seh che t'oo, a person, addicted to wine and to women; a sensualist. 酒中 Tsew chung, under the influence of liquor. 酒量拙 Tsew léang ch'üé, unable to drink liquor. 酒坊 Tsew fang, a place where spirituous liquors

are sold. 酒量高 Tsew léang kaou, or 酒量大 sew léang ta, able to drink much; a Chinese compliment. 酒樓 Tsew low, a kind of tavern. 酒量 Tsew léang, wine measure, a capacity to drink much, is expressed by having, tsew-léang; and its opposite, by not having tsew-léang. 酒濯洗心也 Tsew chō se sin yay, Tsew-chō is to wash the heart; to purify the mind. 酒濯其心 Tsew chō kh'e sin, to purify the mind.

就 From a metropolis and more. More, or very extraordinary and eminent; the place whither all persons tend; hence, to go towards; to follow a leader; to

approach near; in point of time; to come forthwith; then; immediately; to complete; to finish; to perform a circuit. 舍勞

就逸 Shay laou tsew yih, to shun labour, and indulge in ease.

成就 Ch'ing tsew, to complete an affair for one's-self or others; finished; terminated. 將就

就 Ts'ang tsew, to approach near to a person's wishes; to accommodate one's-self to others. 不是打就是罵

Pih she ta, tsew she ma, (whenever he sees me) if he does not thrash me, he is sure to rail at me.—It is sure to be either the one or the other. 東成西就

Tung ch'ing se tsew, the east accomplished, the west complete—means everything brought to a proper close, and well arranged. 就之

Tsew che, approached him. 就來

Tsew lae, coming forthwith; in a short time. 就是了

Tsew she leou, just so; let it be so, and there let an end be put to it! very well! 就罷了

Tsew pa leou, forthwith desisted; put an end to it. 僦

From man and 就 Tsew, to approach to; to engage; to employ; to procure; to hire. 鷺

of a hill in India,—where it is said Buddha was born.

TSE'EW.

囚 Ts'ew or Ch'ow, a man enclosed; to confine; to imprison; to shackle; to fetter; to handcuff; a prison; a criminal; the reasons of condemnation. 掌囚

Chang ts'ew, a kind of jailor; one who has the charge of criminals; to superintend criminals. 入囚

Jih ts'ew, to imprison. 坐囚籠

Tao ts'ew lung teli chung fan, a great offender confined in a cage. 囚犯

Ts'ew lung, a large cage into which a criminal is put, sometimes with his head out of the upper surface. 泗

To swim,—people who live near rivers, are bold in swimming. 於泗

Yung yu ts'ew, From wine and the half of water on the top. Chinese liquor, which by long keeping, becomes watery on the surface. As a local word denotes—hot, an officer whose duty it was to attend to wine; valiant; an epithet of martial leaders; the name of a spear.

會 替

酒 酒 酒 To swim; the name of a river; the refuse of wine.

From to walk and bad wine. Abrupt; sudden; to urge or press upon; to clash; to terminate; to end; to collect together; strong; to establish. 逡

逡 逡 Tseun ts'ew, the name of a district. 道人 Ts'ew jin, a person who proclaimed orders; a herald.

秋 From grain and fire. The period when grain is ripe; autumn. A surname. 三秋

San ts'ew, the ninth moon. 春秋 Ch'un ts'ew, name of an ancient history. 千秋

Ts'ew ts'ew, a thousand autumns—a complimentary term for birth days. 秋分

Ts'ew fun, September 24th, a Chinese term. 秋季 Ts'ew ke, the season of autumn. 秋收

Ts'ew show, harvest. 秋收 秋薄

Ts'ew show kh'ien pō, a bad autumnal harvest. 秋成之時

Ts'ew ch'ing che she, the time of harvest. 秋天 Ts'ew t'ien, the autumnal season.

做 做 做 Sha ts'ew, vicious; malevolent.

啾 The voice or cry of a little child. 啾啾 Ts'ew tseih, a low weak voice; a slight sound or murmur like that of some insects.

揪 From hand and autumn. To seize with the hand; to grasp hold of; to gather with the hand, as a sheaf; to gather and make small by binding. 揪斂

Ts'ew lēen, to collect together and form into a bundle. 揪住髮辮

Ts'ew choo fū pēn, grasped fast hold of his tail.

楸 The name of a tree. 湫

A pond is, by the people of the north called Ts'ew. The name of a river; a mournful appearance; cool. Name of a place. 龍湫

Lung ts'ew, a waterfall from a mountain. 愀

A disconsolate appearance. Read Ts'eaou, to change countenance. 愁

Ts'ow, or Ch'ow, mournful; sorry. Read Ts'ew, to collect together. Read Ts'aou, in the phrase 牢愁

Laou ts'aou, confused; disorderly; troublesome. 鷺

Name of a certain water bird.

鞦韆 Ts'ew ts'ëen, or Ts'ëen-ts'ew, a wheel with loose cords to sit on at the circumference, and to carry the persons round; a round-about; an amusement introduced at the court of China in the first century.

鰕 Name of a fish which breeds in the mud, and is in season during the second moon. Name of a certain description of war boat. A man's name.

TSIN.

侵 From *man* and *hand* taking a broom to sweep within the door. To advance, or enter gradually; to invade secretly; to plunder; to seek for. A barren year. A surname. **相侵** S'ang ts'in, to invade mutually. **貌侵** Maou tsin, short and small; diminutive. **侵佔** Tsin chen, to usurp another person's country. **侵害** Tsin hae, to injure. **侵近** Tsin kin, to encroach upon; to come nearer to. **侵陵** Tsin ling, to encroach upon, and insult. **侵叛** Tsin p'wan, rebellion; usurpation. **侵削** Tsin z'ëö, to usurp gradually, as to pare off little by little. **侵奪** Tsin tö, to seize upon; to usurp.

剋 To overcome; to subdue.
境 The name of a place.

浸 Cold; frigid. Also read Sin. Read Tsin, cold air or vapour. **浸浸** Tsin tsin, extremely cold.

浸 To sink into, as water into the earth; to penetrate, as liquids; to soak; to saturate; to steep; a place saturated with water; a marsh; steeped, drenched; macerated; imbued. **水浸大街** Shwuy tsin ta keae, the great street is drenched with water. **浸死** Tsin sze, to drown. **浸酒** Tsin tsew, wine or other liquor in which something has been steeped. **浸透** Tsin t'ow, thoroughly steeped. **浸潤** Tsin jun, to soak; to saturate and enrich with any liquid, which remains long in a place.

縵 Red silk threads with which the scales of armour are connected.

設 To assail with words; to attack by speech; private whispers.

錢 Read Ts'een, to cut; to carve. Read Tsin, pointed; a sharp point.

駿 The appearance of a fast running horse.

畫 From *fire* and *pencil*. The residuum left by fire; the ashes of a thing consumed; the snuff of a taper.

盡 From a *vessel* and the *ashes of consumed wood*. A vessel emptied; come to an end; a thing or work brought to a close; to draw off totally; entirely; to exhaust; to leave nothing; the extreme point or limit; the utmost; completely exhausted; terminated; to perform to the utmost degree; with the whole of; all. A surname. **不盡** P'uh tsin, inexhaustible. **感謝不盡** Kan ts'ay p'uh tsin, infinite thanks.

書不盡言言不盡意 Shoo p'uh tsin yen, yen p'uh tsin e, books do not exhaust words; and words do not exhaust ideas. **盡信書不如無書** Tsin tsin shoo, p'uh joo woo shoo, better be without books than believe all that is printed. **盡**

心 Tsin sin, with all one's heart. **盡赤** Tsin ch'ih, entirely reddened—with human gore,—applied to the water of the Po-yang lake. See **朦** Mung. **盡職** Tsin chih, to perform to the utmost, the duties of one's office. **盡分** Tsin fun, to perform fully the part or duty which is incumbent on one in any situation. **盡殺所獲** Tsin shä so hwö, killed all the prisoners he took. **盡情** Tsin ts'ing, to indulge the feelings; acts of kindness carried to the utmost.

儘 Exhausted; empty. Same as the preceding.
燼 The residue of what is consumed by fire; ashes; the snuff of a candle; the remains left by some great calamity, the remains of any thing; the residue of a people,—of a conquered or dismembered country.

蕒 A plant used in dyeing a yellow colour; the residue of. Used to express constant progress in fidelity and attachment to a prince. **蕒臣** Tsin chin, or **忠蕒** Chung tsin, a faithful and devoted minister.

贐 Presents of ceremony given to a person about to undertake a journey. **贐儀** Tsin e, presents for a journey.

晉 From to advance and day. All things advance, or increase when the sun goes forth; to proceed forward; to increase; to attach to; to insert in some case about one's person; to hold and lead a horse.

晉 Name of a drum; a particular kind of spear. A surname. **晉朝** Tsin chaou, the dynasty Tsin, which closed A. D. 416. See **秦** T'in. Name of an ancient state about the northern limit of Ho-nan.

摺 To insert in, or attach to; to shake; to agitate. Read Ts'een, to bring forwards; to introduce. **摺紳** Tsin shin, or **縉紳** Tsin shih, to attach to one's girdle—persons who had a right to wear a girdle with its distinguishing appendages—the gentry.

縉 A carnation coloured silk; to attach to one, or wrap round, as a sash; the name of an office. Also read Ts'een. **縉紳覽** Tsin shun lan, a book containing a list of all civil and military offi-

cers employed by the government; a new edition is published quarterly. **縉紳先生** Tsin shin s'een s'ang, or **縉紳先生** Ts'een shin s'een s'ang, a gentleman possessing rank or holding offices in the state.

璿 A certain stone thought valuable.

進 From to go and wings. To ascend; to advance; to go forward; to enter; to make progress in anything; to bring forwards; to introduce; to recommend; to exert one's self; near to; to approach near; to bring to an entertainment. **特**

進 Teh tsin, a special promotion granted by the Sovereign. **進達之** Tsin tá che, to promote and advance—good men.

進船 Tsin ch'uen, to propel a boat. **進學** Tsin h'eo, or **進秀才** Tsin sew ts'ae, to attain the lowest literary degree in China; some use the verb **得**

Teh, but Tsin, is more correct. **進身之計** Tsin shin che ke, a scheme to introduce one's self to notice, or promote one's own interest. **進來** Tsin lae, or **進入** Tsin j'uh, to walk or go in. **進退兩難** Tsin t'uy léang nan, to advance or

recede are equally difficult—embarrassed. **進覺宮** Tsin hung kung, to attain the rank of Sew-ts'ae. **進士** Tsin sze, the third degree of literary rank—attaining it, and the second, viz. **舉人** Keu jin, is expressed by **中** Chung. **進退** Tsin t'uy, are opposites, to advance, to recede; to bring forward, to keep back.

津 From water and to accord with. To ford or cross a stream where facilities are presented; a ford or ferry; a creek or rivulet; to moisten and mollify; to split or rend wood. Name of a star, and of a territory. Name of a district. **津津** Tsin tsin, to overflow. **天津** T'een tsin, nine stars which constitute a northern constellation; a town situated on the **北**

河 Pei ho, or north river.

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津 Damp; wet, marshy.

津 From to change and the teeth. Children casting their teeth.

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寢 To sleep; a back apartment; a bed chamber; the back apartment in temples, and in ancient palaces; in which

were six Ts'in, called by different names; the Ts'in, in temples were recesses for the idols; any dwelling house is sometimes called Ts'in. To desist; to rest, as in sleep; the place where the dead sleep; the grave. **陵寢** Ling ts'in, graves of Emperors, where sacrifices are offered,—began in the second century. **園寢** Yuen ts'in, grounds around the graves of monarchs. **丘寢** Kh'ew ts'in, name of a district. **廢寢忘餐** Fei ts'in wang ts'an, to lose one's sleep and forget one's food—through anxiety or ardent study. **寢苦枕塊** Ts'in shen chin kh'wae, to sleep on straw with a sod for the pillow—as Chinese are taught to do when mourning for their parents. **寢室** Ts'in shih, an inner chamber.

尋 Ts'in, or Sin, to search for; to seek; to investigate. See Sin. The second character is a common but unauthorized form. **尋思不出計來** Ts'in sze p'uh ch'uh ke lae, thought without producing any plan; reflected, but was unable to devise any scheme. **尋思** Ts'in sze, to study; to search with the mind. **尋事** Ts'in sze, to seek for business; to meddle; to in-

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TSIN.

terfere with.

潯 The bank or shore of a river. A certain river.

燂 To apply a thing to the fire; to steep flesh in hot soup. The second character is also read Ts'een.

燂 The name of a place.

鱈 Name of a fish ten or twenty cubits long, having a back like a dragon, it is found in the Yang-tsze-kéang, the sturgeon.

秦 The title of the first universal monarch in China, the conqueror came from an ancient territory about the region of Shen-se, about 200 years B. C. A surname. A particular kind of grain. **大秦國** Ta ts'in kwō, or **海西國** Hae se kwō, a nation situated on a sea, in the west; the people are tall and of correct manner, and of the same tribe or race as the Chinese. (Records of Han, in the first and second century.) **秦朝** Ts'in chaou, the dynasty Ts'in, which closed 189 years B. C. **秦始皇** Ts'in she hwang, Ts'in, the first universal monarch, was the person who built the great Chinese wall, burnt the books, and buried alive the literati. **秦吞六**

國 Ts'in t'un lew kwō, Ts'in swallowed up (conquered) the other six nations.

榛 Trees; some say brush wood. Name of a small fruit like a chesnut.

亲 Name of several rivers; affluence; at ease; the utmost degree. The name of a district. **漆** Ts'in ts'in, many; a multitude; abundance; ease.

臻 Ts'in or Ts'een, to extend to the utmost limit; to reach to the highest degree; collected together.

蓁 Exuberant herbage or foliage; free growing plants; a great accumulation of; many collected together; reiterated in the same sense. Name of a river.

螭 Name of an insect or reptile.

親 From *plant growing together*, and to *see*, or to *see those under the same roof*. Affection for; liking or attachment; near to; near to one's person; what belongs to one, one's own; one's self. A surname. Used for **新** Sin, new, in the Four Books. Nearly related relations, those within the Chinese degree of

consanguinity. **父親** Foo ts'in, a father. **母親** Moo ts'in, a mother. **兩親** Léang ts'in, one's two parents. **六親** Lüh ts'in, the six most intimate relations, father, mother, elder and younger brother, wife and son. **親家** Ts'in k'ea, extends to the six relations just mentioned. **親血** Ts'in heuē meh, persons related by blood; i. e. sons and grandsons. **親去** Ts'in kh'eu, to go one's self. **親手** Ts'in show, with one's own hand. **娶親** Ts'eu ts'in, to marry a wife. **親戚** Ts'in ts'eh, a relation.

覲 Chin or Ts'in, to confer; to bestow upon, particularly on the priests of Füh, for religious purposes. In the phraseology of the Buddhists, the mode of recompense employed by the religious to those who bestow upon them property, is expressed by **達覲** Ta Ts'in.

觀 From *wood* and *near to*. A coffin. **棺** Kwau Ts'in, a coffin.

覲 Read Ts'in, or Chin. From *garment* and *near to*. The garments which are immediately below the outer one, and above those next the person; to give to; to confer upon by way

of largess; to grant assistance to. **幫襯** Pang ts'in, to assist; to give countenance to, as a customer does to a dealer. Used by shopmen who solicit assistance.

啣 Ts'in or Ts'an, to contain in the mouth; to bite; to bite the lip.

誣 From *words* and *impious*. Slandorous speech; to revile; to vilify; to discredit. **蝮** Hō ts'in, slanders which arise from within. **譖毀** Ts'in hwuy, to injure by slanders.

識 Ts'in or Ts'an, a species of divination; prognostic; the fulfilment of prognostics. Read Ts'an, to repent. **識緯之學** Ts'in wei che hēō, the science of prognostics.

甗 A large earthen ware vessel; a sort of boiler, wide at top and narrow at the bottom.

岑 A high pointed hill. The name of a state. A surname.

涔 From *water* and a *mountain*. Mountain streams; pure water; a fish pond; rain; tears falling. Name of a river. Read Ts'een, and Ts'an, the bank of a stream. **涔涔** Ts'in ts'in, a heavy rain. **涔淚在**

目 Ts'in luy tsue mūh, the crystal tear stood in the eye.

沁 From water and heart. To fathom the depth of

water with anything. The name of a river; and of a district.

凌 Ts'in or Ts'eun, a proud gait.

TSING.

井 A well. Read Tan, noise of something thrown into a well. A surname. A deep place that produces water; a clear spring; a well; arrangement; order. A piece of land divided into nine parts, of which in former times, the centre part was appropriated to government; otherwise called 井田 Ts'in t'een, which consisted of 九百畝 Kew peh mow, nine hundred m.ows of land. 穿井 Ch'uen tsing, to dig a well. 天井 T'een tsing, an uncovered space in the centre of a house. 同鄉共井 Tung hēang kung tsing, people of the same village, those who have drunk from the same well. 井井分 Ts'in tsin lie, what regularity and order! 井井有條 Tsing tsing yew t'eaou, all arranged in the nicest order, in allusion to fields laid out.

阱 A pit; a ditch: to fall into a pit. 布阱以自陷 Poo tsing e tsze hēn, to dig a pit for one's self

to fall into.

靖 From to fix and pure. Clean; fine. Careful thought; to plan; to regulate; to keep in order; in a state of harmony, order and peace; tranquil. A surname. 海靖 Hae tsing, peace on the seas. 靖安 Ngan tsing, in a state of peace and quiet. 靖之 Tsing che, to tranquillize them. 靖海門 Tsing hae mun, one of the gates of the city of Canton.

精 From rice and pure. To cleanse grain; the pure part of anything; fine; thin; subtle; unmixed: selected from; true ether; spiritual; subtle fluid; essence; essential; the semen of animals; clear; bright; pure; skilful; excellent work. Name of a place; of a bird; and of a plant. 精神 Tsing shin, animal spirits; having Tsing-shin, is being in good spirit, and feeling a degree of animation; not having Tsing shin, is being low; dejected; inanimate—it is applied to animation existing or wanting in pictures of

the human countenance. 振起精神 Chin k'e tsing shin, to rouse the mind to diligence in study. 精緻 Tsing che, fine; delicate; handsome. 精氣 Tsing kh'e, ether; essential part of material existence: invisible substance; subtle air; ethereal. 精氣為物 Tsing kh'e wei wū, Tsing kh'e is the substance of which things are made. 精工 Tsing kung, excellent workmanship. 精靈 Tsing ling, pure; subtle; sublime; spiritual. 精密 Tsing mūh, fine; thin; subtle. 精兵 Tsing ping, veteran troops. 精醇 Tsing shun, pure and genial. 精爽 Tsing shw ang, animal spirits, cheerfulness. 精鑿 Tsing tsō, beaten fine and clean from husks. 精物 Tsing wū, or 精怪 Tsing kwac, a strange fiend-like appearance; a fairy; an elf.

睛 From eye and blue. The pupil of the eye. They say, those who have square pupils in the eye will live long. 昭睛

Ming tsing, to look displeased. 雙睛 Shwang tsing, the name of a bird. 目睛 Mūh tsing, or 眼睛 Yen tsing, the eye.

淨 From water and to strive. To wash clean with wa-

ter; clean; pure; undefiled. Name of a rapid, where the water struggles through the rocks. Name of a pond. 淨土 Tsing t'oo, a pure place; a pure state of mind; and the pure regions of bliss in the west, at the distance of a thousand millions of leagues, used by the Buddhists. 潔淨 Kēē tsing, pure and clean; perfectly clean. 淨貓 Tsing maon, a castrated cat. 淨洗俗腸 Tsing se sūh ch'ang, to purify and cleanse the heart and mind from vulgar vices. 淨桶 Tsing t'ung, a close stool.

靜 From pure and the sound. Tsāng, to strive. To judge; to be silent; silence; stillness; quiet; without motion; to ponder in silence; to plan; to desist; without distraction; peace and harmony. 貞靜 Ching tsing, chaste and peaceable. 靜默 Tsing meh, not to let one's voice be heard; silent. 靜動之對 Tsing tang che tuy, Tsing, is the opposite of motion. 靜養 Tsing yang, to nurse one's-self quietly at home.

晶 From three suns. Luminous; bright; clear; resplendent. 天氣晶 T'een kh'e tsing, clear weather. 水晶 Shwuy

tsing, or 水精 Shwuy tsing, crystal.

旌 A banner; a certain kind of standard; to lead on an army, and to make signals; hence, to distinguish; to cause to know; to illustrate, or give honour to. **旌別** Tsing p'ë, to discriminate; to mark distinctly the difference between, as of virtue and vice. **旌旗** Tsing kh'e, a flag, colours, or banner. **旌表** Tsing peau, a mark of distinction conferred by the Sovereign. **旌節** Tsing ts'ë, certain marks to direct on the road.

TSING.

青 The colour of plants when first growing out of the ground; a light green; sky coloured; azure; wan; pale. The name of a divinity; the name of a bird; the name of a wood, and of a fruit. Name of a medicine; the skin or bark of the bamboo. A surname. The second form is often used in compounds. **佛青** Füh ts'ing, *ultra marine*. **人面青白** Jin m'ëen ts'ing peh, a pale countenance. **元青** Yuen ts'ing, a black colour. **青礬** Ts'ing fan, blue cop-pers. **青天白日** Ts'ing

t'ëen peh jih, in open day light. **青金** Ts'ing kin, lapis lazuli. **青雲橋** Ts'ing yun kh'eaou, a certain bridge situated at public colleges, and which is passed in state by graduates. **青春不再來** Ts'ing ch'un p'ih tsae lae, the verdant spring (of youth) will not again return. **青綠** Ts'ing lü, the verdure of trees. **青年** Ts'ing n'ëen, a young person. **青苔** Ts'ing t'ae, moss. **青草** Ts'ing ts'au, herbs, grass, and other vegetable productions in spring.

倩 Good; excellent; an epithet applied to men, implying praise and commendation; pretty formation of the mouth. Read Tsing, a daughter's husband; borrowed to act instead of; employed to serve for the time being. **代倩** Tse ts'ing, for; instead of.

清 Cold; intense cold.

清 Whispering; speaking in a low tone. **清哈** Ts'ing ling, small talk; low whispers. Used also to denote the passions.

圉 A privy; mixed; impure.

圉 Compact; adhesive earth.

晴 From the sun and sky color. The azure sky

appearing after rain; a clear sky, without clouds; the stars appearing at night. **天晴** T'ëen ts'ing, a serene sky.

情 From the heart, and the greenness of spring. The passions, which the Chinese divide into seven, —being pleased, anger, sorrow, fear, love, hatred, and desire; these taken collectively, —the temper, disposition, natural feelings, natural affection, animal passion, sexual desire. The reality of a thing; the circumstances; the facts. **事情** Sze ts'ing, an affair; a business; a concern. **情理** Ts'ing le, principles agreeable to the human feelings; the common sense and feelings of mankind; reason; reasonable. **情弊** Ts'ing pe, feeling, that is mean and disgraceful, proceeding which is clandestine and illegal, —a common phrase in law papers. **情不滿足** Ts'ing p'ih mwan ts'uh, dissatisfaction. **情節** Ts'ing ts'ë, the circumstances of an affair; the plot of a play. **情願** Ts'ing yuen, a wish of one's own feelings; a voluntary wish to do a thing. **情由** Ts'ing yew, circumstances from which an affair arose.

清 From water and azure. Pure; limpid, clear; trau-

quil; a clear eye; the lower part of the eye; clear-sighted; uncorrupted by bribes; to clear off an account. Name of a river; a district; and of a city. A surname. **爲官清** Wei kwan ts'ing, or **清官** Ts'ing kwan, an uncorrupted magistrate. **清濁** Ts'ing ch'uh, are opposites, clear, muddy—applied also to sounds. **清朝** Ts'ing chaou, or **大清國** Ta ts'ing kwó, the reigning Tartar dynasty, China under this dynasty. **清議** Ts'ing e, public opinion. **清華** Ts'ing hwa, a term of self approbation, used by those who are silent from want of ideas. **清淨無垢** Ts'ing tsing woo kow, pure and undefiled. **完清了** Wan ts'ing leaou, or **清了數** Ts'ing leaou soo, cleared off the account. **清明** Ts'ing ming, April 6th, a Chinese term. **清白** Ts'ing peh, pure white. **清水** Ts'ing shwuy, clear water. **清淨** Ts'ing tsing, clear and undefiled. **清楚** Ts'ing ts'oo, clear and distinct. **清脾理胃** Ts'ing p'ë le wei, to clear the stomach. **清文** Ts'ing wán, the Man-chow Tartar written language. **清語** Ts'ing yu, the Tartar spoken language.

靚 A dark black colour.
搗 To lay hold of with the hand; to grasp.
菁 The flower of scallions.
菁 The name of a place.
 Forms part of the name of several plants.

蜻 Forms part of the name of several insects. **蜻**
蜓 Ts'ing t'ing, name of a flying insect with four wings,—said to be the dragon-fly, which sips the water and darts off again. **蜻蜓點水** Ts'ing t'ing t'ien shwuy, dragon-fly sipping water,—denotes a style in which delicate allusions prevail, instead of plunging into the subject.

靚 From *azure* and *to see*.
靚 Appearing ornamented and coloured; a beautiful countenance; painted white with black eye-brows; tranquil; to call to, or summon; to invite by beauty. **靚飾** Ts'ing sh'ih,

ornamented; adorned; a countenance exhibiting a fine white skin and dark eyebrows.

請 From *pure* and *words*.
請 To request; to ask with courtesy; to beg; to pray; to invite; to announce to; to confess or make acknowledgement.
朝請 Chaou ts'ing, assembling at court in autumn; the name of an office. **請旨遵行** Ts'ing che tsun hing, to request the Imperial will, in order to act in obedience to it.
請室 Ts'ing sh'ih, a house, where confessions were made.
請酒帖 Ts'ing tsew t'èè, a card of invitation to dine. **請坐** Ts'ing tso, pray sit down.
請罪 Ts'ing tsuy, to confess one's faults or crimes. **請問** Ts'ing wän, to beg; to ask; to ask civilly.

鯖 The name of a fish. Read Ching, boiled fish.

鼯 A small animal of the mus species.

TSO.

左 On the left side. The original form of the following.

左 The left hand, or left side; second to; an assistant; deflected from the right course;

depraved; bad; the left being formerly the lower place: *to put to the left*, meant to degrade; the left is now the place of honor; to verify. **左傳** Tso ch'uen, name of a well known

historical Work, on the period immediately subsequent to Confucius. **左邊** Tso p'een, the left side. **左手** Tso show, the left hand. **左驗** Tso yen, to verify; to ascertain by examining. **左堂** Tso t'ang, a vice-magistrate of a **縣** H'een district. **左右** Tso yew, the left and right—those who wait on a person, attendants.

佐 From *hand* and *work*.
佐 To assist on the left; *man* was added in later times; to assist; a second to; an assistant; an assistant officer in the government, whether high or low; a minister of state, second to the Emperor. **六佐** Lüh tso, six ministers, or assistants in the time of Füh-he. **佐理** Tso le, to assist in the direction or management of affairs, as secretaries in public offices, &c. **佐領** Tso ling, a certain military officer.

佐 To assist; to help; to aid; to assist with the hand.

坐 From **留** Lew, *to detain*, abbreviated; and **土** Tsoo, *the earth*. To detain upon the ground; to sit; sitting; to hold; to maintain; anciently to kneel, or to bend down; sitting upon the heels; to sit as a criminal; to be involved in or charged

with a crime. A surname. **請坐** Ts'ing tso, pray sit down. **不敢坐** P'uh kan tso, I do not presume to sit. **告坐** Kaou tso, I announce (or beg leave to) sit; superiors and inferiors go through these formalities. **正坐** Ching tso, to sit at the head with a row of chairs on each hand. **傍坐** P'ang tso, to sit on one side. **有坐位** Yew tso wei, having a seat, or a right to sit. **無坐位** Woo tso wei, having no seat allowed—in the presence of superiors. **獨坐** T'uh tso, to sit alone. **陪坐** P'ei tso, to sit with a person. **便坐** P'een tso, informally; to sit as one pleases. **坐誅** Tso ch'oo, to destroy a whole family for the crimes of some of its members. **坐針氈** Tso chin chen, sitting on a carpet of needles. **坐臥不安** Tso ngo p'uh ugan, having no rest or composure whether sitting or lying. **坐向** Tso h'ang, the part or quarter which a house, or grave, or hill fronts. **坐監** Tso k'een, or **坐牢** Tso laou, to be confined in prison. **坐視其病而不救** Tso she kh'e ping urh p'uh kew, to sit still and observe the (moral) malady

without attempting to relieve it—is wicked. 坐罪 Tso tsuy, to be deemed guilty of a crime. 坐堂 Tso t'ang, sitting in the court; sitting in judgment,—as a magistrate or judge. 坐轎子 Tso keaou tsze, to sit (and be carried or travel) in a chair. 坐位 Tso wei, a seat. 坐月 Tso yue, or 坐月子 Tso Tso yue tsze, the month in which women are confined to their rooms, after having children.

座 That on which a person sits; a seat; a throne; a seat where the king sits to give audience. 寶座 Paou tso, a throne surrounded with hangings for an idol. 座位 Tso wei, a seat for honorable persons.

作 Read Tso, to excite; to act; to do, in the sense of the following; more usually read Tsō, which see.

做 Common form of 作 Tsō, to make; to do; to act as; to be. 你做甚麼 Ne tso shin mo, what are you doing? 難做 Nan tso, difficult to effect. 你做得做不得 Ne tso teh tso pūh teh, can you do it or not? 我要你做一張桌子 Wo yaou ne tso yih chaug chō tsze, I want

you to make a table. 你名叫做甚麼 Ne ming keaou tso shin mo, what is your name? 做成 Tso ch'ing, finished; completed; ended,—said of any work or affair. 做人 Tso jin, to be or act as a man. 做官 Tso kwan, to be a magistrate, or officer of government. 做不來 Tso pūh lae, unable to do; cannot be effected. 做得 Tso teh, *do can*; i. e. either I can do it, or it will do.

TS'O.

剝 To lop off shoots or sprouts; to chop; to cut; to cut to pieces; a severe mode of putting to death, sometimes had recourse to. 剝屍 Ts'o she, to cut to pieces the body after death has been inflicted.

爨 To kneel awkwardly when performing obeisance. One says, to kneel, but not to the ground; a person's clothes spread out in an awkward manner.

挫 From *hand and to sit*. To push down; to break to pieces; to maltreat. 挫折 Ts'o ché, to break to pieces; to break off the point; to cause to pass through hardships, as Providence does with men who are

raised to fill important places in the world.

挫 From *a dart and to sit*. Noise made in sitting down suddenly; a short stunted appearance. 挫陋 Ts'o low, short and ugly.

誣 Read Ts'o and So. From *words and sit*. To give a person a setting down; to take a person to pieces.

脍 Minced meat; minute; small bits.

銼 Read Ts'o and Tsūh, a file for sharpening a saw; a sort of boiler; also to rub or break to pieces.

錯 Mixed; confused; erroneous; mistaken. More properly read Ts'ō, which see.

差 Read Ch'a, erroneous; Ch'ae, to send; Tsze, uneven; irregular; and Ts'o, to rinse and cleanse rice. Erroneous; an error. 差迕 Ts'o woo, errors and discrepancies in historical records.

厓 A craggy rocky hill.

嵯 嵯峩 Ts'o ngo, the appearance of a rocky hill. Read Ts'ze, an irregular, uneven appearance.

搓 From *hand and to rinse*. A deflected appearance; branches bending down. 搓擗 Read Ch'ae, to strike and push against. 搓擗 Ts'o no, to rub between the hands; the rustling of trees.

磋 Fresh white colour of a stone; freshness and beauty in anything; a fascinating smile; to rub against, as when polishing a stone. 切磋 Ts'ē ts'o, to rub and polish, physically or morally; in this phrase 磋 Ts'o is also used.

瘥 Disease; a slight epidemic; convalescent.

磋 From *stone and to rinse*. To rub and polish; to operate upon with much labour and pain, either morally or physically; to polish ivory. 磨磋 Mo ts'o, to rub and polish stones. 切磋 Ts'ē ts'o, to cut and polish.

蹉 From *foot and to err*. To slip; to transgress. 蹉跎 Ts'o t'o, to miss an opportunity; to err respecting time; slow; late.

割 To dress or cut horn; to work any vessel or utensil which is yet in its rough state.

TSÖ.

作 From *man* and *haste*. To act; to make; to do; to begin; to discover; to invent; to arouse; to stimulate. A surname. **作福** Tsö fūh, the act of supplicating happiness or success. **作新民** Tsö sin min, to rouse a people to renovate themselves by an amendment of their moral conduct; or to arouse a people to the study and practice of virtue. **作死的事情** Tsö sze teih sze ts'ing, that which is done disorderly; an affair which is murdered. **作死的** Tsö sze teih, murderous; applied to persons or things, either in serious abuse or in raillery. **作死的奴才** Tsö sze teih noo ts'ae, you murderous slaves — expresses, one who does things in an unusual disorderly manner. **作醮** Tsö tseou, certain rites performed by the sect of Buddha for the purpose of rescuing departed souls from purgatory. **作文** Tsö wän, to compose an essay or book.

昨 From *sun* and a *runaway*. The day which is past, night having intervened, yesterday; recently. **千年如昨** Ts'een n'een joo tsö, a thou-

sand years are as yesterday. **昨日** Tsö jih, or **昨天** Tsö t'een, yesterday.

作恁 From *heart* and *to rouse*. To feel ashamed; to change countenance; to blush; a disconcerted feeling appearing in the face. **慙作** Ts'an tsö, ashamed; abashed.

柞 Wood of a hard firm texture; to fell timber; narrow and confined; to enlarge and put outside. Read Tseh, refers to an enclosure for wild beasts. Read Cha, to cut transversely.

措 To pierce; to stab. Read Tseh, to stick into and draw a thing towards one.

捉 Tsö or Tsüh, to seize. See Tsüh.

噪 噪噪 Tsö tsö, sound, noise; the voice of any animal.

鑿 A chisel or any utensil, which cuts or bores into wood; to bore; to dig; to mark; to open; to make or do. **六鑿** Lüeh tsö, six of the human passions. **鑿齒** Tsö ch'e, the name of an animal; a man's name. **鑿井**

Tsö tzing, to dig a well.

勞 Strong; indefatigable.

TS'Ö.

酢醋 From *wine* and *to rouse*. To pledge the host with wine in return for his pledge; hence, to recompence. The second character is read also Ts'oo, denoting—a sort of vinegar or pickle, which the first character formerly denoted, they are now changed for each other by popular caprice. Name of a certain vessel. **酬酢** Ch'ow ts'ö, Ch'ow, is for the host to pledge the guest; Ts'ö, is for the guest to return it; to pledge and return; an act and the return which is made.

錯 Ts'ö, often read Ts'o. To wash with gold, having veins or streaks; to work stones or gems; mixed; confused; in disorder; erroneous; mistaken; strange; perverse; giving offence; having and showing respect; interchange; lofty and dangerous. Name of a divinity, of a man, of an insect, &c. **錯過** Ts'ö

kwo, error; to err. **不錯** Püh ts'ö, no error; right. **錯悞** Ts'ö woo, error; erroneous; mis-managed. **錯綜不失條緒** Ts'ö tsung püh shih t'eaou seu, ravelled or embarrassed without losing the end of the thread. **錯雜** Ts'ö tsä, mixed.

鵲 The magpie,—said to be the bird which announces glad tidings. Name of a place, a hill, and a person. **鵲玉** Ts'ö yüh, a stone formed by the pecking of the magpie.

厝 A large coarse stone. Read Ts'oo, to place; to put.

撮 From *hand* and *extremely*. To take with the fingers, some say two, others three fingers; to take; to urge or draw back with the hand; to snatch for a short time; a sort of cap; a small quantity. Read Tsuy, loose; vague. Read Tswan, a certain vessel. **撮合** Ts'ö hō, to join or unite.

撮上轎 Ts'ö shang keaou, hand into a chair.

鶯 Name of a bird.

TSOO.

助 Choo or Tsoo, secondary strength or effort; to assist; to help; to aid; to succour; assistance. **幫助** Pang tsoo, to assist or help. **助你成功** Tsoo ne ch'ing kung, help you to finish your good work. **助於世** Tsoo yu she, beneficial to the world.

怙 From *heart and to advance*. Proud; coarse minded; distrustful; envious; jealous.

蛆 Read Tseu and Tsoo, worms, vermin amongst putrid flesh. See Tseu. **蟬** Tseih tsoo, an insect resembling a locust.

徂 From *to walk and to advance a step*. To go; to preserve; to persevere. **徂來** Tsoo lae, the name of a hill.

俎 From *肉 Jow, flesh*, abbreviated, and *a vessel* to contain the victims used in sacrifice. A surname.

俎 Used to denote a block on which to cut meat. **鼎俎** Ting tsoo, a kind of tripod. **俎路** Tsoo loo, a feast on parting with friends, about to undertake a journey.

租 From *grain and a vessel*. The grain paid as a tax

to government; a tax of any kind; to rent. **衣租食稅** E tsoo shih shwuy, clothed with taxes and fed with duties,—said by the Emperor of himself. **租屋住** Tsoo uh choo, to rent a house to live in. **租米** Tsoo me, *rent rice*,—the rent of land paid in kind. **租業** Tsoo nēe, to rent an estate; an income arising from the rents of houses or lands. **租銀** Tsoo yin, money paid as rent.

祖 From *a heavenly indication*, and *a vessel used in the temples*. A father's father; a grandfather; a progenitor; ancestors generally. One who lays the foundation of a family. To begin; the beginning; the original of anything. A temple dedicated to an ancestor; accustomed to; a rule; a sacrifice. A surname. A divinity. **先祖** Sēen tsoo, a deceased grandfather. **始祖** Che tsoo, or **鼻祖** Pe tsoo, the original ancestor. **曾祖** Tsāng tsoo, father's grandfather. **高祖** Kaou tsoo, a grandfather's grandfather. **祖考** Tsoo kh'au, a male ancestor. **祖妣** Tsoo pe, a female ancestor. **祖先** Tsoo sēu,

上祖 Shang tsoo, or **祖上** Tsoo shang, distant ancestors. **天地祖宗** Teen te tsoo tsung, heaven, earth, ancestors—are common objects of worship.

菹 Name of a plant; a sort of mat used in sacrifices.

菹 Name of a vegetable for the table.

組 Certain silk fringes formerly appended to caps of state; a fringe; silken strings or cords for binding the hair with, and connecting the parts of armour. **組綬** Tsoo show, certain fringes or streamers.

詛 To announce to the gods, and supplicate from them the infliction of calamities; imprecations; bad language to the gods; curses. **添詛幾句** T'een tsoo ke keu, to add a few curses or oaths,—in confirmation of what one says. **咒詛他** Chow tsoo t'a yih fan, cursed him a while. **咒詛** Chow tsoo, or **詛祝** Tsoo ch'uh, imprecations; curses. **詛盟** Tsoo ming, solemn oaths taken over a bloody sacrifice. **詛誓** Tsoo she, oaths and curses.

齟齬 Read Tsoo or Tseu. **齟齬** Tsoo yu, the teeth

not regular,—distorted and affecting the articulation; to chew and crunch; to mutter.

阻 Choo or Tsoo, to hinder; to impede; some dangerous impediment, as a torrent running between; to stop; to prevent; to suspect; to be sorry; walking in a distorted manner.

險阻 Hēen tsoo, a dangerous impediment. **攔阻** Lan tsoo, to intercept and stop the progress of. **阻隔** Tsoo keh, an impediment—as a mountain or a river. **阻擋** Tsoo tang, to stand in the way of and stop.

祚 From *divine indication* and to *excite*. Wealth; rank, and happiness; divine blessings; felicity; posterity; the year. **福祚** Fūh tsoo, affluent and happy.

胙 To offer flesh in sacrifice; to pay a recompense to; to reward; blessings; rank. The name of a place; of a pavilion, and of a nation. **復胙** Fūh tsoo, summer. **胙肉** Tsoo jow, the flesh offered in sacrifice to the gods. **胙俎** Tsoo tsoo, vessels used at royal banquets.

胙 Tsō, or Tsoo, the steps and the mat appropriated to the host or principal person at formal sacrifices in temples.

TS'OO.

初 Ch'oo or Ts'oo, to begin; to commence; the beginning. See Ch'oo.

勸 From a plough and to assist. The duties or taxes collected in ancient times; to cultivate in concert with each other; to assist; to help.

鋤 A hoe, or iron instrument for turning up the ground with, used in husbandry to clear nuisances from the roots, and assist the growth of plants.

粗 Large; open; coarse; vulgar; indecent; boisterous, —applied to things, or to speech, or to actions. **動粗** Tung ts'oo, to act roughly, coarse. **粗話** Ts'oo hwa, coarse indecent language. **粗物** Ts'oo wih, coarse things.

措 To raise; to cast or throw; to put into its place; to arrange; to put in proper order; to employ. Read Tseh, to pursue after; to persecute or follow after in order to harrass; to press upon. **無措** Woo ts'oo, no place to put the hand or foot upon; at a loss how to act. **設措** Shě ts'oo, to suggest, or lay

down a mode of acting. **措辦** Ts'oo pan, to arrange; to transact. **措手** Ts'oo show, to set to one's hand. **措詞** Ts'oo sze, set speech.

瘖 Disease; sickness.

醋 From wine and old. Sour wine; sour pickles; vinegar. **酸醋** Swan ts'oo, vinegar. **醬醋** Tseang ts'oo, pickles; sour preserves.

錯 Commonly read Ts'ò. Occurs used for the preceding.

楚 From two trees and foot. A cluster or clump of trees; coppice; underwood; brambles. Name of a plant; of a place; of a region in the south; and of an ancient nation. A surname. Distinct; clear; sharp; keen; painful. **辛楚** Sin ts'oo, or **苦楚** Kh'oo ts'oo, painful suffering; distress. **清楚** Ts'ing ts'oo or **楚楚** Ts'oo ts'oo, clear; distinct; fresh; manifest; fully arranged; completed; finished.

礎 Rough, the opposite of smooth.

礎 Painful; distressing.

礎 Read Choo, or Ts'oo, the stone base of a pillar.

芻 Ts'ow or Ts'oo, to cut down plants. Name of a particular plant. A surname. Grass for horses and cows. **芻芻** Peih ts'oo, the Buddha priests. **芻尼** Ts'oo ne, the magpie. **芻蕘** Ts'oo yaou, grass; coarse plants.

雛 From a wing and grass. Young fowls which are capable of feeding themselves. A man's name. **雛鷄** Ts'oo ke, chick-

ens. **嫗** Ts'oo or Tsow, a widow woman; a fine looking person; a pregnant woman. A woman's name. A surname.

麤 From three stags. To take long leaps; to be afraid of and take precautions against; large; coarse; rough; vulgar; remiss; a kind of coarse shoes or sandals. See the second from above. **麤惡** Ts'oo ngō, coarse and bad in quality.

TSOW.

走 From to bind and to stop. To bend the foot or leg and set it down; to walk; to go; to run. Occurs used for the following. **走盤珠** Tsow pw'an choo, a particular description of pearl, denominated from its constant motion when placed in a trencher. **走一回** Tsow yih hwuy, to walk a while. **走開** Tsow kh'ae, to walk apart from. **走狗** Tsow kow, to run dogs, an ancient play of Chinese children. **走得快** Tsow teh kh'wae, can go or sail fast. **走得慢** Tsow teh man, goes or sails slowly. **走一個乾淨** Tsow yih ko kan tsing, went

off entirely and left the place quite clear.

奏 To introduce and offer up to. To cause the Emperor to hear or to know; any representation made to the Emperor, either verbally or by writing, is expressed by Tsow; music striking up in his hearing, is also expressed by Tsow. **奏摺** Fung kh'ow tsow chě, a sealed document sent to the Emperor. **俾得自行奏事** Pe teh tsze hing tsow sze, to be authorised to write from one's-self immediately to the Emperor. **奏効** Tsow heh, to convey to the Emperor an ac-

ensation against an officer of the government; the expression implies that the accusation is from an officer of rank. 奏上 Tsow shang, to send up a report or statement to the Emperor. 九奏 Kew tsow, or 九成 Kew ch'ing, nine tunes played to the Emperor.

撮 One who watches at night, having something to strike; to take with the hand.

訴 To take advice; to consult with; to communicate information to, and take advice on the affairs of government.

趣 To catch speedily a perception of what is agreeable to others, and to observe it; celerity. See Ts'eu.

聚 The name of a wood. A surname.

椽 Wood taken for a fuel; the name of a wood; the wood on which Chinese watchmen strike the hour; a kind of rattle.

陬 The corner, or angle, as of a city wall; disconcerted; to collect together and reside in. Name of the district, in which Confucius lived. 孟陬 Mäng tsow, the first moon of the year. 卑陬 Pe tsow, abashed; ashamed; disconcerted.

緞 Anything dipped in a red dye thrice, and afterwards in a black dye once; the colour arising from this process.

鮓 A sort of white fish; a certain small fish; the appearance of a petty inferior person.

鄆 A city in Shantung. The district in which Confucius lived. A surname.

駟 From horse, to take, and a multitude. A fleet horse; anything swift; rapid; fleet; urgent; pressing.

駟 Tsew, or Tsow, to hire one's-self out to others.

傷 Tseu, Tsou, or Tsow, grass; shrubs. 乾傷 Kan tsow, dried grass; hay.

皺 From grass or herbs and skin. A wrinkled face; frowning eyebrows; wrinkles in anything. 面皺

皺 Mëen tsow, or 皮皺 P'e

tsow, the face wrinkled with grief. 我見他就眉頭

皺 Wo këen t'a tsew mei t'ow

tsow, I can't help frowning whenever I see him, — I hate him excessively. 皺眉 Tsow

mei, frowning eyebrows.

搨 From hand and a bunch of grass. To grasp with the hand; to take hold of a musical instrument with the hand; sometimes used to denote a fan, or to fan.

縐 Tsow, or Chow, a fine sort of silk. 褰縐 Këen tsow, ruffled; contracted; drawn in. 縐紗 Tsow (or Chow) sha, crape.

鄒 Tsow, or Chow. Name of a country. A surname. 騶虞 Tsow yu, name of an imaginary animal,

possessed of such regard for animated nature, that it will not tread on a living plant, nor eat any flesh but that of animals which died of their own accord. The name of a district. A fleet horse; to move with rapidity; an arrow.

TS'OW.

搨 To cast or throw with the hand.

TSÜH.

足 From to crook and to stop. The leg; the foot; successive accumulation; enough; sufficient; full; complete; to make up a deficiency; to complete. The name of a plant. A

湊 To collect together; to make up; concurrence of circumstances.

湊 To collect together; to accumulate; to assemble. Syn. with 奏 Ts'ow. 輻輳 Füh ts'ow, to collect, as round an axle or centre.

愁 Mournful; sorry; grieved. See Ts'ew. 愁眉

愁 Ts'ow mei, sorrowful eyebrows; the frown of grief. 愁悶 Ts'ow mun, sorrowful. 愁懷 Ts'ow hwac, thoughts of grief.

甃 Tiles built up inside a wall, to prevent the earth falling in; to pile up; to adorn; certain ornaments.

慙 Ch'ow, or Ts'ow. 憊慙 Chen ts'ow, abusive, scurrilous language. Read Ts'ow, a sorrowful appearance.

entirely. 十足 Shih ts'uh, perfectly complete. 濯足 Chō ts'uh, to wash the feet. 足意 Ts'uh e, to supply part of the idea which may be wanting. 足踵 Ts'uh chung, the heel of the foot. 足國 Ts'uh kwō, to supply fully the wants of the country. 足食 Ts'uh shih, having a sufficient supply of food. 足取信 Ts'uh ts'eu sin, worthy of being believed. 知足 Che ts'uh, or 心足 Sin ts'uh, contented; to be satisfied. 足子 Ts'uh tsze, a sufficient quantity; a complete number. 足容重 Ts'uh yung chung, a grave sedate gait. 足銀 Ts'uh yin, silver that is pure as the standard requires. 足為怪 Ts'uh wei kwae, enough to be surprised at. 足用 Ts'uh yung, an adequate supply of necessities; enough to use.

捉 From *hand and foot*. To grasp; to seize; to lay hold of. See Chō. 捉住 Ts'uh choo, to grasp and hold fast. 捉獲 Ts'uh hwō, to seize; as a criminal; to seize or catch. 捉臂 Ts'uh pe, to seize or grasp by the arm.

呢 呢 Ts'uh, or 呢譽 Ts'uh ts'ze, to compliment; to flatter; to seek to obtain by the

arts of adulation.

TS'UH

促 Near; close; short; urgent; pressing. 舉足 促狹 Keu ts'uh ts'uh hēa, lifting the foot and stepping short, a cautious careful pace. 局促 Ke'uh ts'uh, small appearance. 促膝談心 Ts'uh ts'eih t'an sin, with knees close, pouring out the heart,—said of friends newly met after a long absence.

撮 Ts'ō, or Ts'uh, to take with the fingers; to select from. See Ts'ō.

A surname.

蹙 Pressed upon; urged; impelled; embarrassed; to cause to draw in; to rumple; to wrinkle; anxious; afflicted. 蹙額 Ts'uh ngeh, a frowning wrinkled forehead; a sorrowful countenance. 迫蹙 Peih ts'uh, to press upon vehemently. 蹙蹙 Ts'uh ts'uh, drawing in to smaller dimensions; contracted; small.

蹙 Read Tsih, to walk with ease. Read Ts'uh, used for the preceding. Also, a respectful sedate manner.

裨 To stop or fill up; to close.

喊 Shame; grief; sorrow. 喊咨 Ts'uh ts'ze, to be ashamed; to feel ashamed; shame.

卒 Those who transact, or execute any work or service; lictors attached to public courts; soldiers; a band of soldiers. To cease; to finish; to terminate; to end; to die; haste; hurry; urgent; sudden. Read Tsuy, a second; an assistant.

役卒 Yih ts'uh, a lictor, or petty police officer. 兵卒 Ping ts'uh, a soldier. 讀書卒時 T'uh shoo ts'uh she, finished the allotted time to reading. 喪服卒時 Sang fuh ts'uh she, finished the period of wearing mourning. 卒然倒仆 Ts'uh jen taou foo, to fall suddenly down, as in a fit. 卒然 Ts'uh jen, or 倉卒 Ts'ang ts'uh, hastily; suddenly. 卒然問 Ts'uh jen wān, asked suddenly.

倅 To assist; an assistant officer; an assistant carriage. Also read Ts'uh, a hundred men. See the preceding.

萃 From a mountain and the sound Ts'uh. Lofty and dangerous; the summit of a mountain. 萃崩 Ts'uh p'ang, the rushing

down of the peak of a mountain.

猝 To grasp the hair of the head with the hand; to seize with the hand; to seize the neck; to throttle; to pull out; to cross; to rush against; to push. 猝其髮而極 Ts'uh kh'e fā urh ch'ing, grasped his hair and pulled him out—of the water. 猝胡 Ts'uh hoo, or 猝頸 Ts'uh king, to seize a person by the neck.

梓 The head of a post or pillar; to insert in a hollow space. 梓杙 Ts'uh w'uh, a stunted end of a piece of timber; to insert in any hollow space, as the end of a haft in that which is to receive it.

猝 A dog rushing suddenly from amongst brush-wood, and attacking a man; abrupt; fierce; impetuous. 猝然 Ts'uh jen, suddenly; abruptly. 倉猝 Ts'ang ts'uh, impetuous; abrupt; fierce; hurried.

族 From a floating streamer and an arrow. A banner and the multitude of archers collected by it; a kindred; a class or sort; a clan or family, in the larger sense, as 十一族 Shih yih ts'uh, eleven clans, consisted of 七萬餘帳

Ts'eih wan yu chang, upwards of seventy thousand tents. (9th century.) **九族** Kew ts'uh, nine degrees of consanguinity included in the word Ts'uh. **宗族** Tsung ts'uh, ancestors and kindred living; kindred more remote and more nearly related. **通族** Tung ts'uh, the whole kindred. **族譜** Ts'uh p'oo, a genealogical list of a kindred or clan.

揆 } To pierce or stab.
拏 }

簇 Small bamboos. Read Ts'ow, thick, like luxuriant plants; the metal point of an arrow; a mould for making cakes. **簇擁前來** Ts'uh jung ts'een lae, came forward in a crowd; or crowding round the principal person.

鏃 Pointed; the point of an arrow.

數 Commonly read Soo, to number; and So, or Süh, haste. Read Ts'uh, close, fine,

said of a net.

嗽 鳴嗽 Ming ts'uh, to expel the voice. **嗽嗽** Woo ts'uh, to put mouth to mouth, to expel the breath on the one side, and receive it on the other; which it is said is sometimes done by the healthy to the sick and dying. Read Ts'ä, to taste; to lick or daub the lips, as with blood.

趣 } Read Ts'eu, pleasing.
趣 } Read Ts'uh, to urge to do hastily.

齧 Toothless, or otherwise the teeth near to each other; meeting each other; or coming in contact, and when biting something; applied also to military carriages coming in contact when going different roads.

鼃 A toad; its cry. **鼃鼃** Ts'uh ts'uh, the cry of a toad,—applied also to its skin.

斟 Ts'uh, or Ch'uh. **斟斟** Ts'uh ts'uh, abundance; a vast collection of; to assemble or collect together.

TSUN.

尊 } From a wine vessel and
尊 } two hands presenting it to a superior; hence Tsun is applied as an appellation of respect and honor.

Honorable; eminent; noble; to honor; to respect; to enerate. A surname. Employed for you and your. **達尊三** Tā tsun san, the honorable are three

those of noble rank, the aged, and the virtuous. **天尊** T'een tsun, an epithet of Buddha. **令尊** Ling tsun, your father. **尊長** Tsun ch'ang, superiors, those who hold places of honor. **尊德樂義** Tsun teh lö e, to honor virtue and delight in justice. **尊讓** Tsun jang, respectful and complaisant. **尊夫人** Tsun foo jin, your wife. **尊卑** Tsun pei, are opposites, in a place of honor, and in a low mean place. **尊齋** Tsun ch'ae, your house; Ch'ae, is to fast and denotes a study or library.

割 To cut asunder; to lessen.

傳 To assemble, or collect together; to converse. Many.

尊 Several persons assembled and conversing; to talk so as to please in a person's presence; to flatter.

樽 A vessel for wine; a bottle. **玻璃樽** Po le tsun, a glass bottle. **酒樽** Tsew tsun, a wine bottle.

搏 From hand and honorable. To adjust in a proper manner; to pay constant regard to rule and order; to restrain; to put the hand of a master to a concern; to collect together.

樽 } A wine vessel; luxuriant
樽 } herbage or foliage; to stop; to desist.

樽 } A certain wine vessel.

縛 } Certain clothing to cover
縛 } the knees; to put in order; to adjust. **縛縛** Tsun tsun, collected together in numbers.

誦 } Words collected together;
誦 } an accumulation of sayings.

蹲 } From foot and honorable.
蹲 } A proud attitude; to sit in a couchant posture; to be collected together. **蹲蹲** Tsun tsun, a kind of measured pace; in a stately manner.

遵 } From to walk and to honor.
遵 } To follow in a way that a superior points out; to obey; to yield to; to submit to; to accord with—what is dictated to one; obedience; to practice; to induce obedience. **遵照** Tsun chaou, to obey agreeably to the tenor of what is stated to one. **遵法** Tsun fa, to obey the law. **遵行** Tsun hing, to act in obedience to. **遵守** Tsun show, to maintain obedience to; to keep in obedience to.

鱒 Name of a fish.

鷓鴣 A local word for fowl.

僎 Sēn, Chuen, or Tsun, to number; to arrange; to adjust. Read Tsun, the person who presides at a village feast.

拔 From *hand* and a *proud gait*. To push; to rush; to crowd together; to pull down; to involve in.

TS'UN.

寸 The tenth part of the Chinese cubit, rather more than an inch;—applied to measures, rules, and laws, generally. **十寸爲一尺** Shih ts'un wei yih ch'ih, ten Ts'un make a cubit. **寸口** Ts'un kh'ow, the part where the pulse is felt, one ts'un back from the joint of the wrist,—hence, they say the character is composed of *hand* and *one*. **寸心** Ts'un sin, or **方寸** Fang ts'un, the heart. **寸步不離** Ts'un poo pūh le, not to move from a single inch. **寸衷抱慙** Ts'un chūng paou ts'an, the heart feeling ashamed; feeling uneasy on account of benefits received.

剗 To cut; to cut into parts; to cut small; to decide

upon.

付 From *heart* and *to measure*. To consider; to conjecture; to surmise; occurs in the sense of cutting to pieces.

付度 Ts'un tō, to guess at the sentiments of others; to ponder; to consider.

村 A place where people dwell together; a hamlet; a village. The second form is most usual in classical books. **鄉村**

Hēang ts'un, a country village.

村巷 Ts'un hēang, the lane of a village.

存 From a *child* and *hand*, or *talent*. To watch over; to take care of; to preserve; to examine and enquire about; heedful attention to. **意存**

E ts'un, with the intention, or purpose of. **告存** Kaou ts'un, to make kind enquiries about.

存貯 Ts'un ch'oo, to lay or store up. **存留** Ts'un lew, to detain or keep in charge. **存亡** Ts'un wang, are opposites,—to preserve and to perish; to continue the dominion and to lose it. **存心** Ts'un sin, to preserve the heart; to keep the mind from evil or vice.

喙 A large mouth.

TSUNG.

宗 From a *covering* and a *divine communication*. A

place where the spirits of the departed hear and answer prayers; a temple of ancestors; the tablet dedicated to them, which all the kindred honor; a whole kindred or clan; that which is generally honored and sacrificed to; the point to which men and things turn, as water to the ocean; and all men to court. A sort. A surname. **警宗** Koo tsung, an ancient school. **秩宗** Chih tsung, a certain office.

祝宗 Chūh tsung, prayers offered in the temples of ancestors. **宗廟** Tsung meau, or

宗祠 Tsung sze, temples dedicated to ancestors. **宗室**

Tsung shih, or **宗家** Tsung kēa, the Imperial house, family, or kindred. **祖宗** Tsou tsung, ancestors,—the most remote and those who succeeded them. **宗**

學 Tsung hēō, school or college for the Imperial kindred. **不一宗** Pūh yih tsung, not of one kind or sort.

宗綜 A demi-god of high antiquity.

綜 A word used in weaving; transverse threads; to collect all together.

賓

賧

駿

鬃

鬣

鬣

鬣

縱

縱

縱

放縱

放縱

放縱

Certain tribute of cloth, &c., paid by the southern barbarians.

The hair on a horse's neck.

A kind of mushroom, properly called **土菌** T'oo kh'wān.

Name of a certain tree; to rush against. A surname.

From *silk* and *to accord with*. To allow to run into disorder; to connive at; remiss; disorderly; although; though it be; allowing it; lengthwise; to shoot forth an arrow.

放縱 Fang tsung, offering no restraint to. **狗縱** Seun tsung, a careless easy compliance with; a connivance at. **故縱** Koo tsung, to connive on purpose.

縱橫 Tsung hung, lengthwise and crosswise; north and south, and east and west. 縱然 Tsung jen, although; allowing that it be. 縱縱 Tsung tsung, with haste,—applied to funerals. 縱與 Tsung yu, to encourage.

菴 Name of a plant, and of a medicine.

蹤 From foot and to accord with. The path in which the foot treads; a footstep; a trace; used in a moral sense, to-tread in the footsteps of.

躡 A bird flying and gathering up its feet; to gather together; certain ornaments attached to a horse's neck. The name of a nation.

墾 To sow or plant. One says, to sow or plant without being ploughed.

椶 A tree of the bark of which the peasants make garments to defend them from the rain. 崖椶 Yae tsung, the name of a plant. 椶竹 Tsung chūh, a species of bamboo.

犛 A bitch bringing forth three whelps.

稷 From grain and gathered together. A sheaf containing a certain quantity; a

certain bundle of cloth; the appearance of being bundled or gathered together.

糗 A quantity of rice bound up in a certain leaf with silk cords of various colours, then boiled and thrown into a river as a

sacrifice to the manes of 屈原 Keūh-yuen, a minister of state, beloved by the people, who having been falsely accused, drowned himself about 300 years B. C. The same observance continues to this day, and is annually performed on the 5th of the 5th moon, accompanied by the amusement of dragon-boats and beating of drums, intended to strike awe into the evil spirits that may lurk about the river.

縵 From silk and gathered together. A fish net; eighty threads of silk.

蔓 Small; trees which have small branches. The name of a plant; and of a dye.

豨 A boar. Some say a pig six months old.

鍔 An ornament for a horse's head, otherwise called

馬冠 Ma kwan, a horse's cap.

鬲 A sort of boiler; a number of hemp threads; to number; the whole of. Name

of a place. A surname.

揔 From hand and an aperture. To introduce, or push forward anything with the hand.

總 From silk or hand, and bundled together. All united together; bound together as a sheaf; all; the whole number; general; the hair formed into a tuft; a sheaf of grain; a bundle of cloth. The second character denotes also a green or azure colour; a kind of purple. 一總 Yih tsung, the whole number. 總角 Tsung kō, two tufts of hair on the heads of Chinese children. 總一百二十四國 Tsung yih peh urh shih sze kwō, altogether 124 nations (in China, B. C. 600.) 總名 Tsung ming, a generic term; a general epithet. 總腦 Tsung naou, the whole brains; to include all; the whole of. 總兵官 Tsung ping kwan, a general officer of the army or navy. 總督 Tsung tūh, a governor-general of one or of two provinces, commonly called Vice-roy.

剝 A kind of pick for digging into the ground. From two men, listening to each other; two men placed side by side. To listen to each other; to accord with; to yield or comply; to follow after; the point or place from which an act commences, or the way by which any thing enters. Answers to—by; from; through; at; with; to be attached to as a second, of a given rank, but holding a second place. Occurs denoting — excessively high. Read Sēang, eminent. 依從 E ts'ung, to accord with; ac-

儻 To collect, or assemble together.

TS'UNG.

崇 From a mountain raised on a summit of the most honourable. Lofty; eminent; noble; dignified; honourable; esteemed in the highest degree; worshipped; to collect together; to end. Certain ornaments of a musical instrument. Name of a country, and of a place. A surname 欽崇天道 Kh'in ts'ung t'ēn taou, to pay the highest veneration to celestial principles. 崇拜 Ts'ung pae, the highest veneration; obeisance or worship.

剝 From two men, listening to each other; two men placed side by side. To listen to each other; to accord with; to yield or comply; to follow after; the point or place from which an act commences, or the way by which any thing enters. Answers to—by; from; through; at; with; to be attached to as a second, of a given rank, but holding a second place. Occurs denoting — excessively high. Read Sēang, eminent. 依從 E ts'ung, to accord with; ac-

ording to. 願從 Yuen ts'ung, to accord willingly. 天從人願 T'een ts'ung jin yuen, heaven according with human wishes. 無從查詢 Woo ts'ung ch'a seun, no means of making enquiry. 從人受學 Ts'ung jin show hōō, to attend upon a person to learn. 從衡 Ts'ung hāng, north and south, or lengthwise, are expressed by Ts'ung; east and west, or crosswise, by Hāng. 從窻進去 Ts'ung ch'wang tsin k'eu, went in at the window. 從權 Ts'ung kh'euēn, to comply with authority; i. e. the necessity of circumstances; to deviate from general rules in particular cases. 從後擊其筆 Ts'ung how chē kh'e peih, from behind took hold of his pencil. 從九品 Ts'ung kew p'in, attached to the ninth rank. 從重論罪 Ts'ung chung lan tsuy, with severity determine on the crime. 從容 Ts'ung yung, easy, unembarrassed manner; not hurried; not precipitate; graceful and dignified.

慙 Sung or Ts'ung, to excite; to stir up.
 罔 A vessel to contain rice. Read Ts'uen, a bamboo or wooden cover to confine the steam of a boiler.

忽 From a window or aperture and heart. To feel alarm and agitation; hurry; quick. 忽忽 Ts'ung ts'ung, impelled by some urgent circumstance; haste; hurry; in a hurried manner; alarmed. 無故忽忽 Woo koo ts'ung ts'ung, or 無事忽忽 Woo sze ts'ung ts'ung, to be in a hurry and bustle without adequate cause.

惚 倥惚 Kh'ung ts'ung, oppressed by a multiplicity of business; completely worried out.

勗 To encourage; to rouse; to stimulate.

惚 惆 Ts'ung t'ung, grief and disquietude.

聰 A beautiful stone.

聰 From ear and an open aperture or quick. Quickness of hearing; ready and distinct mental perception. 耳聰心靈

聰 Urh ts'ung sin ling, an ear quick, and a mind intelligent. 聰慧 Ts'ung hwuy, clear perception, acute discernment. 聰明 Ts'ung ming, discerning; intelligent. Ts'ung, refers

to external perception, and Ming, to a ready and clear discernment of by the understanding. 聰明乖覺 Ts'ung ming kwae kōō, discerning and quick of apprehension, in a very superior degree. 聰明伶俐 Ts'ung ming ling le, intelligent and clever.

葱 A certain vegetable; a green colour. Name of a hill; subtle fluids having a free communication; applied also to a certain carriage. Onions.

驄 A dappled or parti-colored horse.

源 From water and many. 源濃 An assemblage of many streams; many small streams entering a large river; the sound of many waters. 源淡 Ts'ung t'au, a collection of miscellaneous narratives.

叢 Collected together; assembled in crowds; a mixed assemblage crowded together as trees in a wood; woody. 叢林 Ts'ung lin, an extensive wood; a place of public concourse as a temple. 叢脞 Ts'ung ts'o, multifarious and troublesome. 叢生 Ts'ung sāng, free growing.

TSUY.

罪 From a net and to be wrong. A bamboo net to catch fish; to become entangled in the net of the law. The second form is from self and bitter, to embitter one's own existence by crime. The ancient form 辜 being like 皇 Hwang. "An autocrat," the Emperor who first assumed that title, and who burnt the books, altered it to its present form. A violation of the laws of a country, the pre-

cepts of morality, the rules of decorum, or the commands of heaven, or of the Deity. The effects of crime; punishment. As a verb, to criminate. 犯罪 Fan tsuy, to commit a crime. 治罪 Ch'e tsuy, to punish a crime. 得罪 Teh tsuy, to offend—a person, often said in courtesy answering to, I beg your pardon. 罪之 Tsuy che, to criminate him. 罪坐所出 Tsuy tso so ch'ūh, or

罪坐所由 Tsuy tso so yew, the crime is charged on the person with whom the action originated. **罪戾殊深** Tsuy le shoo shin, criminality and perverseness to a very great degree—often said of one's-self in the language of courtesy. **罪犯** Tsuy fiau, a violator of the laws; criminal.

醉 From wine and impetuous. Intoxicated with any liquor; drunk; highly fascinated with anything; stupified; completely devoted to; lost in the midst of. A surname. **心醉** Sin tsuy, the mind drenched with classical literature. **酒不醉人人自醉** Tsew pūh tsuy jin, jin tsze tsuy, wine intoxicates no man, man intoxicates himself. **醉而斃** Tsuy urh kan, to be drunk and suore. **醉後** Tsuy how, after being drunk. **醉楊妃** Tsuy yang fei, a species of rose. **醉夢間** Tsuy mung keen, in the midst of a drunken dream.

翳 To bristle up the comb on the top of the head, as the owl is said to do when incensed. Name of a star.

嘴 From mouth and to bristle up. The lips; the beak or bill of a bird; the mouth; an aperture; a spout. Figura-

tively, impudent chattering. **親嘴** Ts'in tsuy, to join the lips; to kiss. **你別多嘴** Ne pēē to tsuy, don't you be chattering. **搬嘴** Pwan tsuy, to wrangle or keep up altercation. **搬起嘴來** Pwan kh'e tsuy lae, to commence an altercation. **鬪嘴** Tow tsuy, to fight with the lips; to wrangle; to debate angrily. **幫嘴** Pang tsuy, to take part with one in any altercation. **好嘴** Haou tsuy, a good lip; fluency of speech.

嘴 The beak of a bird; to peck. From to walk and a feather. To move; to agitate; the appearance of moving along. The name of a place.

鍬 A kind of awl. To attach and to take. To collect or assemble together the whole number; altogether; important; in the highest degree; exceedingly; very commonly forms the superlative. **最爲昭著** Tsuy wei chaou choo, is exceedingly luminous. **最要緊** Tsuy yaou kin, most important. **最先** Tsuy sēn, first of all; in the first place. **最爲第一** Tsuy wei te yih, the very first.

TSUY.

淬 Cold; intense cold. To assist; an assistant carriage. Also read Ts'ūh, a hundred men.

啐 To call to; to cause alarm or apprehension to; to taste. Read Ts'ūē, to chew or eat. Read Ts'ūh, the sound of licking or sucking.

啐 To taste previously to. Read Ts'ūh and Ts'uy, the peak of a mountain. A utensil for extinguishing a candle; to desire; to violate; cold. Used for the following. **淬沒** Ts'uy mūh, an appearance of water; to flow; to run.

淬 Water and fire coming in contact; to burn; to defile. Used for the preceding.

瘁 Labour; toil; disease; suffering.

粹 Name of a sacrifice offered to the moon.

粹 An assemblage of various colours; united; a rustling sound, like silks rubbing against each other.

喙 鳥喙 Neaou ts'uy, the beak of a bird. One says,

the voice of a bird.

翠 Name of a bird with green feathers, which are much used as ornaments, the male is called **翡翠** Fei ts'uy, a bird whose feathers are much admired, so called from the sound of its wings. **翠微** Ts'uy wei, denotes situated on the side of a hill; name of a village a little beyond Casa Branca, near Macao.

萃 The name of a plant; to collect, or assemble together; a rustling sound like that of bushes rubbing against each other. **萃錦** Ts'uy kin, an elegant collection of classic allusions.

粹 Single garments, those that are merely supplementary.

崔 Lofty and large; mountainous. **崔嵬** Ts'uy wei, lofty as the midst of a rising summit of a mountain.

催 To urge; to impel; to importune; to press. **催討** Ts'uy t'au, to urge the giving of what is due; to require urgently. **催討租米** Ts'uy t'au tsoo me, to urge the payment of rent of land.

喙 To pucker or purse up the mouth; an ugly mouth.

To sip and drink. 唯酒逐歌 Ts'uy tsew ch'ó ko, to tipple wine and deal out songs. Read Suy, to present or offer songs.

壙 A hill with a cavity at top; the appearance of an accumulation of earth.

摧 From hand and high. To push and urge with a high hand; to impel; to press to; to set down by overpowering; to repress and alter; to drive back; to destroy; to point at with satire or ridicule. To come or arrive at. Read Tso, to cut down herbs. 摧剛為柔 Ts'uy kang wei jow, to make the inflexible become supple.

灌 From water and high. Deep water; clear; new; fresh appearance; tears falling; appearance of being spoiled; broken; ruined. Name of a river; appearance of an accumulation of sleet and snow. The

last character is also read Sac. 榱 Read Suy or Ts'uy. certain carved beams about a house.

毳 From hair or feather. thrice repeated. The soft hair or fur of animals fit for making into stuffs; the down or soft feathers of birds; anything delicate, soft, beautiful, fragile and small; weak. Name of a kind of crown; of some stuffs; and of priest's garments. A surname. 火

毳 Ho ts'uy, a sort of cloth. 毳冕 Ts'uy m'ien, a kind of state cap.

脆 Easily broken; fragile; lightly; levity; desire. Used for the following.

脆 The head or bill of a bird. Read Sow and Sh'uh, to suck; to inspire; to imbibe.

剜 A slight wound. Read Yung, pointed like a vegetable sprout.

TSWAN OR TSOAN.

攢 From hand and to put forward. To collect or assemble together; to cover over and coffin without interring it. Name

of a place. 攢 From wood and to advance. The haft of a spear; a number of bamboo poles collected together and placed a-

round a coffin, after which it is daubed with mud to appear like a house. Name of a place. 攢木 Tswan m'uh, a kind of shed or covering made of bamboos.

鑽 From metal and to advance. That with which anything is bored; with which a hole is made; the point of an arrow or spear; to bore; to enter deeply into; to worm one's-self into; to search out secrets; to employ artifice and intrigue. 金剛鑽 Kin kang tswan, or 鑽石 Tswan sh'ih, diamond, also called 金剛砂 Kin kang sha.

鑽弄 Tswan lung, to use intrigue and wily stratagems to effect one's purpose. 鑽贖 Tswan pin, an ancient punishment, which consisted in removing the knee pan. 鑽書 Tswan shoo, to bore a hole in a book—for the purpose of binding or stitching it. 鑽調 Tswan teaou, to bore into and arrange by artifice. 鑽子 Tswan tsze, an awl.

鑽 From silk and to advance forward. To continue the same in succession. 鑽禹舊服 Tswan yu kew f'uh, to continue the old raiment of Yu—to imitate his virtues. 鑽承先緒

Tswan ch'ing s'een seu, to take up the end of the thread where others left it.

鄮 To assemble together; the place where people do so.

鄮 Read Ngaon, tranquil. 奧 Read Y'uh, a bank under water. Read Tswan, the spirit which presides over the furnace where food is prepared; also the sacrifice offered, which is called the old woman's sacrifice.

緜 Silk of a red and yellow colour; dyed red once.

燦 灼燦 Ch'ó tswan, to ignite; to illumine.

TS'WAN.

竄 From a hole and a rat. To run away and hide one's self as a rat or mouse does; pusillanimous; weak; petty; to seduce other people to the practice of vice. 東竄西逃 Tung ts'wan se t'au, to sneak off to the east and run to the west,—to run some this way and some that.

攛 From hand and to enter a cavern. To fling away; to tempt to wickedness; to draw people into crime. 攛椽 Ts'wan t'ó, to entice, or se-

duce to what is improper to be done, or immoral; to work under hand; to inveigle.

鑕 } A small sort of spear.

纂 } From bamboos, eyes, and great perverseness; or from to calculate and perverse. To rebel and seize by violence; for ministers to usurp the throne of their sovereign; to take by the power of the sword. The second form is erroneous.

纂 } From to calculate and silk threads. A sort of scarlet silk; to collect together; to arrange and put in order; to abstract and form a compendium of, to continue and hand

down to posterity. **御纂** Yu ts'wan, a compilation made by authority of the Emperor. **纂輯** Ts'wan tseih, or **纂修** Ts'wan sew, to compile and arrange the materials of which a book is made, to prepare for publication. **纂籍** Ts'wan p'ien, a collection of the principal matters; a compendium.

爨 } From a boiler, a forest, and a large fire. A furnace. A surname. **炊爨** Chi'uy ts'wan, to blow up the fire. **同爨** Tung ts'wan, to eat at the same mess. **自爨** T-ze ts'wan, to eat by one's-self.

同居合爨 Tung ken hō ts'wan, to live and eat together.

同居隔爨 Tung ken keh ts'wan, to live together and mess apart. **爨神** Ts'wan shin, the god of the furnace.

TSZE.

子 } They say Tsze, denotes midnight; the eleventh moon at midnight the powers of nature are agitated, and the material universe receives an impulse. A child; a son; an heir; applied also to females; an appellation of persons possessing rank and virtue; sages; worthies. A surname. Subjects of the Emper-

or; the people. Tsze, follows many nouns as a mere euphonic particle. Tsze is used for a spot, and for a dice, with which to play at dice. **黑子** Heh tsze, a black spot. **白子** Peh tsze, a white spot. **兒子** Uih tsze, a boy; a lad. **天子** T'ien tsze, the Emperor of China. **元子** Yuen tsze, the Emper-

or's son. **冢子** Chung tsze, **宗子** Tsung tsze, **別子** P'ei tsze, and **支子** Che tsze, the Queen's eldest son. **庶子** Shoo tsze, the sons of concubines. **婢子** P'ei tsze, slave girl, term by which a lady calls herself. **內子** Nuy tsze, epithet assumed by a courtier's wife. **房子** Fang tsze, a house or room. **夫子** Foo tsze, a sage or teacher. **小子** Scaou tsze, I, the Emperor—a pupil; a boy. **先子** Sien tsze, or **先君** Sien kenn, my late father. **左庶子** Tso shoo tsze, or **右庶子** Yew shoo tsze, certain doctors of the Han-lin college. **公子** Kung tsze, a nobleman's son. **長子** Ch'ang tsze, the eldest son. **男子** Nan tsze, a boy; a youth. **女子** Neu tsze, a girl; a young woman. **子孫** Tsze sun, children and grandchildren; posterity. **子嗣** Tsze ts'ze, a son and heir. **子次** Tsze ts'ze, the second son.

呼 } **呼** Tsze tsze, the chirping of a bird; voice of birds.

孖 } Two children born at the same time; twins; to grow and increase. Canton people read it Ma.

耘 } To pluck out weeds; to weed.

咨 } To deliberate or consult about; to state in writing the subject to be deliberated on. Documents which pass between higher officers of government, who are nearly equal in a province, are called Tsze. To sigh; to lament. **移咨** E tsze, to send an official document to an equal. **咨文** Tsze wän, an official document from an equal officer. **咨諏** Tsze ts'eu, to enquire and deliberate on political questions. **咨訪** Tsze fang, to write, to enquire about. **咨稟** Tsze pin, to state to a superior. **咨嗟** Tsze ts'ay, or **嗟咨** Ts'ay tsze, to sigh; to lament.

姿 } From sorted and woman. Manner; gait; gesture; carriage; flattering; adulatory; elegant. **性姿** Sing tsze, dis-

仔 } Tsze or Tsze, to sustain, or bear the duties devolving on one. **仔細思量** Tsze se sze léang, think about it carefully. **仔細** Tsze se, carefully. **仔細** Tsze se, or **子細** Tsze se, to be attentive

position; east of temper. 天姿 T'een tsze, disposition conferred by nature. 丰姿 Fung tsze, a fine full figure.

恣 From heart and the sound of Tsze. Intrigue; levity, and indecent lewdness; loose; profligate. 放恣 Fang tsze, or 恣縱 Tszé tsung, loose; unrestrained indulgence; dissipated. 恣意 Tszé e, loose, licentious feeling; throwing the mind free from restraint. 恣睢 Tszé tsze, a self-sufficient, haughty, supercilious deportment.

粢 A generic term for grain; a cake. 明粢 Ming tsze, the boiled rice which is used in sacrifice—this part of the offering is deemed more important than anything else. 粢盛 Tszé ching, the grain in its appropriate vessel.

資 A commodity; goods; things of value; things necessary for one's use; to take. 資政大夫 Tszé ching ta foo, title written on the cards of persons of the second rank. 資斧 Tszé foo, things necessary for one's own use. 自備資斧 Tszé pei tsze foo, to provide

necessaries for one's self. 資稟 Tszé pin, or 資質 Tszé chih, the natural constitution, disposition, and talent of a person. 資生 Tszé shang, or 資始 Tszé che, the commencement; the beginning of. 資借 Tszé tséay, to depend on other people.

柴 Commonly read Ch'ae, fucl. Read Tszé, to collect together. 柴池 Tszé ch'e, in an irregular manner; uneven.

紫 A colour formed by blue and red; a nankeen colour; a fictitious colour, not a regular natural colour; a dark brown colour; a weak appearance. The name of a river. A surname. 江南紫 Kéang nan tsze, name of a plant; aster chinensis. 紫髯花 Tszé jen hwa, or 燈籠花 T'ang lung hwa, the clerodendrum merua. 紫梗渣 Tszé kang ch'a, lac; a kind of resin. 紫檀木 Tszé t'an m'uh, rose-wood. 紫泥 Tszé ne, (Sinnai) name of a place near Canton. 紫花布 Tszé hwa poo, nankeen cloth. 紫荆 Tszé king, cercis siliquastrum. 紫宸 Tszé shin, a poetical name for the rising sun; the court, the

palace of the Emperor. 紫薇 Tszé wei, Lagerströmia indica. Name of a star.

茲 A great abundance of herbage and wood; a sort of mat. Used for this, here, now. The second form is a common abbreviation. 今茲 Kin tsze, now. 念茲 Néen tsze, considering this. 在茲 Tszé tsze, here; herein. 茲 Tszé, or 茲者 Tszé chy, are used for now, when commencing a letter or a paragraph.

嗷 The tone of sorrow. 孳 From a child and the sound Tszé. To bear or produce; to breathe after unweariedly; ardent affection for; indefatigable diligence; to bear young, as quadrupeds generally do, and to nourish with the breast. Used for the following.

孜 From to jst out, or from a child and to strike. Sincere; sincere attachment to; diligent; unwearied effort. Syn. with the preceding. 孜孜 Tszé tsze, indefatigable attention to; completely denied to ease and indulgence.

嶷 The name of a hill.

滋 Name of a river; to increase; to rise high; to overflow; to cause excess; thick; rich; to enrich; muddy. 滋事 Tszé sze, or 滋繁 Tszé fan, to cause confusion; to make a disturbance; to induce disorder; to occasion trouble. 滋補 Tszé poo, to supply what is wanting; to strengthen. 滋味 Tszé wei, a rich savory taste. 滋潤 Tszé jun, to mollify.

鋤 鋤鋤 Tszé ke, or 鋤基 Tszé ke, a kind of hoe for removing weeds.

留 留留 Tszé liu, uncultivated land overgrown with weeds and underwood; to commence the cultivation of such land by felling the wood and eradicating the weeds. 留苗 Tszé liu miao, To clear or level a road; hence it is said, the character conveys the idea of destroying; to cut open; to rend. Name of a stream; the name of a place.

榴 榴榴 Tszé liu, A tree dead and remaining erect in the ground.

溜 Name of a district; black colour. Used also for the preceding. These characters are used for each other with great confusion.

雛 A certain fowl found in the eastern districts.

緇 From silk and black. Silk of a dark colour.

緇衣 Tsze e, black clothes.

輜 A carriage with a sort of boot, for containing clothes and luggage; a carriage in which one can sleep; the end of the axle which enters the nave of the wheel. **輜重** Tsze chung, a carriage heavily laden with luggage; luggage generally.

錙 Name of an ancient coin or piece of money, equal to six **銖** Choo, or to eight **兩** Lēang.

齊 Commonly read Tse, even. Read Tsze, the lower part of a garment or robe. **攝齊** Shě tsze, to pull up the tail of a robe when ascending steps.

齋 Read Tse, a faulty stone. Read Tsze, a vessel which contains the grain offered in sacrifice.

止 To stop.

姊 A woman who has collected knowledge by long experience; a mistress or teacher; the elder of two or more sisters; a mother.

姊妹 Tsze mei, elder and younger sisters, sisters generally.

種 To number, or a large number. Name of a district, and of a bird. Ten thousand repeated tenthousand times make **億** Yih; ten thousand Yih, make **種** Tsze. One says a weight equal to sixty-four thousand catties.

肺 Broken meat; what is left after eating; dried meat with bones in it.

臍 To steep; to dye; to dye with any colour; the death of a brute animal.

積 Commonly read Tselh, to accumulate. Read Tsze, in a similar sense, to collect together; to board up; to store away; to amass.

字 From a child under a cover or shelter. A female able to bear; to bear; to produce; to cherish; to love; to promise a woman in marriage. The signs of ideas produced *ad infinitum*. Letters; a letter or written character of any kind, originally called **名** Ming. A surname, or designation. The

name conferred on youth at twenty, and on females when presented in marriage. **名字** Ming tsze, a name. **牝字** Pin tsze, a female. **字字包含義理** Tsze tsze paou han e le, every word contains important principles of equity. **字格** Tsze keh, black letters put below the paper, as a pattern to be copied. **字之** Tsze che, deal tenderly with them. **字號** Tsze haou, a mark or denomination given to a thing. **一個字號** Yih ko tsze haou, a number of chests of tea, varying from two to six hundred, marked in the same manner; in the jargon of Canton called a *chap* of tea.

自 From a time, or place, or rank. To use; to employ. The ancient form of *prosc*. **自** Self; preceding any verb, shows that the agent was himself, herself, or itself. **自成** Tsze ch'ing, self formed; self made; a title assumed by the rebels who caused the overthrow of the Ming dynasty. **自然元始** Tsze jen yuen ch'e, self originating. **自稱** Tsze ch'ing, to designate one's-self by a pronoun, or any epithet; the term by which one designates one's self, or what belongs to one's self in contradistinction

from the complimentary terms applied to other people. **自持** Tsze che, to restrain one's-self; self control. **自相矛盾** Tsze scang mow t'un, to contradict one's-self. **自重** Tsze chung, proper respect for one's-self; care of one's own person. **自悔** Tsze hwuy, to blame one's-self; to repent. **自然** Tsze jen, self-existent; natural; being at ease; what really is or exists without external force. **自然而然** Tsze jen urh jen, self-existent; self-enjoyment. **自天子至於庶人** Tsze t'ien tsze che yu shoo jin, from the Emperor down to the lowest subject. **自詭** Tsze kwei, to defraud or deceive one's self. **自家** Tsze kēa, or **自己** Tsze ke, one's-self. **自覺** Tsze kēo, to advert; to be conscious; to feel. **自滿** Tsze mwan, full of self; self-conceited. **自易以及難** Tsze e e kelh nan, from that which is *easy* proceed to that which is *difficult*. **自是** Tsze she, self-right; self-confident; self-righteous. **自省** Tsze sāng, to examine one's-self; self-examination. **自訟** Tsze sung, to find fault with, or accuse one's-self. **自大** Tsze ta, or **自尊** Tsze tsun, self-conceited; proud; disdain-

ful. 自責 Tsze tseh, to reprove one's-self. 自盡 Tsze tsin, to put a termination to one's existence; suicide. 自以為憂責 Tsze wei yew tseh, to be to one's-self a cause of grief and reprehension. 自從在 Tsze ts'ung tsae, from the time of being at; since he came to. 自稱其子曰小兒 Tsze ch'ing kh'e tsze yué seaou urh, a person mentioning his own son calls him Seaou-urh, a little child.

裁 A certain preparation of flesh cut to pieces and minced.

滓 The dregs; the feces; the thick muddy part of liquids which settle to the bottom. Name of a square vessel. 渣滓 Cha tsze, or 汁滓 Shih tsze, dregs.

梓 From bitter and wood. A wood much esteemed; said to be superior to, and valued before all other trees; it is called 木王 Müh wang, the king of trees. Vulgarly used to denote engraving characters on wood. 桑梓 Sang tsze, a person's birth place. 喬梓 K'eaou tsze, or 橋梓 K'eaou tsze, denote father and son. 桐

梓 T'ung tsze, the name of a wood. 梓里 Tsze le, a village. 梓材 Tsze ts'ae, name of the section of a book. 檀 Tsze t'an, sandal wood.

鼎 The rim or upper part of a vase or tripod which has a narrow mouth; a small kind of tripod.

TSZE.

次 From to breathe and two. Second to; coming in succession one after another; next in order; inferior. A time; a place; a place where an army halts; encampment; an inn to refresh travellers; a shed in a market place; a mansion of the stars; an ornament of a head; dress, or the hair platted in a particular way. Name of a hill, and of a river. 一次 Yih ts'ze, once; one place. 數次 Soo ts'ze, several times. 造次 Tsaou ts'ze, or 草次 Ts'au ts'ze, in a rash, hasty, hurried, imperfect manner. 胸次 Heung ts'ze, in the breast; in the mind. 層層次次 Ts'ang ts'ang ts'ze ts'ze, rising one upon another in a regular climax. 席次 Seih ts'ze, a place on the mat; placed at

ble. 居次 Keu ts'ze, name of a female Tartar of eminence. 次骨 Ts'ze küh, penetrating the bones. 次日 Ts'ze jih, the next day; the day following. 次序 Ts'ze seu, in regular consecutive order. 次早 Ts'ze tsaou, the next morning. 次第 Ts'ze te, arranged in order; the hair properly adjusted. 次玉 Ts'ze yüh, an inferior.

次 Dexterous; agile; adjusted; ready; prepared. A man's name. To assist; for; instead of; to the end that. 伏飛 Ts'ze fei, in ancient times an expert swordsman or archer. In the time of Han, adopted as the name of a military office. 伏助貧乏 Ts'ze tsoo p'in fá, to assist the poor and destitute.

茨 To cover a house with thatch; grass growing out of a wall; thorns; to collect; to accumulate. The name of a hill. A surname. 茨萁 Ts'ze kh'e, some herbs with which horses are fed.

綵 Silk arranged and put in order.

欵 A certain kind of cloth folded up; having paid the duty, and laid up for sale.

此

From to stop and arranged in order. Something near; this; these; here; now; the thing last mentioned. 彼此 Pe ts'ze, ere opposites, there and here; that and this; you and I. 去彼取此 Kh'eu pe ts'eu ts'ze, put away that and take this. 此等淺漏小人 Ts'ze t'ang ts'een low seaou jin, this sort of mean worthless people. 此種風氣 Ts'ze chung fung kh'e, this sort of spirit or temper of mind. 此刻 Ts'ze kh'eh, at this moment; now. 此次 Ts'ze ts'ze, this time.

此

Small; mean talents and principles. To slander; to revile; weak; injured. E or Ts'ze, to disrelish food, not to eat. Hollow; empty; careless; indifferent; idle; lazy. 此

疵

Disease; fault of temper; petty contracted feeling. The name of a wood. A man's name. Name of a water bird. 小疵 Seaou ts'ze, or 小疵病 Seaou ts'ze ping, a trifling fault in the character. 吹毛求疵 Ch'uy maou

kh'ew ts'ze, to blow aside the fur and search for the scar—a nibbling pragmatical searching for men's failings.

趾 To tread with the feet. **趾多** Ts'ze che, to move or walk with a wriggling mincing motion.

嘸 To feel an aversion to, or to reject food. Read E, in the same sense.

越 A shallow ford.

越 To feel an aversion to food; to dislike. Same as **嘸** Ts'ze.

積 To gather together grain; to accumulate.

積 A great accumulation of herbs; weeds. The name of a place.

骹 The bones of birds or beasts with flesh still adhering to them; the bones of dead men; mangled bones and putrid flesh, forming a disgusting spectacle.

觜 A certain constellation; otherwise read Ts'ze.

貴 Wealth; property; a fine; to redeem by money. **貴** Ts'ze ts'ae, wealth.

眦 The eyes looking askant, or to one side; the collar of a garment which folds over on one side; to look askant with indignation and hatred; a resentful look.

雌 The female of birds; the name of a bird. **雌雄** Ts'ze and heung, the female and the male of birds.

玼 A fresh looking stone; any thing that appears fresh and in a good state. Also read Ts'o.

疵 Streaks on silk, or veins that appear on it.

地 The name of a plant, otherwise called **地血** Te hené, earth's blood.

訾 A hasty inconsiderate enunciation of one's thoughts; to speak against; to slander; to hate; to dislike; animosity; licentious; profligate. To think; to consider; to restrict; disease. What? why? The name of a place. A surname. Occurs in the sense of ser-

eral of the above. **訾訾** Ts'ze ts'ze, to slander; to speak behind backs instead of bringing a public charge.

髭 The beard above the mouth; a fine countenance.

祠 To offer a spring sacrifice to ancestors, to continue the recollection of them; a hall dedicated to them; a religious temple. **神祠** Shin ts'ze, a tablet dedicated to ancestors.

祠祀 Ts'ze sze, rites of public sacrifices. **祠堂** Ts'ze ts'ang, a hall of ancestors.

詞 To express the inward thoughts; to speak; speech; a term, phrase, or expression; written phraseology; style; to request; to announce to; to accuse. **文詞** Wán ts'ze, the style of composition. **好詞** Haou ts'ze yu, good phraseology.

嗣 From a record, and mouth. A mouth to read the records of the family in the hall of ancestors; to succeed; to come after and keep up, or continue a succession; children; grandchildren; posterity; descendants. Hereafter. To learn; to practice. A surname. **後嗣**

子孫 How ts'ze tsze sun, descendants, posterity. **無子嗣** Woo tsze ts'ze, no son to succeed. **繼嗣** Ke ts'ze, to adopt a son. **嗣子** Ts'ze tsze, an adopted son.

慈 From heart and the sound Ts'ze. Love and affection, as of a parent; kind; soft; good to; compassionate tenderness; mercy; benevolence. Name of a stone, and of a bamboo. Name of a fruit, and of a district. **父慈子孝** Foo ts'ze tsze heaou, a father affectionate and a son dutiful. **仁慈** Jin ts'ze, benevolent and kind hearted. **慈和** Ts'ze ho, kind feeling and obliging conduct. **慈姑** Ts'ze koo, the plant sagittaria, or arrow-head. **慈母多敗兒** Ts'ze moo to pae urh, most indulgent mothers ruin their children. **慈母** Ts'ze moo, **如母** Joo moo, or **養母** Yang moo, an indulgent mother; a foster mother. **慈悲** Ts'ze pei, compassionate; merciful feeling; mercy; compassion.

嗔 E ts'ze, bashful; ashamed like.

磁 Name of a stone, and of a district.

鷺鷥 The name of a bird, which dives deep into the water and catches fish which it eats.

束 A spike; a thorn.

刺 From a spike and a knife. To wound by a direct thrust; to pierce; to kill; to inscribe with the point of a style; to reprehend; to punish; to embroider, or decorate with needlework; to choose from amongst; poignant satirical remarks or allusions; to scrutinize; a sharp point; a prickle; a thorn. Also read Tselh, to bore through; to stab; to kill; to embroider; to mark the face with ink and a pointed instrument; to spy out; an oblique hint. Part of the name of certain officers. Poignant satirical remarks or allusions; to satirize. **諫刺** K'een ts'ze, reproof conveyed by satirical allusions. **投刺** T'ow ts'ze, to present a visiting card with the name inscribed on it. These cards were originally of wood. **刺** Ts'ze, or **刺臉** Ts'ze l'een, to mark the face—as a punishment. **針刺** Chin ts'ze, or **刺繡** Ts'ze sew, to embroider or decorate with the needle. **諷刺** Fung ts'ze, to reprehend. **說刺** Shwō ts'ze,

a pointed inuendo. **譏刺** Ke ts'ze, to ridicule. **刺刺** Ts'ze ts'ze, incessant talking. **司刺** Sze ts'ze, a superintendent of certain legal enquiries. **三刺** San ts'ze, the three investigations directed by the preceding officer. First, of the higher officers of state; second, of the inferior officers; and third, of the people. **蜂刺** Fung ts'ze, the sting of a bee. **荆棘之刺** King keih che ts'ze, the thorn of a bramble. **刺船** Ts'ze ch'uen, to push forward a boat by poles. **刺史** Ts'ze she, a certain officer. **刺訊** Ts'ze sin, pointed enquiry. **刺字** Ts'ze tsze, to inscribe letters with the point of a style, which was the practice before the invention of pencils and ink. **刺探** Ts'ze t'an, to enquire into; to spy out.

諫 From words and a thorn. Sharp reproofs; keen satires; pointed ridicule.

廁 To cleanse; to put in order; a place which requires constant cleansing; filthy; a bank by the side of a stream; a privy. The same is expressed by **茅廁** Maou ts'ze, **糞廁** Fun ts'ze, or **溷廁** Hwän ts'ze, ordure.

傳 To stick anything in the ground; to erect, or es-

tablish. A local word used in the eastern part of the country.

刺 Ch'e or Ts'ze, to insert a knife or an instrument; to insert a plough or harrow; to place; to stick in the ground; to stab.

勳 To strive or contend in the service of.

差 Read Ch'ae, to send. Read Ts'ze, irregular; uneven.

差池 Ts'ze ch'e, the appearance of flying; not uniform.

賜 From to change and pearl; to change the possessor of a pearl. To confer upon; to bestow, as a superior does on an inferior; always used by the Emperor for giving anything. **賞賜** Shang ts'ze, to bestow a reward. **欽賜** K'in ts'ze, granted by Imperial favor. **賜福**

Ts'ze fūh, to confer happiness.

涘 The bank of a river or stream.

辭 To speak; speech; language; phraseology; an expression or phrase; to decline accepting; to refuse; to separate from a person. **告辭** Kaou ts'ze, to mention that one is going away. **單辭** Tan ts'ze, for one person to speak alone. **兩辭** L'ang ts'ze, for two to wrangle and dispute. **訟辭** Sung ts'ze, litigations before a magistrate. **理明辭達** Le ming ts'ze tā, perspicuous reasoning and a perfectly intelligible phraseology. **固辭** Koo ts'ze, to refuse or decline, pertinaciously. **辭說分明** Ts'ze shwō fun ming, speaks intelligibly and clearly.

毒 From plant and vicious; also from mother and to bear. Poison; poisonous; noxious; injurious; painful; to poison; a poisonous plant. To hate; to be indignant against; to rule.

Name of a medicine, and of a wood. **以毒攻毒** E tüh lung tüh, to attack one poison

by the use of another; common principle acted on by the Chinese. **種毒** Chung tüh, to plant or instil poison. **漸毒** Ts'een tüh, gradual but deep injury. **放毒藥** Fang tüh yō, to apply poison to. **身毒** Shin tüh, or **天竺** T'een chüh, India. **毒死人** Tüh zze

jin, to poison a person. 毒手 Tūh show, a malevolent mischievous person. 毒言 Tūh yen, poisonous language.

倂 To move; to strike.

旛 Read Taou, and Tūh, a long streamer; a sort of banner; used at funerals to make a signal to, or to lead the way before the hearse; used also in the army to head the men, sometimes made of feathers and of hair; and sometimes of black silk.

旗王 Kh'e tūh ta wang, the great king of the banners—a divinity.

督 From a senior and an eye. To examine into; to reprove; to rule; to govern; to lead, as a general; to give orders and instructions to; to correct; the middle of. Occurs denoting—sore eyes. Name of a place. A surname.

To urge; to hasten. 總督 Tsung tūh, a Viceroy, or a Governor-general of one or more provinces. 家督 Kēa tūh, the eldest son. 提督 T'e tūh, a general officer, naval or military. 督人做工 Tūh jin teo kung, to lead people to perform any work, to act as an overseer. 督率 Tūh sūh, to

be the leader of a party, civil or military; to take under one's control or order.

咄 Speaking to mutually; deliberating; railing at; laughing at. The name of a spring or fountain. 叱咄 Ch'ih tūh, scolding; using opprobrious language; clamour. 咄咄 Tūh tūh, the voice of alarm and astonishment; an exclamation from surprize. 嗟 Tūh tsēay, the language of consolation, or of devising.

篤 From bamboo and horse. The strength of a horse exerted; a certain disease of a horse, which causes it to move slow and heavily; disease that is severe; thick; substantial; firm; strong; real; important; pure; simple; unmixed. To give importance and weight to; to regard with seriousness. Name of a place. Annexed to adjectives, make the superlative. 危篤 Wei tūh, imminently dangerous. 頓篤 Tun tūh, slow; simple; plain; sincere. 篤實 Tūh shih, with sincerity; in reality. 篤疾 Tūh tselh, or 病篤 Ping tūh, seriously injured by disease, as when blind of both eyes. 篤宗族 Tūh tsung tsūh, to pay sincere regard to ancestors.

剝 To strike with an axe; to hew or chop.

獨儻 Tūh sūh, short ugly appearance. Also read Shūh, appearance of shaking the head.

獨 From a dog and the sound of Shūh; sheep are in flocks, but dogs alone. Single; alone; only one person; one's self.

A kind of monkey. Name of certain animals, and of a hill. A surname. Used in the Chung-yung of Confucius, to denote—a person's secret thoughts and actions; known only to himself.

An old man without a son. 孤獨 Koo tūh, an orphan alone; unassisted. 獨處 Tūh ch'oo, a solitary place.

鞞 A covering or case for a bow.

瀆 From water and flowing in harmony. A single stream; a large river that runs to the sea; a ditch; foul; muddy; to alter or change. Name of a hill; to defile; to desecrate; to treat with a want of respect; to annoy by reiterated applications to. The second form is in common use, the third is the usual form in compounds. 四瀆 Sze tūh, are four well-known rivers

in the north of China, they carry the filth of China into the sea.

上瀆 Shang tūh, to annoy superiors by statements—used by the people in the way of apology. 褻瀆 Sēē tūh, disrespect to; profanation of; insulting superiors by anything low and vulgar. 褻瀆煩數 Sēē tūh fan soo, to annoy by numerous repetitions of. 瀆聽 Tūh t'ing, to annoy a superior by stating matters to him, —used by the magistrates when they do not wish to hear any more of a case.

櫝 A sort of case for; a case for a sword; a sceptre; cases generally; a coffin. The name of a wood. A large bowl.

櫝 A box, case, or press.

殞 Destroyed in the womb; destroyed before birth; an abortion.

牘 A board on which letters are engraven with a style; the ancient substitute for paper; now used to denote—written documents. A certain instrument of music. 尺牘 Ch'ih tūh, a cubit or board; a tablet; a card;

a paper presented to the Emperor; a brief document; a small book. 江湖尺牘 K'ang hoo ch'ih t'uh, a pocket dictionary and letter writer for travellers. 總牘 Tsung t'uh, a general collection of; collectanea. 案牘 Ngau t'uh, documents containing the decisions of magistrates.

犢 A calf; a heifer; a victim for sacrifice. 犢口 T'uh kh'ow, the mouth of a certain river. 老牛舐犢 Laou new che t'uh, an old cow licks its calf,—old parents love their youngest children.

讀 From words and flowing harmoniously. To read attentively; to study; to recite; to understand what one reads. Read Tow, a point inserted between the members of a sentence. Name of a piece of music; of a song, and of an office. A surname. 難讀 Nan t'uh, hard to understand. 讀書 T'uh shoo, to read or study books; study; reading. 讀書的人 T'uh shoo teih jin, persons devoted to literature, in contradistinction from those who engage in trade or mechanical arts. 讀完了 T'uh wan leaou, finished reading; having read. 讀出病來 T'uh ch'uh ping

lae, to study till one makes one's self ill.

讟 A union of words expressing—keen resentment; general hatred and dissatisfaction of the people; these feelings expressed in words; acrimonious murmurs; virulent slander.

黷 Sordid; filthy; black; dirty; defiled by touching anything dirty; to blacken.

TÜH.

女 The posture of the child in a natural and easy parturition; hence this character forms part of the character 育 Yü, to nourish; to bring up a child. Hence, also the definition, to issue forth suddenly; to occur abruptly.

凸 Protuberant; rising high; jutting out; hillock; convex.

秃 From grain on the top of a man's head. The tradition is, that the framer of the character seeing a bald-headed man, was afraid and crouched amongst the standing corn; the blunt end of; bald; anything fallen off entirely. 秃子 T'uh tsze, a bald-headed person. A surname. 秃者 T'uh chay, a labourer in the fields whose hair

is coarse and short. 秃巾 T'uh kin, to let the cap fall off. 秃奴才 T'uh noo ts'ae, a bald-pated slave; a worthless priest.

鷓鴣 Name of a bird. A bird casting its feathers in autumn; to moult.

倏 倏 T'ang t'uh, a want of humility; abrupt.

突 From a dog bolting out of a den. Abrupt appearance; to rush against; to offend or insult; to work a hole through; short hair, approaching to baldness; a vicious horse that bolts. Occurs in proper names. 衝突

突 Cl'ung t'uh, to rush against—either in word or act. 突然而來 T'uh jen urh lae, came in an abrupt, sudden manner. 突門 T'uh mun, a certain gate of a city.

突 The door, or as the Chinese express it, the window of a stove or furnace.

突 糖突 T'ang t'uh, or 唐突 T'ang t'uh, to bolt or rush against; to offend.

突 The top of the skull. 鬪體 T'uh low, the skull; the top of the head.

突 The appearance of piercing into.

TUN.

鈍 From metal and young plant. Blunt; dull; stupid; deficient in talent. 遲鈍 Ch'e tun, slow; incapacity for business. 利鈍 Le tun, sharp and blunt. 訥鈍 Nã tun, a bad stammering utterance. 頑

鈍 Wan tun, dull; blockish; stupid; obstinate. 鈍刀 Tun taou, or Taou tun, a blunt knife.

頓 From head upon the turf. To bow the head to the ground; to prostrate; a sort of resting place or inn; a time or turn; a meal; to stop; to desist;

to part with; haste; to injure. Name of a place. A surname. Used also for the preceding.

頓 頓首拜 Tun show pae, to bow one's head to the ground and pay one's respects,—a common expression.

敦 From to enjoy and to strike. Who? angry; enraged; big; large; thick; affluent; substantial; to act really; to give real importance to; to impel; to urge; to rouse; to press upon; to throw away. A surname. Read Tuy, to sleep alone; a solitary traveller; to cut a-

sunder. Occurs in ancient books in various other acceptations.

渾敦 Hwān tun, all the poor people; the simple; the rude.

敦孝第 Tun heou te, practice sincerely; or give due weight to, the duties of filial piety and brotherly affection.

噉 The breath of the mouth; mere talk. **噉噉** Tun tun, the slow dull sound of a large heavy carriage; the loud full sound of a carriage; the appearance of much knowledge or wisdom. Read Chun chun, many words, reiterated expression of. Read Tuy, the language of jest and merriment.

墩 A hillock in the midst of a level space. **濠墩** Haou tun, the place on the river of Canton, denominated by Europeans

墩 the second bar. **鴨墩** Yā tun, duck hillock, is the name of a place in the same neighbourhood, at which salt is made. **烟墩** Yen tun, smoke hillock, are hollow brick pyramids, about three or four feet high, placed all over China, at military stations, intended to make signals by an ascent of smoke in the day, and fire at night. **繡墩** Sew tun, the embroidered hillock, is

墩 a yellow colour. A man's name.

a cushion, a few inches thick, placed on the ground, on which persons are allowed occasionally to sit in the Imperial presence.

焯 Fire applied to the tortoise shell for the purposes of divination; a dull fire. Read Tuy, a great quantity of; a high degree. Used for the following.

焯 From fire and much of. A great flame; a raging fire; the colour of fire; to dress by steam; to place the meat above boiling water. **焯飯** Tun fan, to boil rice with the steam. **焯煌** Tun hwang, the name of a principality. **焯水** Tun shwuy, boiling water.

鐵錙 The lower end of the handle of a spear; level and low down; to hang downwards. The second character denotes—an instrument for tuning a drum. **鐵鷄** Tun ke, to castrate a fowl.

鐵錙 A yellow colour. A man's name.

鐵錙

TUN.

屯 From 艸 Ch'e, plants, and a line to represent the earth. Intended to represent grass and plants when first growing up. Troops stationed at a place and required to cultivate the ground, are called **屯兵** T'un-ping. Compare with Ch'un. A surname. The name of a district. **屯田** T'un t'ien, fields cultivated by soldiers who are stationed at them, they generally let the land.

侷 **侷侷** Hwān t'un, dense; impervious. One of four cruel persons mentioned in history.

吨 **吨吨** T'un t'un, obscure unintelligible language.

囤 A round bamboo basket to contain rice; a small granary. **米囤** Me t'un, a wooden receptacle for grain.

囤積 T'un tseli, to forestall and hoard up grain.

地 Stagnant water; a bank raised against water and mud; to fill or stop up a dyke which divides fields from each other. **地子** T'un tsze, the name of a place on the Grand Canal.

饨 Read Tun, Ch'un, or Shun. From 'heart and

hard labour. Grieved; vexed; sorry; simple; rustic. Read Ch'un, indefatigable,—in giving instructions to. **饨饨** Ch'un ch'un, indefatigable. **饨饨** T'un t'un, plain; simple; rustic.

沌 From water amongst plants, as in a swamp or marsh. Unable to discover the source or root from which, or the end whither; all confused; rushing in confusion as a torrent. Read Chuy, the name of a river. Occurs read Shan, for unmixed. **渾沌** Hwān t'un, chaos. The name of one of four famous bad men. **沌沌** T'un t'un, waters rushing like a torrent.

盹 In the Dictionaries read Ch'un. Commonly read T'un. From eye and confused plants. Deep sunken eyes; dullness of sight; affected sleep. **打盹** Ta t'un, to nod the head as if sleeping.

筩 A vessel for containing grain.

純 Read T'un, to tie up in bundles; a bundle. Read Shun, pure; unmixed.

餛 **餛餛** Hwān t'un, a certain kind of cake.

鮎 A fish, said to be poisonous. **河鮎** Ho t'un, the torpedo.

譎 **譎** T'un hān, vehement.

盾 Read Ch'un, and Shun, a kind of shield. Read T'un,

in the same sense. **自相矛盾** Tsze sēang mow t'un, to wield both spear and shield one's self; to contradict one's-self.

脂 Read T'un and T'ih. From *flesh* and *shield*.

腴 Shielded with fat; fat,—applied to hogs; **肥** Fei, fat,—is applied to cows and sheep. To drag one's heel on the ground in walking. A man's name.

遯 From *to run* and *a fat hog*, or *to run* and *a shield*. To skulk off like a fat pig; to run away; to conceal one's-self; to cause to skulk off. Read Tseun,

to skulk off ashamed; to withdraw from notice. Name of one of the diagrams. **遯土** T'un

t'oo, to sink out of sight in the earth.

余 From *man* on the top of *water*. To float on the surface of water; to sink under water is expressed by **溺** Neih, *weak water*.

吞 According to some, from **天** T'ien, giving sound, and *mouth*. To swallow; to gulp down; to swallow up; to seize; to engross; to seize and appropriate; to usurp; to merge many in one; to engulf; to devour; to destroy. Read T'ien, a surname. **到口便吞** Taou kh'ow pēn t'un, to swallow as soon as it reaches the mouth. **吞騙** T'un p'uen, to devour by fraud; to overreach; to cheat.

啞 A foolish appearance. Read T'un, to scatter; to disperse.

褪 From *clothing* and *to retire*. To put off one's clothes; to undress; flowers fading and falling to the ground.

TUNG.

冬 The last of the four seasons; winter; to store up; the close; the end. A surname.

立冬 Leih tung, the commencement of winter. **冬至**

Tung che, or **冬節** Tang tsü, December 22nd, the winter solstice; otherwise called **長至節** Ch'ang che tsü. **冬令** Tung ling, the three winter

months. **冬天** Tung t'üan, winter.

佟 A surname; a man's name.

佟 A deeply retired house.

冬 Winter grass, herbs, or plants.

冬 **冬** Tung tung, the sound of a drum, when struck with slow beats.

洞 A rapid stream; a ravine; an intricate valley; a den;

a cavern; to pass through and through; deep; profound; to see through clearly; to understand secrets. **妖怪住洞** Yaou kwae choo tung, sprites and strange monsters live in caverns. **涇洞** Kēang tung,

a sea without a shore; the waters of the deluge. **洞庭湖** Tung t'ing hoo, the Tung-t'ing lake, in the province of Hoo-

nan. **洞房** Tung fang, a bride's chamber.

東 From *the sun* and *a tree*; the sun rising amongst the trees. The place where the sun rises, and from which light emanates; the east; the place of honor. A surname. **泉** Kaou,

is the sun above the trees, *light*. **杳** Yaou, is the sun below the trees, *obscure twilight*. **東方** Tung fang, the eastern quarter

of the heaven. **東家** Tung kēa, the master of a house is thus denominated by a private tutor and others. **東西** Tung se, east and west; a thing; all inanimate things between the rising and the setting sun. **東成西就** Tung ch'ing se tsew, every thing well arranged and brought to a conclusion. **東道銀** Tung tao yin, money employed by offenders against the laws to procure mitigation of the harshness of confinement, or of fetters.

儻 **儻** Lung tung, weak, feeble. **儻** Lung tung, simple; stupid.

凍 Ice; cold as ice.

凍 Many words.

凍 **凍** Shang tung, the name of a place.

凍 From *water* and the *case*. Name of a river; a heavy rain; dew; drenched or wet with rain or dew. Name of a fruit.

凍 Simple; rude; rustic.

棟 The name of a wood; pillars; posts; upright columns; a pillar metaphorically.

國家之棟樑 Kwō kēa che tung lēang, the pillar of the

state,—a good minister. 棟宇 Tung yu, or 棟樑 Tung lēang, pillars and beams; the upright and transverse beams necessary to cover in a house.

蝻 蝻 蝻 Tae tung, the rainbow.

動 As a neuter verb, to move; to shake; to issue forth; as an active verb, to excite; to agitate, either naturally or morally. 眼看手勿動 Yen bh'an chow wūh tung, you may look at it, but not move it with your hand. 他的性情好動 Ta teih sing ts'ing haou tung, he is of a restless disposition. 搖動 Yaou tung, to shake; to agitate. 運動 Yun tung, to revolve in a circle. 日月運動 Jih yuē yun tung, the sun and moon revolving in their orbits. 感動 Kan tung, internal excitation; influencing the mind or moving the passions. 有驚動 Yew king tung, I am amoying you. 動不動 Tung pūh tung, moving not moving; i. e. on every occasion, whether in motion or at rest, with or without cause, doing a thing incessantly. 震動 Chin tung, the shaking caused by an earthquake or thunder. 行動 Hing tung, or 舉動 Ken tung, a person's behaviour or

conduct. 動疑 Tung e, to excite suspicion. 動筆如飛 Yung peih joo fei, moved the pencil as if it flew; a ready writer; an eminent scholar. 動口就咒罵 Tung kh'ow tsew chow ma, to curse and rail whenever one opens one's mouth. 動身 Tung shin, to move one's person; to commence a journey. 動一張呈子 Tung yih chang ch'ing tsze, to set a petition on foot. 動之端 Tung che twan, the origin of motion. 動靜之對 Tung tsing che tuy, motion, the opposite of rest.

董 } To lead onward to a correct state; to correct; to rule with authority; to strike with both hands; firm; recondite; certain roots. Name of a pavilion; and of a lake. A surname.

懂 } 懵懂 Mung tung, the mind disturbed and thrown into disorder. Used also denoting the clear perception of.

懂 } To understand. Read Yung, to issue forth as a spring or as plants. Read Tung, a tube. 甬得 Tung teh, to understand, or in an interrogative tone, do you understand?

TUNG.

同 } From *mouth*, implying many holding the same language, and *agreeing* in one. Together; all together; brought all together; united; in the same place; of the same class or kind; the same; agreeing; the same as. A certain wine vessel; a certain cup. The name of a district. A surname. To rhyme, read Tung. 共同 Kung t'ung, all together. 他們同在一所 Ta mun t'ung tsae yih soo, they are together in the same place. 會同 Hwuy t'ung; to assemble together. 不同 Pūh t'ung, not the same; different from. 異同相對 E t'ung sēang tuy, different, and the same are opposites. 大同小異 Ta t'ung seaou e, in great things the same, in small matters different; a general sameness, with some slight difference. 雷同 Luy t'ung, to thunder the same; to echo the same in conversation. 氣象不同 Kh'e sēang pūh t'ung, manner or appearance of a person, or temperature of the air, different from what is usual. 同知 Tung che, to be mutually acquainted with; an assistant of-

ficer of the 府 Foo. 登州府同知 Tāng chow foo t'ung che, the Tung-che of Tāng-chow-foo. 同房居住 Tung fang keu choo, living together in the same house. 同道的人 Tung taon teih jin, a person of the same pursuits. 同國的人 Tung kwō teih jin, a man of the same nation; a countryman. 同姦 Tung kēen, to hold illicit sexual intercourse. 同類 Tung luy, of the same species. 同胞兄弟姊妹 Tung paou heung te tze mei, brothers and sisters by the same mother. 同名 Tung ming, of the same name. 同姓不同名 Tung sing pūh t'ung ming, of the same surname, but of a different name. 同年 Tung nēen, the same year, denotes what the words obviously express; also of the same age, and having been chosen to literary honors or to office, in the same year. 同情的 Tung ts'ing teih, of the same disposition. 同堂兄弟 Tung t'ang heung te, distant relations by the father's side, they being of the same name; cousins. 同一般 Tung yih yang, or 同一般 Tung yih pwan, the same fashion or manner; just

the same. 同硯 T'ung yen, the same ink stone, and 同窓 T'ung ch'wang, the same window; i. e. a fellow-student. 同寅 T'ung yin, or 同僚 T'ung leon, a fellow-officer.

侗 Ignorant; rude; a person possessing no ability; plain; sincere; useless. 無知也 Woo che yay, without knowledge. 侗侗 Kh'ung t'ung, a boy; a lad, in which sense formerly written 空同 Kh'ung t'ung. 龐侗 Lung t'ung, straightforward; large; great.

侗 Irregular, unfounded stories. 侗嘯 T'ung t'ang, loud words.

峒 A cavern or den in a hill. 峒峒 Kh'ung t'ung, or 空峒 Kh'ung t'ung, a hill,—said to be situated under the north pole.

恫 From heart and the sound of Tung. Pain; acute feeling; to sigh; grieved. 恫恫 Ts'ung t'ung, grief and disappointment.

桐 The name of a wood of which there are several species. Name of a territory in the north, and of a city. 梧桐樹 Woo t'ung shoo, a wood used for instruments of music; in intercalary years, this tree

is said to bear a leaf more than usual. 桐油 T'ung yew, Tung-oil, which is used to rub beams and furniture; it is burnt, and its soot used to form the best ink. 桐樹 T'ung shoo, dryandra cordifolia, or jatropa curcas.

筒 A tube; a hollow bamboo; any tube; a reed open at both ends. 號筒 Haou t'ung, a trumpet. 射筒 Shay t'ung, a long reed brought from Cochinchina, perfectly hollow and used to shoot through. 烟筒 Yen t'ung, a tobacco pipe. 簽筒 Ts'een t'ung, a hollow jar-like receiver of slips of bamboo, used in temples and public courts.

衙 A lane; a street; to go down.

跶 The appearance of walking.

銅 Copper or brass; of Tung metal there are three sorts

赤白青 Ch'ib peh tsing, red, white, and green. Name of a place; of an office; of a palace; and of a hill. A man's name.

生銅 Säng t'ung, brass. 白銅 Peh t'ung, white copper.

黃銅 Hwang t'ung, yellow copper. 紅銅 Hung t'ung,

red copper. 銅池 T'ung che,

a brazen pool; a clepsydra. 銅綠 T'ung lüh, green copperas.

童 From standing about in a village. One who is single and has no house of his own. A boy; a lad; a young girl; a virgin; chaste. Sheep and cattle without horns. Hills without trees. Name of a place. A surname. 小童 Seaou t'ung, term by which a wife designates herself. 頑童 Wan t'ung, a stupid boy. 神童 Shin t'ung, a divine boy; a fine clever lad.

童貞 T'ung ching, virgin. 童心未離 T'ung sin we le, not given up his boyish disposition,—said of men whose manners are childish. 童山

Tung shan, a small hill, or a hill without trees. 童使

T'ung sze, a servant boy; a person doomed to slavery for some crime. 童童 T'ung t'ung, affluent; abundant. 童子

Tung tsze, a boy under fifteen and older than eight. 目童 Müh t'ung, the pupil of the eye.

僮 A youth; a lad, who has not gone through the ceremony of being capped, which was formerly done at the age of twenty, and is now done when a person is about to be married. Ignorant; silly; dol-

tish; wild. A general term for slave girls and concubines; respectful; reverently. A surname. The name of a district. 僮幼 T'ung yew, a youth.

勤 To arrive at manhood; to act; to do.

壙 壙壙 Ting t'ung, a hillock or mound of earth; an ant hill. 壙 T'wan, a place trodden by animals.

潼 A name of several streams or small rivers; name of a sea; a damp wet appearance.

潼潼 T'ung t'ung, a lofty appearance. 潼容 T'ung yung, a kind of covering for a carriage.

瞳 瞳矐 T'ung lung, a seeming effort of the sun to shine forth; a desire to brighten up.

撞 The name of a wood of the flowers of which cloth may be made. A section or piece of timber. 撞撞 Ch'ung, a dangerous line of carriages; a post, or the extreme part of a tent; to pierce or stab.

瞳 From eye and virginity. The pupil of the eye; to look straight forward or stare at undesignedly; a silly gazing appearance. 瞳子 T'ung tsze, or 珠子 Choo tsze, the pupil.

撞 A cow without horns; a young heifer. **撞牛** Tung new, or **牛牛** New new, a young cow; a calf.

種 Used to denote the seed of grain; grain first sown and last ripe; last sown and first ripe is expressed by **種** Lüh.

罟 A certain kind of net for catching birds.

艘 A short kind of boat. **艘** Mung t'ung, a certain kind of war vessel.

慟 From heart and to agitate. The feelings moved to excess; extreme grief. **哀慟** Ngae t'ung, deeply grieved; the feelings distressed.

桶 A square wooden vessel; used also for round vessels; a tub; a cask; a barrel. **酒桶** Tsew t'ung, or **大洞** Ta t'ung, casks.

捅 From hand and a tube. To lead forward to advance.

痛 From disease and a tube. Disease that passes through one; acute feeling; pain; painful; wounded; an extreme degree of. **哀痛** Ngae t'ung, deeply afflicted; great distress of mind. **痛悔** Tung hwuy, bitter repentance. **痛**

改前愆 Tung kae ts'ien kh'een, with a keen or painful sense of error, to reform one's former faults. **痛哉** Tung tsae, an exclamation denoting the most painful feeling or reflections.

甌 A certain kind of earthen pitcher or jar.

通 From a tube and to go. To go through; pervious;

permeable; a thoroughfare; to see through; to perceive clearly; to comprehend fully; perspicuous, — applied to style; penetrable; to go through with; to succeed; successful; prosperous; opening; expansive or reaching to; including the whole; complete; uniform in colour; having intercourse with; illicit intercourse. Name of a place; a field of a certain size; a lance. **通稱** Tung ch'ing, a general or universal term or designation. **通知之** Tung che che, make it known everywhere and to all persons concerned. **通志** Tung che, a general topographical account of a province; or statistical account of an empire. **通風** Tung fung, the wind having a thorough passage; a draught of

wind. **通奉大夫** Tung fung ta foo, a title written on cards of officers of the second rank. **通議大夫** Tung e ta foo, title of officers of the third rank. **通衢** Tung k'eu, a street or lane which is a general thoroughfare. **通姦** Tung keen, illicit or adulterous intercourse. **通事館** Tung sze kwan, a linguist's house of business. **通變** Tung p'ien, some change of circumstances which makes what was proper at one time improper at another.

通判 Tung p'wan, a certain officer in a Foo district. **通諭各省** Tung yu k'ó säng, to send a general order to all the provinces. **通事** Tung sze, to transact business, to be the medium of transacting business between parties who do not understand the same language; to interpret; an interpreter, whether in government transactions, or mercantile affairs; a linguist.

通士 Tung sze, an intelligent scholar. **通政副使** Tung ch'ing foo sze, an office at court of the fourth rank. **通道** Tung taou, a thoroughfare; a general prevailing principle, extending from ancient to present times. **通曉文字** Tung heaou wän tsze, a

thorough acquaintance with letters. **通達** Tung tä, permeable; perspicuous in the greatest degree; seen through with the utmost clearness; successful; prosperous. **通達世情** Tung tä she ts'ing, thoroughly to understand the affairs of the world.

葷 **葷草** Tung ts'au, a medicinal plant; the bark of this tree, of a velvet appearance, is usually cut into pieces about three inches square, and is in England called rice-paper; the chief use to which it is applied is making artificial flowers; pillows are made of it, and of the cuttings soles of shoes, on account of its lightness.

彤 From red and hairs or streaks. Red; a red pencil. A surname. **彤弓** Tung kung, a red bow.

統 From silk and to fill. The origin; the beginning; the end of a clue; that which leads as matter of course to the whole; the whole; general; entire. A surname. **權統** Luug t'ung, or **總統** Tsung t'ung, the entire quantity; the whole completely. **一統志** Yih t'ung che, a statistical account of the whole empire. **一統** Yih t'ung, one whole, the

thorough acquaintance with letters. **通達** Tung tä, permeable; perspicuous in the greatest degree; seen through with the utmost clearness; successful; prosperous. **通達世情** Tung tä she ts'ing, thoroughly to understand the affairs of the world.

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entire space or quantity. **統**
理 Tung le, to have the gen-
 eral control of. **統領** T'ung
 ling, to take the supreme con-
 trol or direction of; the person

at the head of a body of men; a
 commander-in-chief. **統緒**
 T'ung seu, a clue to the whole.
都統 Too t'ung, a kind of
 adjutant-general in the army.

TUY.

兌 Tuy, or Túy, to exchange
 one thing for another; to
 compare, as in weighing;
兌 to give an equivalent for;
 to collect together, as wa-
 ter in a concavity. Gratified
 or pleased from a full supply of
 everything; permeable; a pass-
 age through; straight; direct.
 One of the eight **卦** Kwa. Read
 T'ò, in the same sense. The
 first character is the most usual
 form. **監兌** Kéen tuy, to
 oversee the weighing of. **兌**
換 Tuy hwan, to exchange.
兌銀子 Tuy yin tsze, to
 weigh money.

剗 To pare or scrape off.
墮 A wall falling.
蛻 Read Tuy, or Shwuy, the
 shell or skin cast off by
 some insects.
駮 The appearance of a horse
 walking forth, or bolting
 out suddenly.

助 From strength and a heap.
 To pull or drag with force.
瑋
追 To dress stones or gems.
砢
碓 From stone and a heap.
 To collect stones to-
 gether; to throw them down;
 to dash against.
壘
雁 To collect earth together
 and form a mound or hil-
 lock.
堆 From earth and high. A
 heap of earth; a pile; to
 heap up; to accumulate;
 to crowd together; a
 multitude promiscuously
 pressed together; to in-
 cumber by multitudes;
 to push from one. The
 name of a place. The
 name of a bird. **一堆**
人 Yih tuy jin, a crowd

of people. **人多堆塞**
 Jin to tuy seh leaou, a great
 many people crowded together,
 so as to stop the passage of a
 street. **堆石** Tuy shih, or
石堆 Shih tuy, a heap of
 stones. **堆砌** Tuy ts'e, to
 heap or pile up. **堆金積**
玉 Tuy kin tseih yüh, to heap
 up gold and accumulate gems.
 Shopmen write these words on
 the doors of their shelves at the
 new year. **堆卡** Tuy tsä, or
官堆 Kwan tuy, a kind of
 guard-house at the ends of
 streets or other passes, where a
 watch is kept. **堆瑟** Tuy
 seh, to put aside the seh, — a
 certain musical instrument.

碓 From stone and moved
 or agitated. A pestle;
 to pound. **春碓** Ch'un tuy,
 to pound. **碓白** Tuy kew,
 a pestle and mortar, with which
 grain is pounded or ground; a
 bank; a heap. **水碓** Shwuy
 tuy, or **輻車** Fan ch'ay, a
 sort of water-mill.

對對對 To yield to some impulse;
 to answer or correspond
 to what precedes; to an-
 swer expectations which
 are entertained; to answer
 a question; to respond; to
 be placed opposite to; a
 pair; to pair or correspond with;

to be consistent with; one plac-
 ed opposite to; an opponent; an
 enemy. Used to form the da-
 tive case. **戶對** Hoo tuy,
 families of equal rank. **你對**
他說 Ne tuy t'a shwö; do you
 speak to him. **不對** Püi
 tuy, not corresponding; not con-
 sistent with each other; not on-
 good terms. **一對** Yih tuy,
 a pair of; two that are uniform
 or equal. **對聯** Tuy lēn, or
對子 Tuy tsze, pairs of la-
 bels written on paper or wood,
 and hung on Chinese walls or
 pillars as ornaments. **對面**
 Tuy mēn, opposite the face or
 front; face to face. **對敵** Tuy
 teih, or **對頭** Tuy t'ow, an
 opponent; an adversary; an en-
 emy. **對答** Tuy tä, or **應**
對 Ying tuy, to reply or give
 answer to. **次對** Ts'ze tuy,
 or **轉對** Chuen tuy, follow-
 ing in a certain course or order,
 — as of official attendance.

對 Mutual traffic; to buy and
 sell. From the sameness
 of sound, **兌** Tuy, is sometimes
 improperly used in this sense.

敦 Read Tun and Tuy, to
 collect together; to sleep
 alone; solitary. See Tun.

隊 To fall down from a high-
 er place; to fall together;

a group or company; a hundred men formed into a military company; a dangerous pass amongst mountains. Occurs read Suy, to follow in course. 出隊 立 Ch'üh tuy chan leih, to go forth and stand in the ranks. 隊伍 Tuy woo, the ranks of the army; the army.

對 Read Chuy and Tuy. From *heart* and *opposed to*. Feeling of resentment and enmity; to hate and speak against.

懣 Read Tun and Tuy. 懣 懣 Tuy tuy, many; abundant.

TUY.

退 From *to walk* and a *look of indignation*. To decline; to refuse; to push from one; to draw back; to retire; to withdraw; to creep in; to return back again; soft yielding appearance. 進退 Tsin t'uy, are opposites, to advance; to retire. 退紅 Tuy hung, a light red. 退讓 Tuy jang, to yield and give way to. 退後一步 Tuy how yih poo, to retire back a step. 退縮

Tuy shüh, to withdraw; to draw back; to shrink in, as cloth does when wet. 退色 Tuy seh, to lose the colour; to fade. 退親 Tuy ts'in, to break off a marriage engagement.

退 To fall, as from a higher place. Read Tsuy, to reprehend; to censure.

煇 To remove hairs or feathers from, by means of hot water. 煇鬚毛 Tuy sin maou, to scald off hairs or feathers.

腿 From *flesh* and *to retire*. The back part of the hip. 大腿 Ta t'uy, the thigh. 小腿 Seaou t'uy, the leg. 火腿 Ho t'uy, ham. 跑腿 P'au t'uy, to run about; to have occasion to walk much about.

推 From *hand* and *wings*. To push; to shake; to push or remove from; to push forward; to lay out; to arrange; to lay to the charge of another person, in order to shift the blame from one's-self; to resign; to give up to; to refuse; to decline. Read Ch'uy, denoting—to search; to infer. 推恩 Tuy ngän, to extend favours to others. 推卻 Tuy kh'ëö, to refuse entirely or absolutely.

推開 Tuy kh'ae, to put aside; to evade; to change the subject of discourse. 推他起身 Tuy t'a kh'e shin, give a shake and awake him to get up. 推辭 Tuy ts'ze, to refuse; to decline. 推倒 Tuy taou, to push over; to push and cause to fall. 退食食我 Tuy shih shih wo, he gave up his food to feed me. 推諉 Tuy wei, to refuse; to shift off from one's-self. 推己及物 Tuy ke keih wü, to put one's-self in the place of others,—to treat others as one would like one's-self.

雕 From *demon* and *wings*. A divine animal,—said to resemble a wild boar. A man's name. Read Chuy, to braid up the hair.

債 Tuy t'uy, or Tuy, accustomed. 債然 Tuy jen, complaint; with mildness and ease. One says, a long appearance.

他 體體 Hwuy t'uy, a certain disease of a horse which incapacitates it to ascend,—the same expression is otherwise written.

墳 Read Tuy, to fall; to fall in ruins. Also read K'wae. 墳隕 To be ruined and fall down; to cause to fall down; to degrade; to push down earth or mould. 墳積 Used in the sense of the preceding. Soft; flexible; obedient. Name of a place. 崔隕 Ts'uy t'uy, or 蹉跎 Ts'o t'o, loitering; slow; late; to miss an opportunity.

頽 From *hand* and *bald*. The side of the face; a bald head; a rapid gust of wind blowing downwards; rushing down as earth or water; flowing, yielding, obedient, to cherish thoughts of. The name of a hill. Used for the two preceding, which also are employed for this character. 頽然 Tun jen, obediently. 頽惰 Tuy t'o, sluggish; lazy.

TWAN OR TOAN.

股 A certain preparation of meat; dried flesh.

崑 Intended to represent plants springing forth with

the roots below the ground, and the blades or shoots above the earth. The origin of anything; the point from which it springs into existence. Read Chuen, a hollow vessel.

段 Twan. From *to spear*, and the sound *Twan*. A piece of silk; a distinct separate piece; a section of history; a piece of business or work. Name of a horse, and of a valley. **手段** Show twan, skill in doing anything. **坵段** Kh'ew twan, a hill side. **片段** P'een twan, a complete piece. **一段事** Yih twan sze, an affair; a piece of business. **一段古事** Yih twan koo sze, an old story. **大段** Ta twan, the larger part; for the most part; generally speaking.

𦉳 An egg not hatched to perfection, from which a bird is never produced.

緞 Read Hēa or Twan, the side lining of a shoe. **緞** Read Twan, commonly used to denote — silk. **緞鞋** Twan heae, silk shoes. **緞** Ch'ow twan, or **綢緞** Ch'ow twan, silks and satins general-

ly. **綢緞店** Ch'ow twan tēen, a silk mercer's shop.

鍛 From *metal* and a *section of*. To melt metals; to refuse; to hammer; to work; to mature; to make weapons; the name of an arrow. **鍛鍊** Twan lēen, to fuse or hammer metal into any shape or utensil; a person thoroughly versed in any art. Used for the preceding. **鍛鍊之吏** Twan lēen che le, an officer of a penal court, who by skill in the law works or shapes a case to suit his purpose, and to condemn the person he is opposed to.

侷 侷侷 Ch'au twan, little; small. **侷** To cut even; to cut and arrange; a regular grave deportment. **侷義** Twan e, to decide on what is just and equitable.

端 From *erect* and plants *springing* out of the ground. Strait; correct; upright; decorous; decent; grave. Springing forth; commencing; the commencement; a beginning; the head; the first principle or originating cause. They say, every man has the *Twan*, or principles of *benevolence*,

justice, the "*decens*," and *knowledge*, if he chooses to employ them. A piece of cloth or silk. Name of a place; of a palace; and of an animal. A surname. **端正** Twan ching, or **端方** Twan fang, correct and decorous in one's moral conduct and behaviour; seriousness and gravity. **端士** Twan sze, men of learning and correct principles. **端緒** Twan sen, the end of a ball of silk; the proper place to begin and draw out a cocoon of silk. **端人正士** Twan jin ching sze, a correct man and well-principled scholar. **端首** Twan show, or **端倪** Twan ne, the head; the commencement; the originating cause; the incipient principle. **端午節** Twan woo ts'è, or **端陽** Twan yang, 5th moon 5th day, a term or holiday; shops are shut and apprentices have play.

短 From an *arrow* and a *bean*. To measure the length of with an arrow; short; to shorten; low in stature; to come short of one's duty; to be in fault. **長短** Ch'ang twan, long and short; the different sides of an affair, *pro* and *con*, good and bad. **短折** Twan ch'è, to cut short human life; two of six forms of infelicity. Twan, is to die before the age

of sixteen; Ch'è, before marriage. The first also expresses to lose one's younger brothers by death; the latter, a father losing his sons. **短處** Twan ch'oo, short place; defect; fault; shortcoming; baseness. **短行** Twan hing, deficient in conduct or behaviour; bad behaviour. **短氣** Twan kh'e, a shortness of breath. **短工** Twan kung, work done in winter; from the tenth moon to the first moon of the following year. **短人** Twan jin, a short man. **短工** Twan kung, employed only for a job; also a short day's work. **短少** Twan shaou, less than the proper sum or quantity. **短情** Twan ts'ing, without proper generous feelings.

斷 From an *axe* and *silk threads* divided. To cut asunder; to cut to pieces; to break across; to decide; to determine; to settle doubts; decidedly; with absolute certainty. **打斷** Ta twan, to break asunder. **決斷** Keu'è twan, to decide and settle doubts. **斷絕** Twan tseu'è, complete; absolute separation from; completely disconnected. **斷一縷髮** Twan yih lenou fū, cut off a lock of

her hair. 斷然 Twan jen, certainly; assuredly. 斷不肯 Twan püh kh'äng, to refuse absolutely. 斷舟纜 Twan chow lan, cut all the painters of the boats. 斷氣 Twan kh'e, to cut asunder the breath,—to expire; to die. 斷斷 Twan twan, a decided honest character; assuredly; positively.

勤 To decide; determined.

T'WAN.

瘼 Disease of lameness in the hands and feet.

湍 From water and to spring forth. Water gushing forth, or running on with rapidity. Read Ch'uen, the name of a river.

豕 A pig; a porcupine; a hog in motion; a pig walking; certain symbols employed in divination, called Kwa. To be distinguished from 彘 Lü, to carve wood.

踵 町踵 Ting t'wan, a deer park; a piece of uncultivated land attached to a house; land trodden by wild animals. 踵怨 T'wan yuen, irregular unrestrained conduct.

團 From condensed and sur- round. Collected together; forming a roundness; a mass of; a conglomerated portion of a round body, as the moon; a dwelling together, as one body. 月團圓 Yü t'wan yue n, the moon full and round. 一團和氣 Yü t'wan ho kh'e, a harmonious principle of union, blended together in one common feeling of harmony. 夫妻團圓 Foo tse t'wan yuen, the affectionate union of husband and wife. 一團烈火 Yü t'wan lië ho, a collection of intense fires. 羅一團 Shü t'wan, contracted altogether; shrunk up into one mass. 黃團 Hw ang t'wan, a certain medicinal plant. 團積 T'wan tseih, to accumulate; to hoard up; to forestall, as in the case of grain, which is severely prohibited by the government. 團結 T'wan k'ë, connected; all the parts blending; a neatness and union in a written paper. 團年 T'wan n'ien, rounding off the year, which is done by a kind of family feast.

團 To cut into parts; to mutilate.

團 Round; conglomerated.

團 Lead Chuen, to burst

bricks; a brick.

博 Read T'wan and Ts'eu. From heart and intense application to. Mental labour and fatigue; grief; sorrow.

搏 To turn round with the hand; to strike lightly; to push together; close application to. The name of a bird. Read Ch'uen, to bind together; to roll up; to roll round.

搏 Read Üh, and repeated, Üh üh, denotes a boat or other vessel tossed about by the waves. Read Fih, strong; robust; martial.

屋 From a human body and at a place. A place of residence; a house; a dwelling; a habitation; a covering of a cart or carriage. A surname. The name of a place. 夏屋 H'ia üh, the name of a hill. 王屋 Wang üh, name of a hill. 神屋 Shin üh, a divine house, the shell of a tortoise. 屋誅 Üh choo, to exterminate a whole kindred,—the relations of father, mother, and wife, for some crime against the state. 屋脊 Üh tseih, or 屋背 Üh pei, the roof of a house. 房屋 Fai g üh, or 屋舍 Üh shay, a house; a dwelling. 屋遊 Üh yew, that which rambles over the house; green mossy vegetation, that grows on damp old houses.

兀 From a line placed on the top of man. Commonly defined, high and level at the top; to cut off the feet as a punishment. 肆兀 Lü üh, dangerous rocks. 兀者 Üh chay, those who have had their feet cut off. 兀的 Üh teih, occurs in some play books, denoting—alas! what? a cant provincial word. 兀兀 Üh üh, a firm immovable appearance.

兀 To move; moved; agitated; disquieted.

兀 A tree without any branches; a stunted short appearance; moved; disquieted; agitated. Part of a man's name, and of the name of a brute animal.

兀 A rocky hill with earth on its top; high and dangerous. 兀兀 Üh üh, unstable; insecure.

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偃 偃促 ũh ts'üh, to restrict; to limit. A surname. 偃佺 ũh ts'ueen, name of an immortal.

刷 To punish with death, in a severe manner; to kill in a house or retired place, not in the open market-place.

喔 The crowing of a cock.

媪 From woman and a house. Good; elegant. 媪媪 ũh ũh, costume; manner; general appearance.

握 From hand and a house. To grasp in the hand; to take a handful; a small appearance. Used in the sense of the following. 握手相歡 ũh show s'ang hwan, to shake hands with mutual joy.

幄 From cloth and a house. A curtain; a tent.

渥 From water and a house. Moistened; tinged; imbued; enriched, as with dew; shining; glossy; mellow. Name of a river. 渥澤 ũh tseh, imbued; enriched, as with the dews and showers of heaven;—applied to Imperial favours.

腥 Yō or ũh. From a house and flesh. Thick with fat.

齧 齧齧 ũh ts'üh, or 齧齧 ũh ts'uh, the teeth closely pressed against each other; to gnash the teeth; a person embarrassed; a small appearance.

鍤 From metal and to wash. To wash with silver or gold. Silver, (under this word) is called 白金 Peh kin, white metal.

跪 From bad and dangerous. Fatigued; wearied. One says, the feet stretched apart. The two last characters are also read Kwei and Ke.

沃 From water and tender. To water plants; to enrich with moisture; flourishing, soft, fertile land. Used also in a moral sense. The name of a river; one of nine regions. 沃盥 ũh kwan, or 盥手 Kwan show, to wash the hands.

鷺 A certain water bird.

UNG.

塢 The appearance of dust rising; sound of wind, or metaphorically the fame of sages or customs.

翁 From general and feathers. The feathers or down on the neck of a bird; the appearance of flying; an old man whose neck is clothed with his waving beard; a title of honor and respect, addressed to old people. A surname. 秃翁 T'uh ung, a bald-headed old man. 漁翁 Yu ung, a fisherman. 老翁 Laou ung, an old gentleman. 堂翁 Tang ung, the superior officer in a district court, is called Tang-ung, by his inferior officers. 尊翁 Tsun ung, your honored father. 白頭翁 Peh t'ow ung, a white-headed ung;—name of a bird; a grey-headed man. 翁故 Ung koo, a grandfather and grandmother, —by the father's side.

勑 勑九 Ung yá, to bend the strong or violent. 勑

傾 Ung h'ang, great strength.

葦 Name of a plant that dyes yellow. Read Wang, to revive again. 葦藎 Ung t'ae, plants and grass with delicate stems and luxuriant foliage. 鬱 Ung y'uh, plants and trees growing luxuriantly.

鼽 A disease of the nose; a stoppage of the nose.

甕 A pitcher with which to draw water out of a well.

擊甕 Keih ung, an earthen vessel, in ancient times used in music. 水甕 Shwuy ung, a water piteber. 甕缸 Ung kang, a large pitcher. 甕

燭 Ung y'ew, a round window, like the mouth of a pitcher.

URH.

而 The hair on the side of the cheek. A connective particle, and; as. Sometimes disjunctive, but; and contrariwise; sometimes affirms; an euphonic particle at the beginning of a sentence. Used for thou or you. 然而 Jen aye it is indeed so, but. 而已 Urh e, and

stops; nothing more than;—a frequent termination to some strong expression implying that the very utmost has been said or done. 而後 Urh how, then afterwards.

佈 Numerous appearances.

啣 The sides of the mouth.

栲 A transverse beam at the top of a pillar. Name of a fruit; a sort of chestnut.

栲 A fungus, (species of peziza) that grows out of old rotten wood, commonly called **木耳** Mūh urh, *the ear of wood*, compared to the mushroom, which grows out of the ground, and is called **菌** Kh'wān. Read Juen, a certain fruit.

湏 Water flowing in diverging streams; tears flowing. **連湏** Lēn urh, incessant weeping.

湏 Excessively boiled; boiled to rags.

𩺰 Fish spawn; name of a fish which is much esteemed.

輜 A funeral carriage; a hearse.

耳 Intended to represent the ear; the ear of any animal; anything that resembles an ear; a handle; a euphonic and emphatic particle. A surname. Name of a cup; of a man; of a place; of a hill; of a plant; of a quadruped; and of an insect. **木耳** Mūh urh, wood-ears, a fungus that grows from wood, eaten by the Chinese. See **栲** Urb. **耳朵軟** Urb to juen, a soft ear; to give a ready ear to slanders; credulous. **耳聞是虛眼看是實** Urb wān she heu, yen k'an she shih, what the ear hears is vague; what the eye sees is real. **耳食** Urb shih, to devour with the ear; credulous; to listen to instruction without relish or thought. **耳孫** Urb sun, a great-grandson's grandson.

𦍋 From ear and knife. To cut off the ears.

𦍋 The sides or corners of the mouth; the side of the face between the mouth and ear; the side of the head.

𦍋 A spring sacrifice intended to expel disease. To clear away the feathers from the ear of a bird previously to shedding its

blood in sacrifice, which ceremony is intended to prefigure the divinity's opening his ear to the prayer of the penitent; to shed blood in sacrifice.

𦍋 Second, or next to; an assistant. The name of a place. Also read **𦍋**, a surname.

𦍋 From gem and ear. Gems, &c. attached to the ear, as an ornament; an ear-ring; to attach to; a halo by the side of the sun. Used in the sense of **𦍋** Urb.

𦍋 From metal and ear. A hook; a barb.

𦍋 From to eat and an ear. A sort of cake; a kind of pie made of meat and pastry; a bait to catch fish with; a bait in a moral sense; something to operate on the cupidity of man; something to seduce him to evil.

𦍋 𦍋 Lūh urh, the name of a horse.

兒 Intended to represent an infant before the sutures of the cranium are completely ossified and joined. An infant; a child; a boy; feeble; infantile. Used as a particle of mere sound, much employed by the northern and Tartar people. A surname. **兒子** Urb tsze, a

boy. **女兒** Neu urh, a girl. **嬰兒** Ying urh, a new-born infant. **小兒** Seaou urh, or **小兒子** Seaou urh tsze, a little boy,—or in the language of courtesy, *my* little boy. **孩兒** Hae urh, a child, or your child;—used by children to their parents instead of I or me. **一點兒** Yih tēn urh, a little; a small quantity. **明兒** Ming urh, to-morrow, these expressions are quite colloquial. **兒女** Urb neu, a boy and girl. **兒茶** Urb ch'a, terra japonica, or catechu.

𦍋 Appearance of unwilling compliance; much talk. **𦍋** Joo urh, forced or violent laughter. Read **𦍋**, **𦍋** Wa ngow, the prattle of little children; to speak to kindly, as to a little child.

𦍋 The same as the following; according to the Dictionaries read E.

二 Two; both. **第二** Te urh, second. **不二心** Pūh urh sin, not two hearts; i. e. of one mind; faithful to each other. **不二價** Pūh urh kēa, not two prices,—every person is charged the same. **二春茶** Urb ch'un ch'a, tea plucked af-

ter the seventh of May nearly, and before the twenty-second of June. 二說相反 Urh shwó sēang fan, the two statements contradict each other. 二十二史 Urh shih urh she, the twenty-two historians; —a universal history of China up to the Ta-ts'ing dynasty. 二人同心 Urh jin t'ung sin, two persons of one mind. 二次 Urh ts'ze, twice. 二人 Urh jin, or 二親 Urh ts'in, the two persons, or two relations; i. e. father and mother. 二丁取一 Urh ting ts'eu yih, of two men take one —by a conscription for the army (A. D. 1090.)

爾 From 冂 Keung, a large enclosed space, and 尔 Le, expanded and enlightened. Thou or you; your. A euphonic and emphatic particle; a response or answer. 云

爾 Yün urh, just as it is said, just so. 爾華 Urh hwa, flourishing; luxuriant. 乃爾 Nae urh, it is at last thus. 爾國東西受敵 Urh kwó tung se show tesh, your country is pressed by enemies on the east and west,—said by the Manchow Tartars to China. 爾爾 Urh urh, abundant; plentiful.

爾 Weakness of mind.

爾 Near to; at hand. 遐邇 Hēa urh, far and near. 歲暮在邇 Suy mo tsae urh, the close of the year is at hand.

爾 啍 啍 Urh ngow, the prattle of a little child.

WA.

瓦 A generic term for all earthenware already burnt; bricks or ware made of earth; tiles; flags made of burnt earth; an earthen utensil used in twisting threads. The second is an unauthorized form. Name of a

place; a man's name, 牡瓦 Mow wa, the upper tiles. 瓦 Hwang wa, yellow tiles,—on the Imperial palace, and temples of Confucius. 瓦甄 Wa chuen, bricks or flags of burnt clay. 瓦合 Wa hó, the union

of two Chinese tiles, which are originally a cylinder cut lengthwise. 瓦罐 Wa kwan, an earthen pitcher. 瓦器 Wa kh'e, earthenware. 瓦大 Wa ta, the honorable;—an obsolete phrase.

瓦 From a shelter and bricks. A mud or clay house; or a house composed of clay and bricks. 瓦圭 A kind of sceptre made of fine stone, carried in

the hands by ancient governors or princes of state, as the signal of authority; the Emperor gave them as the badge or seal of his appointment; a certain measure.

哇 Lascivious airs or songs; a flattering, wheedling tone; a child's sobbing and weeping pettishly; to retch or vomit; an apparent stoppage in the throat.

娃 A handsome beautiful woman. Name of a palace. Name of a bird.

窰 Read Kwei and Wa, an earthen boiler; deep; pro-

found appearance; hollow below to admit vapour to ascend. 洼 Clear water; water in the print of the feet of cattle; a deep ditch. Also used for 窰 Wa, fowl water.

蛙 Frogs; an excessive croaking and noise, as of frogs. 蛙鼓蚊雷 Wa koo wán luy, the drumming of frogs and the thunder of mosquitoes. 蛙聲 Wa shing, an excessive noise.

啞 A little child crying.

啞 To seize anything with the hand; to grapple; to pull back.

窰 From a pit and a melon. A hole made by a hoof of an animal; a dirty puddle; a low dirty place appearing not full. The name of an office. 窰隆 Wa lung, low and filthy; high and flourishing.

凹 Read Yaou, and Wa, hollow; indented; a pit; a concave.

Wǎ.

窰 From a cavern and one. Altogether a den; a deep hollow place; hollow and large;

to explore with the hand in a deep hollow place.

挖 From *hand* and *hollow*. To hollow out with the hand; to work out a pit or cavern. **耳挖** Urh wá, an ear-pick. **挖耳** Wá urh, to pick the ears.

喙 The sound or noise of drinking.

嗽 Sound made by an apparatus of the

throat; a kind of hiccough.

襪 Clothing for the feet and legs; stockings. **一雙男子的襪** Yih shwang nan tsze telli wá, a pair of men's stockings. **襪子** Wá tsze, stockings.

WAE.

外 From *evening* and *to divine*. To ascertain what is *beyond* one's knowledge. Outside; to put outside; to exclude; foreign; beyond; not included in. **除外** Ch'oo wae, exclusive of; beside. **方外** Fang wae, dispersed people. **另外** Ling wae, something besides; something else. **自外** Tsze wae, exclude one's-self. **內外** Nuy wae, inside and outside; within and without; natives and foreigners. **意外** E wae, beyond what one thought of. **度外** Too wae, to put out of one's estimate; to lay aside. **外國** Wae kwó, a foreign nation. **外面** Wae mēen, or **外頭** Wae t'ow, the outer surface; outside. **外才**

Wae ts'ae, external talents,—expresses a general knowledge of letters and mankind, more extensively than the routine of school learning. **外委** Wae wei, an inferior military officer about the rank of a corporal or sergeant. **外洋** Wae yang, abroad; far off.

歪 From *not* and *correct*. Aslant; distorted; incorrect; depraved. **坐歪** Tso wae, to sit in a distorted posture. **平生** 勿作歪心事 Ping sang wūh tsó wae sin sze, in the daily course of your life do not commit depraved actions;—then you need not be alarmed at a midnight knock at the door. **歪心** Wae sin, a depraved heart.

WAN.

丸 Read Hwán or Wan. Everything round, or spherical and turning is called Wan. See Hwan.

丸 From *skin* and *a round ball*. A protuberant swelling. One says, a case for an arrow.

純 From *silk* and *a ball*. Pure; fine white silk; glossy and rich. **純襪** Wau k'oo, fine silk breeches,—used contemptuously for gorgeous attire. **純煥** Wan hwan, fine; smooth; glossy; glittering. **純扇** Wan shen, a lady's fan.

元 The first cause; invisible and operating principle; the origin; the commencement; great; the first; the principal; the head; the chief. A surname. See Yuen.

元 To pare; to cut even; to cut off the corners or angles; to round.

元 Round; rounded; to rub off the corners, or make round; to remove knotty facts, and the stubborn corners of truth for the purpose of carrying through a given affair. **園** 圭角泯鑠 Wan kwei kēō mūn chō, wan is to melt off the corners of a square stone.

淵 Appearance of water circulating; a kind of eddy.

玩 A precious stone; to be fond of; to take delight in,—either in a good or bad sense; to be familiar with; to practice; to linger and play with what is agreeable; to play and trifle in a bad sense; to seduce; child's play; to play as a child. The second character denotes, to be so familiar as to be weary of.

遊玩 Yew wan, to ramble about. **息玩** Tac wan, remiss and trifling. **玩人喪德** Wan jin sang teh, familiar trifling with persons destroys virtue. **玩弄** Wan lung, to play and trifle with; to seduce to evil. **玩視** Wan she, to view as matter of sport. **玩習** Wan seih, practiced in; familiar with. **玩索** Wan sō, to muse on with pleasure; to study with a feeling of satisfaction.

玩 Wan shwa, to trifle and play for amusement; idle vicious amusement; trifling seductive intercourse with women. **玩味** Wan we, to relish the taste, either in a natural or intellectual sense. **玩物喪志** Wau wūh sang che, to

trifle with things dissipates the mind.

頑 From head and sound Yuen. A thick-headed doltish person; simple; silly; foolish; stupid; obstinate. Also read Yun and Yuen. **頑梗** Wan kǎng, a stupid, obstinate disposition. **頑疲** Wan p'ei, stupid and weak;—unfit for one's duty.

完 Wan, or Hwan, and Wūh, to complete; to finish; to close. See Hwan. **完結** Wan kē, to wind up and complete any affair. **完篇** Wan p'ien, to finish an essay; to conclude a task. **完糧** Wan liang, to pay the whole of the land tax due from one. **完事** Wan sze, completed the affair; made an end of the concern.

挽 From hand and to complete. To strike; to rub; to work stones; to cut; to pare. **挽摩** Wan mo, to work stones.

皖 From day and perfect. Light; bright; illustrious.

浣 From water and to complete. To cleanse with water. The name of a river. **浣滌** Wan t'ih, to wash and cleanse.

皖 From white and complete. Perfectly white; clear;

bright. Name of a place.

皖 From eye and perfect. The appearance of a bright star; luminous; beautiful; a fine rolling eye; wood pared round and handsomely formed; flattering; wheedling. **皖皖** Hēn wan, a beautiful appearance.

皖皖 Wan wan, to look at intensely.

輓 From a wheel and perfect. Rounded; cut or pared round.

宛 Wan or Yuen. From evening and a knot. To turn one's-self round on one's couch, because of feeling uneasy.

宛 Read Yuen and Wan, to cover one's-self over with shrubs or plants; crooked and made to hang down; yielding; hence the common phrase **宛轉** Yuen chuen, yielding and turning; i. e. accommodating one's-self to circumstances. Read Wān, the name of a hill; and of a country in the west. A surname. Read Wán, a small appearance. **宛若** Wan jō, or **宛然** Wan jen, as if; according to.

宛 To cut or pare; to engrave metal; to pick or cut deep into.

宛 To cut or pare; to engrave metal; to pick or cut deep into.

婉 From woman and to bend. An yielding complaisant woman. **婉婉** Wan wan, or read Yuen wan, trying to please and gratify; yielding; submissive; flattering.

掣 From hand and to bend. The place where the hand bends; the wrist; also to bend with the hand.

挽 Read Wan or Yuen. From water and to turn. Water whirling round; an eddy; also expressed by **挽演** Wan yen, to whirl round and round.

碗 A bowl or dish. **碗碟** Wan t'ē, a plate.

碗 A wooden bowl; a trencher.

碗 Name of a plant; grass; pasture. See Yuen.

蜿 Read Wan and Yuen. From insect or reptile, and to turn round. The wriggling motion of a snake; the gait of a tiger;

蜿 a worm. **蜿蜓** Wan yen, or **蜿** F u wan, the motion of

a dragon or of a serpent. **蜿** **蟠** Yuen shen, a worm.

腕 From flesh and to turn. The wrist; the turning part of the fore-arm and hand; to turn; to twist; to oppress. The second form denotes—to pull; to drag. **手腕** Show wan, the hand and wrist; the part where the hand turns.

腕 From foot and to bend. To bend the foot or leg; to bend the body.

緩 From to walk and slow. A slow, stately gait.

緩 From silk and slow. Slowly; leisurely. See Hwan.

婉 From woman and to excuse. Flattering looks; trying to please; yielding; complying.

挽 From hand and to stop. To lead; to draw. **挽**

留 Wan lew, to detain. **挽**

回天意 Wan hwuy t'ien e, to draw back the favorable will of heaven; to induce the favor of God by repentance and virtuous deeds. **挽回** Wan hwuy, to draw back; to restore; to bring again to a good state. **挽**

歌 Wan ko, or **輓歌** Wan ko, certain hymns or songs sung at funerals by those who pull the hearse.

晚 From *day* and *to stop*. The day approaching its close; the evening of the day; the evening of life; late; too late. **早晚** Tsou wan, morning and evening. **昨晚** Tsō wan, last evening. **今晚** Kin wan, this evening. **明晚** Ming wan, to-morrow evening. **晚成** Wan ch'ing, to succeed or effect late in life. **晚飯** Wan fan, the evening meal, — supper. **晚禾** Wan ho, the last crop of grain. **晚鼓** Wan koo, the evening drum. **晚間** Wan k'ien, during the evening. **晚年** Wan pien, late in life. **晚生** Wan sāng, an expression by which juniors designate themselves. **晚上** Wan shang, in the evening. **晚夜** Wan yay, night.

挽 The name of a wood.

輓 From *wheel* or *carriage* and *to thrust* or *draw*.

To pull a carriage; to go before and draw after one; to draw a hearse. Syn. with **挽** Wan. **輓車** Wan ch'ay, a kind of barrow or carriage drawn by the hand. **或輓或推** Hwō wan hwō t'uy, some pulled, and some thrust behind.

鏡 To lead; to draw; to pull.

萬 An insect; a name of bees, which are exceedingly numerous, and are prolific in plains; ten thousand; an indefinitely large number; a superlative particle. Name of a district. The Indian figure Swastica, or the **拖手卐字** To

show wan tsze, in imitation of which the Chinese often make the lattice of their windows; the vitruvian scroll. **百萬** Peh wan, a million. **十千萬** Shih ts'een wan, one hundred million. **萬分一** Wan fun yih, or **萬一** Wan yih, one in ten thousand. **萬幾** Wan ke, expresses the multiplicity of avocations in which a Sovereign of China has to engage; the vast number of concerns which call for his attention.

萬花筒 Wan hwa t'ung, the tube of ten thousand flowers; a name given by the Chinese to the proteoscope, or kaleidoscope. **萬劫莫贖** Wan keih mō shūh, millions of years cannot redeem it. **萬國** Wan kwō, all nations. **萬山** Wan shan, the Great Ladrone islands. **萬世沉淪** Wan she ch'in lun, for ten thou-

sand ages may I sink below the the relations of humanity; i. e. be condemned to eternal degradation and suffering—a curse uttered by vicious abandoned people. **萬壽** Wan show, the imperial birth-day; ten thousand long lives. **萬壽菊** Wan show keūh, tagetes, the French marigold. **萬壽宮** Wan show kung, a hall dedicated to the Emperor in every province, where, on his birth-day, the officers of government make their prostrations. **萬壽菓** Wan show kwo, the Carica, or Papaya or Papaw fruit. **萬字菓** Wan tsze kwo, the Hovenia dulcis, the ten thousand character fruit, so called from its resemblance to the Indian figure **卐** Swastica, which the Chinese call a Wan-tsze, and which is often drawn on the breast of idols. **萬歲爺** Wan suy yay, or **萬萬歲** Wan wan suy appellation of the Emperor of China. **萬望**

Wan wang, ten thousand hopes; i. e. great expectation; trust; reliance upon. **萬舞** Wan woo, a general or universal sort of posture-making. **萬無此理** Wan woo ts'ze le, no such principle.

彎 From *words, silk* and *a bow*. To draw a bow and shoot forth an arrow; curved; bending; winding; to bend; to draw. **彎弓** Wan kung, to bend a bow

噤 噤暉 Wan yun, a small mouth. Yun, is by itself defined, a large mouth.

灣 From *water* and *to bend*. A hollow curve in the shore, where the water forms a bay; a safe place for boats or ships to anchor. **灣灣曲曲** Wan wan kh'eūh kh'eūh, winding and turning. **灣泊** Wan p'ō, anchored or moored in a bay; anchored in a safe place.

WĀN.

文 To draw a line; to paint a picture or representation of a thing; an assemblage of colours; fine composition; the veins lines, or grain of wood

or of stone; marks or spots on skins; the ripple on the surface of water; anything ornamental; it includes every excellence and every virtue. Name of an ani-

mal. A surname. Letters; literature; literary; literary men; civil officers. 天文 T'een wān, astronomy. 白文 Peh wán, the text alone—no comment. 祝文 Chūh wán, forms of prayer. 文章 Wán chang, a bright assemblage of elegant letters—fine composition; polite literature. 文官不許封公侯 Wán kwan pūh heu fung kung how, civil officers are not allowed to be created nobles,—he who requests such a thing, and the person in whose favor he asks it, are both to be headed. 文人 Wán jin, a literary man. 文苑 Wán yuen, notices of eminent literary characters. 文官 Wán kwan, civil officers of government. 文理 Wán le, style. 文章有時派 Wán chang yew she p'ae, the style of composition has a fashion. 文章 Wán ts'au, a rough copy; an original draught of any document. 文字 Wán tsze, the original pictures of things, and subsequent characters; letters; literature. 文童 Wán t'ung, young literary graduates. 文武 Wán woo, civil and military. 文質 Wán chíh, Wán is the external ornament; Chíh, the substantial part. 文雅 Wán ya, elegant;

genteel. 文書 Wán sho, a government dispatch. 文王 Wán wang, a famous ancient prince. 文 Wán occurs in various other proper names.

拭 From hand and stroke. To wipe off; to rub. 拭淚 Wán luy, to wipe away the tears. 拭拭 Wán shih, to wipe or rub off.

汶 The name of a river which rises on the south-west side of 泰山 T'ae-shan mountain, in the province of Shan-tung. 汶河 Wán ho, the above-named river in Shan-tung, which falls into the Grand canal at right angles, and sends forth its waters in two directions.

紋 From silk and fine. Fine silk. 綾紋 Ling wán, or 織紋 Chih wán, different sorts of silk. 紋銀 Wán yin, fine silver,—the pure Chinese silver, called at Canton sycee, from the Chinese 細絲 Se-sze, fine silk, which is also applied to this silver.

紊 Ravelled silk; a state of confusion; disorder. 有條而不紊 Yew t'eaon urh pūh wán, in straight threads and not ravelled. 不容紊 Pūh yung wán, not suffer dis-

order or confusion.

蚊 From insect and delicate. The delicate insect; a mosquito.

From rain and insect. A swarm of insects.

To cover; to overspread; to overshadow; to incubate; the act of incubation.

To separate; to break; to cut asunder.

The sides of the mouth. 吐唇吻 T'oo shin wán, to thrust out the lips.

To cut; to cut the neck or throat; to cut cross-wise. 自刎 Tsze wán, to cut one's own throat.

Read Wán and Min. From flesh and the side of the mouth. To join; to unite several things together; appearance of being completely blended—the water and land appearing as one. 脗合 Wán hó, jointed; properly assorted.

To close the mouth. Same as 吻 Wán.

From a basin with food, and an incarcerated man.

To give food to the prisoners; benevolent; kind-hearted; warm, humane

feeling.

媪 Read Ngaou, Wūh, and Wán. From woman and benevolent. An old woman; a mother; mother-earth, a divinity. 媪婿 Wán se, the man who marries an old woman. 媪媪 Wán ná, a fat child. 媪媪 Wán pō, or 媪媪 Wán néang, an old woman.

愠 From heart and warm. Hot indignant feeling. 愠愠 Wán fun, anger and disquietude of mind.

搨 Read Wūh and Wán. From hand and warm. To place the hand upon; to obliterate; to place a vessel above warm water; to stain or dye.

暝 From sun and warm. The sun rising with genial warmth.

溫 From water and warm-hearted. Warm; genial; benign; cordial; a mild, kind, sincere disposition; to warm. Name of a river;

of a spring; of a territory; and of a district. A surname.

溫風 Wán fung, a gentle breeze. 溫和 Wán ho, benign; gracious; mild and gentle.

溫柔 Wán jow, soft and gentle. 溫飽 Wán paou, warm-

ed and filled; i. e. well clothed and well fed.

緼 Read Wān or Yun. From silk and warm. The genial influences of nature, which operate in the production of material existences; a confused state, like ravelled silk; hemp; tattered. **自緼** Tsze Wān, to hang one's-self—occurs written thus. **網緼** Yin wān, the subtle genial influences of nature. **粉緼** Fun wān, in a state of confusion. **緼袍** Wān p'au, a tattered garment.

葢 From plants and warm water. A certain edible vegetable; an accumulation of; accustomed to.

蘊 From plants and genial influences. Luxuriant; a great quantity of plants collected together; an accumulation of angry, indignant feeling, in the breast; repressed indignation. **蘊結** Wān kē, an irritated mind. **蘊藉** Wān tseib, self-restraint, and a refraining to exhibit; a chaste style.

瘟 From disease and warm. An epidemic disease. Read Wūh, sorrow of heart. Read Yun, a slight pain. **瘟疫** Wān yih, a distemper; a pestilence.

殞 To die in the womb; disease; death.

輜 Read Wān or Yun, a certain kind of Tartar carriage. **輜輳** Wān léang, a warm carriage to sleep in.

馨 From fragrant and warm, or from plants and warm. Incense.

問 To ask; to enquire; to investigate; to examine into; to try before a judge; to clear up and solve doubts; to condemn. Formerly used to denote, leaving anything with one. Occurs in the sense of, to order. A surname. **我要問你**

一句話 Wo yaou wān ne yih keu hwa, I wish to ask you a single sentence. **借問酒家何處有** Tsēy wān tsew kēa ho ch'oo yew, give me leave to ask where a tavern is to be found? **訪問** Fang wān, or **訊問** Sin wān, to enquire into; to ask about. **學問** Hēo wān, to learn and to enquire; learning; knowledge. **下問** Hēa wān, to ask of inferiors. **問候** Wān how, to make civil enquiries about a person; to pay respects to; to compliment. **問罪** Wān tsuy, to convict; to condemn. **問死罪** Wān sze tsuy, to con-

vict of a capital crime; to condemn to death. **問答** Wān tā, or **問對** Wān tuy, dialogues; conversation. **拿問** Na wān, to seize and examine.

聞 From door and ear. To hear; to perceive with the ear; sometimes refers to smell; to cause to hear; to state to; the place to which the voice reaches. The name of an animal. A surname. Occurs for the preceding. **聲聞于天** Shing wān yu t'een, the voice reached to heaven. **聽聞** Ting wān, to listen to. **上聞** Shang wān, to state to a superior. **令聞** Ling wān, famous; a good reputation. **聞知** Wān che, to be informed of. **聞於世** Wān yu she, heard of in the world.

噴 To vomit; to spit out from the mouth.

穩 From grain and minute, or repose. To moisten grain preparatory to distilling it; rest; repose; safe; firm. **安穩** Ngan wān, at repose; quietly settled. **放穩** Fang wān, to put down steadily. **拿穩** Na wān, to take a firm hold of; to surmise correctly another person's views. **穩當** Wān tang, safe; no apprehension of danger. **穩當的人** Wān tang teih jin, a person who may be trusted.

噴 To vomit; to spit out from the mouth.

豐 A cracked stone; a crack in any vessel which yet adheres and does not fall to pieces; a crack in a tortoise shell, which is used in divination.

WANG

王 From three lines representing heaven, earth, man, and a perpendicular line connecting these three powers. The person who does so; a ruler of nations. The second line is nearest the highest, to shew that a prince is raised near to heaven, and should imitate heaven's virtues. The ancient form of **玉** Yūh, a gem. A king;

a sovereign; royal; a title of honor, applied to deceased ancestors; to dependant princes of the empire; and to the emperor's uncles and brothers. Occurs in various proper names. Read Wāng, to rule; to reign; to govern; to flourish. **法王** Fā wang, or **象王** Sēang wang, titles of Buddha. **帝王** Te wang, ancient title of sove-

reigns. **王法** Wang fá, the royal law; the laws of the land.
王法不漏 Wang fá pūh low, the royal law cannot be evaded. **王安石** Wang Ngau-shih, a famous scholar and statesman of the Sung dynasty.
王父 Wang foo, a grandfather's title after his demise. **王后親織** Wang how ts'in chih, the queen herself wove.
王后 Wang how, a queen.
王母 Wang moo, a deceased grandmother. **王道** Wang taou, the royal way,—the path of undeviating rectitude. **王天下之號者帝也** Wang t'een hēa che haou chay te yay, Te is an appellation of one who rules over the world.

往 From to go and king. To walk with great speed.
旺 From the sun and to rule; or the sun and to go forth. The sun going forth and shedding abroad his illuminating beams; to increase in splendour and beauty. **興旺之家** Hing wang che kēa, a rising flourishing family. **旺相** Wang sēang, to increase in light and glory; to prosper. **旺足** Wang tsūh, abundant; quite; sufficient. **旺月** Wang yuē, those months of the year in

which commerce and business flourish.

汪 From water and royal. A large still expanse of water; tranquil; deep; wide; vast; a lake or pond. **汪洋** Wang yang, the vast ocean.

枉 From wood and to rule. To rule with club law; bent down; oppressed; crooked; distorted. **冤枉** Yuen wang, to accuse falsely; to punish an innocent person. **斷枉** Twan wang, to decide unjustly. **枉駕** Wang kēa, superiors made to submit and do honor to inferiors. **枉矢** Wang she, a distorted arrow;—applied to removing eclipses; to throwing an arrow badly; and to a star.

往 From a step and a master, vulgarly from to grow. To go; what is past and gone; to walk away; to send a present to. **往來** Wang lae, to go and come; to have intercourse with. **往年** Wang nēen, years which are past. **往罪** Wang tsuy, past offences. **往如此** Wang wang joo ts'ze, always thus; continually so. **往往** Wang wang, from time to time; frequently; constantly.

性 Artful; crafty.
𨾏 Distorted legs; lame about the feet; weak; feeble; crooked; emaciated; diminutive.
𨾏 Wang. From **大** Ta, great, distorted to represent a lame, crooked leg. A diseased back; crooked backed; hunch-backed; short and small.
𨾏 Weak; distorted.
望 From a fugitive, the moon, and a northern region. To hope for the return of a banished friend; to look towards; to hope; to expect; to direct one's course to a certain place; to be near to; to be opposite to; fronting a certain place; the moon in opposition; full moon. Name of a sacrifice.

指 指望 Che wang, to look forward to with hope. **命** 望 to excite the attention of mankind. **有** 所望 Yew so wang, something to hope for. **無** 所望 Woo so wang, deprived of hope. **朔** 望 Sō wang, the first and the fifteenth

day of the moon. **怨** 望 Yuen wang, to look for with a feeling of resentment. **望雲氣法** Wang yun kh'e fá, rules for observing the clouds and vapours,—in order to foretell lucky or unlucky events. **望日** Wang jih, the 15th day of the moon. **望六** Wang lūh, near sixty years of age. Wang, placed before seven, eight, or any number beyond five, denotes being near that number of tens. **望望然** Wang wang jen, to stare about and disregard.

望 From a statesman, the moon, and to sustain. The fifteenth day of the moon, when ministers are appointed to wait on the sovereign; the full moon. The first and fifteenth of every moon are still court days.

亡 Formed from **入** Jūh, to enter, and **一** Yin, obscurity. Lost; destroyed; exterminated; run-away; dead; forgotten. **失** 亡 Shih wang, lost. **敗** 亡 Pao wang, destroyed. **滅** 亡 Mēu wang, exterminated. **死** 亡 Sze wang, or **亡** 故 Wang koo, dead. **逃** 亡 T'au wang, fled. **亡** 人 Wang jin, a run-away; a fugitive, or a dead

person. 亡匿不還 Wang neih pūh hwan, to abscond entirely and not return. 亡 Wang, expresses the death of an individual, or the fall of a dynasty.

盲 } Wang or Māng, blind.

眊 } From fugitive or abandoned and woman. Confused; incoherent; irregular; disorderly; untrue; immoral; wild; extravagant; a negative; not existing; to cease to exist.

妄 } Occurs in the sense of 凡 Fan, all. 狂妄之人 Kh'wang wang che jin, a crazy disorderly person; a man of irregular, immoral conduct. 妄殺 Wang shā, to kill unnecessarily in war; to give no quarter. 妄作妄爲 Wang tsō wang wei, disorderly behaviour. 妄言 Wang yen, or 妄談 Wang fan, untrue, incoherent jargon; fabulous tales; absurd, incongruous stories.

忘 } From a run-away and heart. To escape from the memory; to forget; to be lost; to be disregarded; the mind absent. 坐忘 Tso wang, to sit without thought. 忘恩負義 Wang ngān foo e, in-

gratitude and insensibility to kindness. 忘恩 Wang ngān, ungrateful. 忘記 Wang ke, to forget; to lose the recollection of. 忘恩思小怨 Wang ngān sze seaon yuen, to be forgetful of acts of kindness, and to think on petty resentments.

惘 } From heart or mind, and confused. 羅惘 Lo wang, a net. See the following.

惘惘 Wang ch'ang, disconcerted; the mind lost; hurried; fluttered; not knowing what to do; irresolute. The following occurs used in the same sense. 意惘惘 E wang wang, or 惘然 Wang jen, disconcerted; irresolute; not knowing what one is doing, or whether one is going.

罔 } Lost or entangled in something that surrounds. A net, literally or figuratively; confounded; stopped; impeded; hence, a negative; not; deceived and entangled; hence, to impose upon; to charge falsely. Used for the two following characters. 羅罔 Lo wang, a net; that which catches animals or criminals. 罔極 Wang keh, no limit; unbounded.

網 } A net made of strings or cords for catching either

birds or fish. 天網 T'ien wang, the net of heaven,—the government of providence. 法網 Fā wang, the net of the law,—the execution of the laws of

the country.

魍魎 } Wang lēang, a certain water sprite or demon.

WE.

未 } From tree and an additional line, denoting being loaded with fruit; the sixth moon; a negative particle; not; not now; a horary character, from one to three o'clock in the afternoon; the sun tending to evening and night. A surname. Used for the following. 未成 We ch'ing, unfinished. 未來佛 We lae fūh, that person of Buddha who is not yet come. 未嘗從人受學 We chang ts'ang jin show hēō, never attended on a tutor. 未然 We jen, not so; to put a negative on. 未曾問過 We ts'ang wān kwo, not yet enquired or asked permission. 未來 We lae, not yet come. 未入流 We jūh lew, not entered on the series;—denotes those persons about public courts who are not of any rank. 未可擅便 We kh'o chen pēn, should not assume what is convenient merely to one's-self;—but to study what is

just. 未有頭緒 We yew t'ow seu, having no head or end of the thread; all in disorder. 未可擅動 We kh'o chen tung, should not presume to move.

味 } Taste; gust; relish; pleasing effect; to relish; to take delight in. The name of a district. 五味 Woo we, the five tastes; Woo we, is also the name of a certain medicine. 有味 Yew we, savoury. 無味 Woo we, tasteless. 好滋味 Haou tsze we, an agreeable taste; an agreeable pleasing book. 講究口味 K'ang kew kh'ow we, to investigate the subject of tastes. 詩之味 She che we, the taste or pleasing allusions of an ode. 世味 She we, the taste of the world, or a taste for the world, or a taste for the correct and moral principles of reason. 味其言 We kh'e yen, relished the words. 味類 We luy, the

class of aromatics. 味濃 We nung, a strong flavour or taste. 味深長當熟玩之 We shin ch'ang tang shüh wan che, there is a great depth and extent in the style and principles, the relish should be maturely dwelt upon and delighted in. 味淡 We tan, a slight flavour or taste. 味道極好 We taou keih haou, a most excellent taste.

唯 To answer, or to emit a sound, signifying that one hears what is said or commanded, as yes, Sir; coming, &c. A quick response; but; only; the particle of intensesness. The name of a district. A surname. Repeated, We we, moving about without order or rule, as fish swimming together. Read Shwuy, in the sense of who? or what? In the classics, 唯 We, 維 We, and 惟 We, are all used as auxiliary particles, and occur for each other, denoting but; only; that; &c. 惟 We, is now in common use for but; only; only that. 能言男唯女俞 Näng yen nan we neu yu, when children are able to speak, let the boys answer (smartly with) We, and the girls (softly with) Yu.

維 From silk and wings. To be connected or per-

tain to; is; is belonging to; to tie; to connect all around: a kind of net; that to which a boat is fastened; to consider; a particle like the two preceding, which two with this are in ancient books used for each other. The name of a place. 思維 Sze we, to reflect; to consider. 四維 Sze we, are 禮義廉恥 Le, e, lëen, ch'e, decorum, justice, purity from bribes, and a sense of shame. 維繫牛 We he new, to tie or fasten a cow. 維時 We she, at that time; then.

惟 From heart and the sound of wings. To think; to consider; to plan, or scheme; to have; to be; is; but; only that; only. A surname. 惟是 We she, but that. 惟獨 We tüh, only; alone. 惟一也 We yih yay, one only; one alone.

帷 From cloth and wings; or to surround and leather. A curtain; a tent. 車帷 Ch'ay we, the curtain of a carriage. 張帷 Chang we, a spread curtain for a palace. 帷幕 We mó, a curtain or cloth partition. 裳 We shang, a kind of petticoat.

微 From a hill and a plant just emerging above the ground, and its dark hue. Small; minute; sombre; abstruse. See the following.

微 Obscure; hidden; abstruse; minute; small; delicate; to fade or decay inferior condition; to abscond; covered; to put away entirely; a certain ulcer; in a slight degree;

rather; a negative; not at all. Name of a nation. A kind of greenish colour. Name of a star. A surname. The three We refer to the incipient production of things in nature. The second is a vulgar form. 微塵 We ch'in, rather dusty; also, a particle of dust. 微曛便止 We heun pëen che, to stop drinking when a little muddled or elevated. 微塵數劫 We ch'in soo këë, ages numerous as the small particles of dust of which the world is made.

微有豪釐之間 We yew haou le che këen, there is a slight difference. 微明 We ming, the lustre of the moon. 微妙 We meau, surprisingly minute or abstruse, or narrow escape. 微別 We pëë, a little different. 微笑一笑 We seaou yih seaou, to smile. 微

物 We wüh, something minute; small; of little value. 微賤 We ts'ëen, an inferior or low condition in society.

薇 From herb and delicate. Vegetables for the table. Name of a flower. 白薇 Peh we, name of a medicine.

微 From water and small. A slight shower of rain.

微 Exertion; unwearied; indefatigable. Also read Mun, a current of water passing through a strait, as through a door. The name of a place.

尾 From hair hanging down behind an animal body. The tail of any animal; the tail, figuratively; the hinder part of anything; the stern of a boat or ship; small; petty; the close or termination of; the numeral of fish; the bottom of. The name of a hill. A surname. 魚二尾 Yu urh we, two fish. 船尾 Ch'uen we, a ship's stern. 鳥尾 Neaou we, the tail of a bird. 有頭無尾 Yew t'ow woo we, to have a head but no tail; to begin well but to fall off towards the close. 首尾 Show we, head and tail. 尾數 We

soo, parts of accounts which remain unsettled. 尾末 We

mō, the tail; the end; the small point or end of.

WEI.

為 為 為 From *claws* and a figure to represent a female monkey, always busy working with its paws. To do; to effect or make; the reason, or purpose for which a thing is done;

for; because; on account of; for the sake of. Read Wáng, to be; to constitute; to receive or suffer the effect of some action; to esteem or reckon. 因為 Yin wei, because; on account of; for the sake of. 以為 E wei, to esteem or consider as;—the idea affirmed of sometimes comes in between E and Wei. 為人 不昌 Wei jin pūh ch'ang, may I be unprosperous—an imprecation. 為人 Wei jin, he who is a man. 為不善如 就下故易 Wei pūh shen joo tsew hēa koo e, doing what is not good is like going downwards, and therefore easy.

為人子止於孝 Wei jin tsze che yu heaou, men's sons should rest on filial piety as their particular duty. 為己 Wei ke, on account of, or respecting one's-self. 為甚

麼 Wei shin mo, wherefore? what cause? why? 為咨會 事 Wei tsze hwuy sze, for the purpose of communicating officially, information on a certain subject. 為人父止於慈 Wei jin foo che yu ts'ze, the appropriate duty of him who is a father, is mercy or kind feeling.

偽 Formed from *man* and *do*, denoting that it is the doing of man, not the genuine production of nature. False; counterfeit; not genuine; deceitful; fraudulent. 詐偽 Cha wei, false; deceitful; fraudulent conduct. 低偽 Te wei, fictitious; not real; not genuine, —applied to any commodity, or to money. 作偽 Tsó wei, to put on a false appearance. 偽神 Wei shin, a false god.

藁 藁 藁 From *to be*, and *under a shelter*. The appearance of a house. A surname. 藁 Plants. The name of a place. 于藁 Yu wei, name of a song.

闕 From *door* and *to act*. To open a door; a door standing partially open; ajar. 韋 From *to err*, and *surround*. That which can bind the perverse and distorted back to back, viz. leather thongs; dressed soft leather;—in composition seems to denote perverse; insubordinate. Name of an ancient nation, and of an ancient king. Name of a district. A surname. 韋弁 Wei pēn, a sort of leather cap, formerly worn by soldiers.

偉 偉 偉 Great; extraordinary; surprising. A surname. 偉 偉 The sound of calling; the noise of a little child crying.

圍 From *to surround* and *insubordinate*. To surround; to besiege; to hem in; to guard; to surround and take wild animals; to limit, as a mould does that which is cast into it; a Chinese measure equal to five-tenths of a cubit. The name of a district. 基圍 Ke wei, banks thrown up to prevent a river from overflowing the adjacent country. 被兵圍 困 Pe ping wei kh'wān, was surrounded and disabled by troops. 合圍 Hō wei, to enclose on all sides. 周圍 Chow

wei, all around. 圍裙 Wei keun, an apron. 圍做一個 圈盤 Wei tso yih ko kh'euen p'wan, formed a ring by standing all around. 圍牆 Wei ts'cang, a wall which surrounds or encloses.

悻 From *heart* and *leather* binding the insubordinate. Feeling indignant; feeling resentment; indignation. 幃 From *cloth* and *leather*. A bag to contain incense or perfume in. One says, a single curtain.

曄 曄 曄 The light of the sun; shining with great effulgence. 瑋 A certain stone. A man's name. A certain utensil or plaything. 煒 From *fire* and *insubordinate*. A raging fire; light; splendour; a glowing red. 緯 The *insubordinate* or *cross threads of silk*. The wool or transverse threads in a web; lines which run east and west, and which measure the latitude; to weave; to fasten or bind. The five planets are called Wei, the twenty-eight constellations are called 經 King, (which see.) 五緯

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Woo wei, the five planets.
葦 From *plant* and a *leather strap*. A certain reed which is flexible and serves to bind up things; the younger plants are called 葭 Kea.

衛 To go forward and opposed to. To accompany and offer resistance to any attack; to escort; to protect; to hang pendant down, in allusion to the lines outside a camp; an unwalled town; a military station. A surname. The name of a country. The name of a river. 朋友相衛 P'ang yew sāng wei, friends defend each other.

侍衛 She wei, or 御前侍衛 Yu ts'ien she wei, the Imperial body-guard. 護衛 Hoo wei, to escort and protect; to defend. 榮衛 Yang wei, an incessant growing like the nails of the fingers and the hair of the head. 衛生 Wei sāng, to take care of one's health and life.

禕 A queen's robe embroidered with feathers and worn at the time of offering sacrifice. Certain coverings for the knees; beautiful; elegant. A man's name.

違 From to walk or run and opposed to. To set one's self in opposition to; to turn

the back upon; perverse; wicked; vicious. 毋違 Woo wei, do not oppose—used in government proclamations. 睽違 K'wei wei, to be in opposition to,—as the sun and moon; two friends removed to a distance from each other. 依違 E wei, to comply and to oppose,—in doubt how to act. 違悖 字句 Wei pei tsze ken, seditions or traitorous expressions. 違禮 Wei le, opposed to the rules of propriety. 違怨 Wei yuen, to harbour resentment against.

闈 From door and opposition. The door of the harem; the gate of the palace where literary graduates are examined; a small door leading to the hall of ancestors. Name of a territory. 闈場 Wei ch'ang, the hall of examination.

韙 From to be right and to oppose. To defend what is right and oppose what is wrong; to illustrate what is right and to guard it.

韡 From flowers and the sound wei. A luxuriance of flowers; herbage, or foliage; light and splendid.

危 From man on the top of a precipice. To look up to; dangerous. Certain of the rafters of a house.

危 From a man on the verge of a precipice and to limit or stop him from falling headlong. To be situated on an eminence, and feel afraid; unsteady; unsettled; dangerous; danger; to endanger; to rush down; to ruin. One of the twenty-eight constellations; it consists of three stars, and is situated in the northern hemisphere. A surname. 臨危託故人 Lin wei t'ò koo jin, entering on what is dangerous, engaged the assistance of an old friend. 不危 Pūh wei, the beams of a house. 危險 Wei hēen, danger; dangerous. 危言正論 Wei yen ching lun, to discourse of righteousness, and point out the danger of its opposite. 危如壘卵 Wei joo luy lwan, hazardous as (the preservation of) a pile of eggs.

危篤 Wei tūh, imminently dangerous.—applied to disease. 危殆 Wei t'ae, very dangerous or hazardous. 危亡 Wei wang, passed to oblivion; dead. 危言 Wei yen, verbally, dangerous words; does not mean, language that is dangerous, but

language that points out danger, and inspires caution.

崕 From hill and dangerous. A hilly, mountainous, dangerous appearance. 三滄 San wei, the name of a hill.

桅 From wood or spear and dangerous. A short spear; the mast of a small boat; a yellow wood which serves as a dye.

醜 From wine and dangerous. A drunken appearance.

異 Calling to ducks.

委 From grain placed above woman. The ears of grain hanging down; to bend down as with a heavy burden; to sustain a burden, or office; to belong to; to put down; to reject; to send away; to send. 端委 Twan wei, certain robes of ceremony; beginning and end; to be fully dressed. 宛委 Wan wei, the name of a hill.

委府 Wei foo, a kind of government storehouse. 委解京餉 Wei keae king hēang, to be sent to convey money arising from duties to the capital.

委求 Wei kh'ew, to solicit of

another person something that occasions trouble. **委曲** Wei kh'eūh, bending and crooked; some difficulty, grievance or hardship. **委輸** Wei shoo, the empire and all its contents offered up as the property of the sovereign. **委煞** Wei shā, a certain acridness of taste; the close; the finish; finished. **委託** Wei t'ō, to trouble a person with some of one's affairs; to cast one's affairs upon him. **委積** Wei tseih, a collection of plants and grain for the reception of guests. **委員** Wei yuen, an official messenger of no determinate rank.

倭 Read Wei and Wo. Read Wo, it denotes the Japanese; as **倭人** Wo jin, a Japanese. **倭國** Wo kwō, Japan. Read Wei, yielding appearance. A man's name. **倭遲** Wei ch'e, appearance of returning from a distance.

倭梭 From wood and crooked. A certain instrument of husbandry.

倭痿 From disease and bent down. Disease; to fade or rot; rotten and dead. The second character denotes weakness; lameness;

impotency. **鹿痿** Lūh wei, deer kept in the ground till it acquires a putrid smell, after which it is taken out and eaten; —high-flavoured venison. **痺痿** Pe wei, or Wei-pe, to lose the use of one's limbs from damp or rheumatism.

萎 From plants and hanging down. Plants sick and drooping; diseased; contracted; a medicinal plant. The name of a place. **萎腰** Wei nuy, weak; delicate.

蜈蚣 A name of certain insects of the worm species. **蜈蛇** Wei shay, or **委蛇** Wei shay, a kind of serpent, it is said without horns or scales.

諉 From words and to send away. To implicate others; to involve; reiterated tautology in the way of apology, and in blaming superiors or others. **退諉** T'uy wei, to withdraw and excuse one's-self. **推諉** T'uy wei, to push away from one; to make an evasive excuse. **諉諉** Chuy wei, to implicate; to involve. **諉謝** Wei seay, to decline with thanks. **諉託** Wei t'ō, to push from one's-self and lay on another,—said of any duty or fault.

透 To sculk and bent down. Not able or not willing to walk straight; walking like a drunken man; tortuous. **透迤** Wei e, **透迤** Wei e, **透迤** Wei e, **透迤** Wei e, **透迤** Wei e, **透迤** Wei e, **透迤** Wei e, all express the same idea; viz. a sauntering; a swaggering or a drunken gait; the affected strut of Chinese great men.

餽 Victuals or rice; some say, rotten fish. To feed cows or other animals.

魏 High; lofty; elevated. An ancient surname. **魏國** Wei kwō, one of the three kingdoms into which China was divided in the third century, situated near the modern Ho-nan.

巍 High; lofty; standing forth alone; eminently conspicuous. **巍巍乎** Wei wei hoo, great; vast; lofty.

隗 A lofty appearance. A surname; a name.

威 Filling a place of honour with solemn sternness; dignity; majesty; graceful pomp; intimidating power. A term of respect in families. Name of a famous beauty. **伊威** E wei, the name of an insect. **威震** Wei chin, to awe;

to intimidate by state and pomp; to strike terror into. **威風** Wei fung, majesty and pomp. **威嚴** Wei yen, majesty and severity. **威逼死了** Wei peih sze leaou, by the exhibition of power to oppress and urge, so as to cause death; to tyrannize over. **威而不猛** Wei urh pūh mǎng, intimidatingly; formidably, majestically awful, but not ferocious. **威逼** Wei peih, despotic; tyrannical; harshly imperious.

城 To break down the bank of a pond.

城 From woman and majesty. A dignified lady; a handsome woman. One says, a vulgar character.

葳 Luxuriant; the name of a particular plant and of grain.

濊 A great accumulation of water; thick; muddy. Name of a particular river.

穢 A confused collection of weeds, on a piece of ground; disorder; confusion; vice; filth; dirt; filthy; dirty; unclean; stinking; indecent; lewd; to defile; to disgrace; to debauch. Epithet of a mountain piled up to a vast height, on an insecure base. **汚穢** Wco wei, dirty;

unclean. 穢氣 Wei kh'e, a filthy or stinking effluvia.

畏 To fear; to stand in awe of; to venerate; to dread; awe; reverence; pious fear; submission; timidity; diligence; assiduity.

畏 天明可畏 T'een ming k'o wei, all-seeing Heaven should be feared. 君子有三畏 Keun tsze yew san wei, a good man stands in awe of three things—of heaven, of the sayings of the sages, and of good men. 畏多風 Wei to fung, afraid of much wind,—said of plants. 畏聖言 Wei shing yen, to stand in awe of the sayings of holy sages, and men in high stations. 畏疑顧忌 Wei e koo ke, fears, doubts, and a heedful regard of resentments. 畏權 Wei kh'enen, to be afraid of power, in a bad sense. 畏懼 Wei ken, fear; apprehension. 畏蕙無能 Wei se woo nang, cowardly and useless; timorous incapacity. 畏神 Wei shin, to venerate or fear the spirits. 畏天 Wei t'een, to venerate heaven. 畏惡 Wei woo, mutual slander.

畏 喂 To approximate; to attach to; to love.

喂 To fear; to apprehend; to feed animals. 喂馬

Wei ma, to feed a horse.

樞 The hinge of a door.

煨 Fire, or anything hot in the midst of a vessel. A man's name.

猥 From dog and the sound wei. The noise of dogs barking; a bitch producing three whelps; numerous; plentiful; all mixed and blended together; to bend or to cause to submit.

隈 A winding shore; a meandering stream; the part where a bow bends.

隈 限 餵 To feed animals. The first character is not sanctioned by the dictionaries.

胃 From 囟 and 肉 Jow, flesh. Intended to represent the stomach of an animal body; the part which surrounds and receives the food. Name of a constellation. 脾胃 Pe wei, the stomach; which they called 穀府 Kūh-foo, the grain department. 胃弱 Wei jō, a weak stomach. 胃氣疼 Wei kh'e tung, a pain in the stomach. 胃腕 Wei wan, the

pit of the stomach.

惛 Disquietude of mind.

惛 渭 From water and the stomach. Water agitated; the noise of waves; disquieted appearance. Name of a river and of a district.

猬 A hedgehog; a porcupine. See below.

謂 From words and stomach, or to enclose. To say to say to; to speak of; to tell; to designate; to call or denominate; diligent; to send; to trust. 子謂子賤 Tsze wei Tsze-ts'een, Confucius said to Tsze-ts'een. 何謂 Ho wei, what is to be said for this? how is this to be explained? often precedes some hypothetical reasoning. 此謂 Ts'ze wei, this is called; or this expresses; this is what is denominated. 有謂 Yew wei, to have something to say—means, to be able

to give a good reason for one's conduct. 謂之 Wei che, they call it; it is called; it expresses. 謂之曰 Wei che yue, addressing him, said. 謂之何哉 Wei che ho tsai, what can now be said! 無所謂 Woo so wei, or 無謂 Woo wei, having nothing to say for one's self; denotes having failed in an affair, or acted amiss without being able to assign any satisfactory reason.

尉 From benevolent, heat, and hand. Heat applied with the hand smoothes silk; to press down from above; to settle; to tranquillize; to smoothe. Name of an office. A surname. The last character is also read Yūh. The addition of fire to the last character is a vulgar appendage. A kind of smoothing iron. Canton people read it Tang. 廷尉 Ting wei, an officer of the Imperial palace. 騎尉 Kh'e wei, to ride and keep the peace,—an inferior military officer. 尉斗 Wei tow, a smoothing iron, the people of Canton called it Tang-tow.

蔚 The name of a plant; luxuriant foliage; thick; dark; close and gloomy; shaggy

fur. Read Yüh, the name of a district.

慰 From to *smoothe* by the application of *heat* and the *heart*. To soothe and console the mind; to tranquillize the feelings; to comfort. **安慰** Ngan wei, to tranquillize and soothe; to comfort. **以慰我心** E wei wo sin, to comfort my mind. **以慰我願望** E wei wo yuen wang, to fulfil or gratify my wishes and hopes. **慰人心** Wei jin sin, to soothe or console the hearts of men.

洧 Name of a river and of a place.

瘡 From *disease* and to *have*. A bruise; a wound; a sore occasioned by beating. Read Yüh, disease. **瘡痍** Che wei, a bruise, sore, or wound received in fighting with sticks or clubs. **瘡胃** Wei wei, the stomach rejecting food.

鮪 The name of a fish; the name of a river.

專 Wei, or Hwuy, the end of an axle-tree.

聾 Born deaf; deaf.

遺 Read Wei and E. From to *go away* and *valuable*.

To die and leave a kingdom, an estate, or a will behind one; to leave; to reject; to lose; to throw a largess to; leaving; residue. A surname. **小遺** Seaou wei, urine. **遺書** Wei shoo, a will. **遺囑** Wei chü, the commands left by a dying person. **遺遺** Wei wei, tortuous; winding. **遺下的田產** Wei hëa teih t'ëen ch'an, an estate left by some person deceased.

墼 A low earthen wall or dyke; a low earthen dyke surrounding an elevated altar. **王之社壇** Wang che shay wei, the wall surrounding the king's altars to the gods of the land. **壇宮** Wei kung, a house or mansion made of such an earthen wall as has been described.

壘 Nine, or many thoroughfares. Read Kwei, earth piled up.

位 From *man* and to *erect*. To sit erect and in order on each side of a portico; right; regular; arranged in order; established; whatever is proper to establish; a place; a situation; a seat; a throne; a numeral character, used when speaking of persons of respectability. A surname. **大地位** Ta te wei, a high, or important situation.

一位人 Yih wei jin, a man of respectability; a gentleman.

列位 Lëe wei, constituted persons; those appointed to some trust; gentlemen. **坐位** Tso wei, the place on which one sits; to sit on the throne. **龍位** Lung wei, the dragon's seat, the imperial throne. **得位** Teh wei, to obtain a seat; i. e. a public situation, or the throne.

失位 Shih wei, to lose the throne. **位理** Wei le, to arrange or rule.

蒼 A certain edible vegetable. **蒼蔚** Wei wei, the appearance of clouds rising.

駝 From a *bone* and a *round ball*. Bones crooked and distorted; to bend or cause to accommodate to, applied also to the branches

of trees. **駝駝** Wei p'e, bent down; curved; crooked.

瞻 The eyebrows beautifully divided.

竄 Exuberant growth of plants; considered the same as the following.

過 From a *distorted mouth* and *pill*. A bird of prey which eats its own vomit; the down upon its skin is like silk.

彙 Hwuy or Wei. By many persons read Luy. Name of a reptile, said to resemble a pig, its bristles are like needles; probably a hedgehog, which is commonly called **箭猪** Tsëen choo, the arrowed-pig. Many of the same kind; a class or series; to class. **字彙** Tszé wei, a well-known Chinese dictionary.

WO.

我 The etymology of this character is uncertain. Some think, the name of an ancient weapon, which it is supposed to represent. The personal pronoun, first person singular. Occurs in classical writings for every number and case, I; me; my; mine; we; us; our; ours. In the dictionaries pro-

nounced Go or Ngo; in the northern dialect Wo. See Ngo. In state papers, Wo requires to be rendered by *our*; as **我朝** Wo chaou, our dynasty. **我國** Wo kwö, our country.

高 A distorted mouth. Read Ko, a surname.

堦 Read Ko or Wo, a crucible.

獨 Name of a species of dog.
狻 From a *cavern* and a *dis-*
torted mouth or entrance.
窩 A scooped-out hole; a
 den; a cavern; a solitary
窠 dwelling; a bird's nest
 formed in a hole; those on trees
 are expressed by **巢** Ch'au. A
 nest in a figurative sense, as a
 nest of thieves, robbers, pirates,
 and so on. **窩家** Wo k'ea, a
 receiver of stolen goods, and one
 who harbours thieves. **窩藏**
 Wo tsang, to give harbour to,
 or receive and give room to, as
 people who harbour thieves.
緜 Read Kwa, Ko, and Wo.
 Manuscript Dictionary,
 Wo, silk of a green and purple

colour; a sash of that colour;
 silk not wound.
葛 Name of a plant.
倭 Read Wo and Wei. From
man and crooked. Read
 Wei, yielding appearance. A
 man's name. **倭遲** Wei ch'e,
 appearance of returning from a
 distance. Read Wo, it denotes
 the Japanese; as **倭人** Wo
 jin, a Japanese.
擗 From *hand and fruit.* To
 take with the hand; to
 pluck.
嫫 **嫫嫫** Wo ngo, or **嫫**
媠 Wo t'o, a slender de-
 licate woman; beautiful.

WŪ.

揜 Wŭ or Hŭ. From *hand*
 and a *public officer.* To
 take or seize; to strike
 and scrape off; to bring
 relief to; to rescue.
揜 Wŭ or Hŭ. From *hand,*
clouds and wings, denot-
 ing *celerity.* To wave the hand
 backwards and forwards; to
 make signals to; to play sleight-
 of-hand tricks; to seduce to
 evil for one's own interest.

斡 A handle by which to
 turn a thing; a striker
 for drawing across the top of a
 grain measure; to turn round;
 to cause to circulate, or remove
 from place to place. Read
 Kwan, to superintend the equal
 levying of tribute.
嘆 Heb, Hwä or Wŭ, to call
 out to loudly; to call out
 alarmed or frightened, oh! ah!
 Hwŭ tsäy (or Tseh), denotes,

o say much to; to speak to in
 a boisterous tone; and one says,

with laughter or ridicule.

WOO.

五 Five. **第五** Te woo, the
 fifth. Te woo, also occurs
 as a surname. **二五**
眼子 Urh woo yen tsze,
two-five eyes, is an ex-
 pression which denotes,
 obscure or imperfect vi-
 sion. **五常** Woo ch'ang, the
 five constant virtues. **五車**
書 Woo ch'ay shoo, five cart-
 loads of books—is an ancient
 expression for a large collection
 of books. **五枝之桂** Woo
 che che kwei, the five-branched
 olea fragrans, situated in the
 moon. **五方** Woo fang, de-
 notes the four points of the
 compass, and the centre. **五**
方土地 Woo fang t'oo te,
 the gods of the four corners of
 the house, and of the centre, or
 middle of the house. **五行**
 Woo hing, the five elements of
 the Chinese; viz. **水火木**
金土 Shwuy, ho, mŭh, kin,
 t'oo, water, fire, wood, metal,
 and earth. **三五** San woo,
 third fifth; i. e. the fifteenth
 night of the moon. **五色** Woo
 seh, the five colours. **五穀**
 Woo kŭh, the five sorts of grain;

every species of grain. **五教**
 Woo keon, the precepts that
 have a respect to the five vir-
 tues mentioned above. **五倫**
 Woo lun, the five relations a-
 mongst human beings. **五楮**
子 Woo pei tsze, galls; gall-
 nuts,—a species peculiar to Chi-
 na; those of the oak are called
沒石子 Mŭh shih tsze. **五**
臟 Woo tsang, the five visce-
 ra. **五次** Woo ts'ze, five
 times. **五層樓** Woo ts'ang
 low, Padre hill, on the north
 side of Canton; or rather the
 square temple on the hill. **五**
爵 Woo tsö, five ranks of no-
 bility; which are denominated
公侯伯子男 kung, how,
 peh, tsze, nan; kung is the
 highest. **五味** Woo we, the
 five tastes. **五岳** Woo yŭ,
 five mountains in China.

伍 Five persons connected
 with each other; a file of
 five men; the same is expressed
 by **行伍** Hang woo, or **隊**
伍 Tuy woo, the ranks; five
 families becoming security for
 each other; a multitude blended

together is also called 伍 Woo.
A surname. 行伍出身 Hang woo ch'uh shin, to be born in the army, and receive its allowances. 儕伍 Chae woo, friends of the same rank; companions of the same age.

吾 I; me; to guard; to keep off; to impede. A certain weapon. A proper name. 吾等 Woo t'ang, or 吾輩 Woo pei, we; us. 可與吾輩相並 Ko' yu woo pei t'ang ping, may rank on equal terms with us. 言語甚支吾 Yen yu shin che woo, language very confused and indistinct. 支吾了事 Che woo leau sze, to hurry over any service in a careless manner. 伊吾 E woo, the sound of rhyming or chanting. 吾我自稱也 Woo wo tsze ch'ing yay, Woo, an expression for myself.

晤 To meet with; to see against one's inclination.
悟 From heart or mind and one's-self or the sound woo. An exclamation uttered when something suddenly strikes one; to arouse in a moral sense; to awaken the mind; to notice and advert to; to perceive the real state of things; to understand. 迷悟 Me woo, are

of, osites. Sleepy, inadvertent, stupefied, and awake; quick, to observe; ready to discern. 穎悟 Ying woo, a superior degree of discernment. 省悟 Sing woo, to awaken; to quicken; aroused. 覺悟 Keō woo, to notice suddenly; first impression of; to come to a right understanding of. 悟道 Woo tau, to perceive the force of reasoning.

扈 From hand and one's-self. To guard against, as by placing an inclined post against a wall to support it. Used also morally, for guarding against the introduction of anarchy or moral disorder. The same idea is expressed by 支扈 Che woo, or 枝扈 Che woo, also 抵扈 Te woo, and 支柱 Che choo. To oppose; to contradict; to rebel against.

晤 From sun and myself. To place the sun before one; light; bright; to meet with; to set in opposition to; to explain; to speak together, — as friends. 相晤 S'ang wob, 晤見 Woo keen, or 晤對 Woo tuy, face to face, — said of friends or acquaintances. 餘容再晤 Yu' yung tsae woo, for the rest, bear with me till I

件 An equal; an opponent. Also used in the sense of **悟** Woo, a file of five men. A surname. 件作 Woo tsō, a person who performs the necessary offices to a corpse.

忤 From heart and noon. To adhere to the line of rectitude; to set one's-self in opposition to; disobedient; rebellious; undutiful to parents. 忤逆 Woo neh, disobedient; contumacious; rebellious; rebellion. 忤逆不孝 Woo neh p'uh heau, disobedient to parents.

迕 From to run and opposed to. To meet; to occur; to run counter to; to oppose; confused; blended. 錯迕 Ts'ō woo, mixed; blended in confusion. 乖迕 Kwae woo, perverse; obstinate; contumacious. 逆迕 Neh woo, or 迕違 Woo wei, rebellious; disobedient; issuing in a contrary direction.

忤 To meet with; to rush against; to oppose; to rebel against; contradictory; refractory; contumacious.

圻 To plaster and white-wash, and so on; to ornament a wall. 圻人 Woo jin, a person who plasters or adorns

houses; a bricklayer.

朽鈣 A trowel for plastering with.

汗汚 From water and steam rising. Stagnant water; foul; muddy; impure; unclean; in a physical or moral sense to do anything impure; to stain; to defile; to debauch; low; filthy; depraved; severe labour.

穢汚之物 Wei woo che w'uh, defiled by anything unclean. 道汚 Taou woo, an immoral bad state of things. 汚辱 Woo j'uh, to insult; to defile. 汚穢 Woo wei, dirty; filthy; impure; indecent.

惡 Read Ō or Ngō, vicious; wicked. Read Woo, to hate; to dislike; to have an aversion to; to be ashamed of; to repent. 可惡 Kh'o woo, hateful; detestable. 羞惡之心 Sew woo che sin, a mind sensible of shame. 自惡 Tsze woo, to hate one's-self. 憎惡 Ts'ang woo, to hate; to dislike; to have a strong aversion to. 羞惡 Sew woo, to be ashamed of what is vicious, and refrain from doing it; or to be ashamed for having acted viciously. 惡而知其美 Woo

again see you,—said in the close of letters.

寤 To awaken from sleep. **寤寐** Woo mei, to awaken and to sleep.

梧 **梧桐** Woo tung, name of a tree remarkable in China; it is used for making musical instruments, and is exceedingly regular in casting its leaves; the fall of one of its leaves is a certain indication of autumn. Used to denote, a stringed instrument. The name of a district. Occurs denoting opposition to.

牯 From a cow and one's-self or the sound woo. The name of an animal. To push against; to oppose; to rebel against; to contradict.

齟 Distorted irregular teeth; not meeting straight; some standing out, and some standing in, like the teeth of a saw. **齟齬** Tseu woo, irregular; incoherent; applied to the teeth; to what people say; and to their intention.

鼯 **鼯鼠** Woo shoo, 夷由 E yew, or 飛生鼠 Fei sāng shoo, are several names of the flying squirrel.

午 The seventh of the 地支 Te che, or twelve horary characters. It is applied

to the space of time between eleven and one o'clock of the day; and is employed in forming the cycle of sixty years. It occurs in the 7th, 19th, 31st, 43rd and 55th years. It sometimes denotes, the south; also transverse; crosswise. In composition denotes *opposition*. **過午** Kwo woo, something to pass over noon, *tiffin*; a term used by the Tartars. **正午** Ching woo, or **中午** Chung woo, the point of noon. **交午** Keau woo, eleven o'clock. **正午二刻** Ching woo urh kh'eh, half past twelve o'clock. **停午** Ting woo, or **息午** Sesh woo, to rest at noon; the resting time at noon. **食午飯** Shih woo fan, to eat noon rice; to dine. **上午** Shang woo, the forenoon. **下午** Hēa woo, the afternoon. **舛午** Chuen woo, to oppose; to turn the back upon. **旁午** P'ang woo, transversely; lengthwise and crosswise; spread out; a multiplicity of affairs. **午日** Woo jih, every twelfth day is so denominated. **午年** Woo nēen, any year of the cycle that falls in Woo. **午時** Woo she, from eleven to one o'clock; about noon. **午月** Woo yue, is always the fifth month.

urb che kh'e mei, to dislike a person or thing, and yet know or acknowledge any excellencies possessed by them.

訛 From words and hateful. Slandorous; vilifying speech. Read Yih, or Ngeh, to laugh. **訛** Woo ya, bad enunciation.

吳 To talk loud; to talk big; to vociferate, in which sense it is also read Hwa. The name of a kingdom; of a state; of a district. A surname. **不吳不敖** Pih woo pih ngaou, not clamorous; not insolent. **吳國** Woo kwō, the least of the three kingdoms into which China was divided in the third century; the territory which corresponds to the modern Chē-kēang, in ancient times called Woo.

蜈 **蜈蚣** Woo kung, a species of centipede; the scolopendra.

誤 Fallacious; deceitful; false; erroneous; causing hindrance; to fail; to seduce; to deceive. **姦人之誤** Kēen jin che woo, the false pretexs of bad designing men. **誤信** Woo sin, to put a mistaken confidence in.

悞事 Woo sze, to impede affairs.

烏 A crow, which the character is intended to resemble; black as a crow; an exclamation like the cry of a crow. An interrogative particle. How? Used in several proper names.

白烏 Peh woo, a white crow.

烏綢 Woo ch'ow, black silk.

烏魯穆齊 Woo loo mō ts'e, name of a place in Western Tartary, W. of Peking, 28° N. 44°. 30'. **烏帽** Woo maou, a black cap.

烏木 Woo mūh, ebony.

烏布 Woo poo, black cloth.

烏蘇里江 Woo soo le kēang, or *Usuri Ula*, a river in Eastern Tartary, which enters the Amour from the south; also the name of a district in the neighbourhood of the same river.

烏賊魚 Woo tseh yu, cuttle fish.

烏鴉 Woo ya, a black crow; the Chinese praise it for its care of its parent.

塢 A small bank or dike, or as one affirms, a low wall; a place where a detachment of troops reside; barracks; cantonments; hills, or windings amongst hills, which are habitable; a village; a collection of people on a moor or com-

mon. 村場 Ts'un woo, a village with a kind of mud wall around it.

嗚 嗚呼 Woo hoo, to sigh; to lament; alas! 噫嗚 E woo, to shed tears.

慟 From heart and black. A sorrowful disquieted mood.

於 Read Yu, a particle denoting to be resident in; to consist with. Read Woo, an interjection denoting surprise or grief. 於乎 Woo hoo, grief or admiration.

愕 From heart, mouth, and rising steam. Read Woo and Ngō, surprise; alarm. 愕 錯愕 Ts'ō woo, surprise; alarm; perturbation; haste; opposition to.

選 Read Woo and Ngō. From to run, rebellion and open mouths. To occur; to meet; to rush against; to oppose rebelliously.

選 物 Woo wūh, to run against anything—like a drunken man.

藹 藹立 Woo leih, to stand up in opposition.

武 From a spear and to stop. To put a stop to anarchy by military prowess; strong;

dignified; warlike. Whatever is connected with the army, martial; military; a designation of high honour in epitaphs; a trace or footstep; the footstep of a cow. The name of a cape of a river; of a district; of a star; and of a lake. 祖武 Tsoo woo, the footsteps of ancestors. 武職官 Woo chih kwan, or 武官 Woo kwan, military officers. 武藝 Woo e, military arts. 武夷山 Woo e shan, the Woo-e (Bohea) hills, in Fūh-kéen province, from whence tea is brought. 武學 Woo hēō, military learning; i. e. the practice of military exercises. 武功 Woo kung, military merit or honours. 武則天 Woo tēh t'ēen, name of an abandoned queen—an epithet applied to prostitutes.

武 斌 A man's name. 武 砮 A certain valuable stone.

武 鷓 From martial and bird. 鷓鴣 Ying woo, a bird that can speak; a parrot; —said to become dumb when stroked on the back.

無 蕪 无 毋 鈔 Etymology not clear. The second is the original form; it denotes a forest where everything is lost, as if it existed not; not possessing; destitute of; non-existence; no; not. Name of a district. A surname. Nan, or 南無 Nan mo, a term of the Buddha sect, much used before the appellations of Buddha and his deified disciples,—equivalent to 歸依 Kwei e, to revert to, and rely upon. 有 Yew, and 無 Woo, are opposites, to exist, and not to exist; to have or possess, and not possess. 無常 Woo ch'ang, death. 無恥 Woo ch'e, shameless. 無法 Woo fá, no means; no resource. 無限 Woo hēen, without limit; illimitable; infinite. 無花果 Woo hwa kwo, or 肥果 Fei kwo, fig; ficus carica. 無窮 Woo kh'eung, inexhaustible; imperishable. 無窮之數 Woo kh'eung che soo, infinite numbers. 無可奈何 Woo kh'o nae ho, nothing can be done! cannot help one's-self. 無禮 Woo le, rudeness; rude. 無禮的東西 Woo le teih tung se, a rude thing, refers to a rude person. 無量

Woo lēang, immeasurable; infinite in respect of measurement. 無邊 Woo pēen, having no borders; infinite in extent,—applied to the body of Buddha. 無裨益 Woo pe yih, of no service to; not beneficial to. 無事為福 Woo sze wei fūh, to have nothing to do is happiness; or rather, to have nothing to disturb. 無所不 Woo so pūh, nothing—not; makes the highest possible degree; infinitude; as preceding 在 Tsae, to be in a place, it makes omnipresence; preceding 知 Che, to know, it makes omniscience. 無數 Woo soo, numberless; innumerable. 無食子 Woo shih tsze, a Chinese gall-nut, obtained from a large tree on the western frontier of China, apparently oak galls. 無定止 Woo ting che, no settled purpose, or resting place. 無則言無 Woo tsih yen woo, if it be not, then say it is not. 無度 Woo too, without rule or limit; excess in a bad sense. 無盡 Woo ts'in, interminable; inexhaustible. 無責處 Woo tsel ch'oo, blameless. 無望矣 Woo wang e, hopeless; a state of despair. 無為自然 Woo wei tsze jen, not made, but self-existing. 無葉藤

Woo yǐ tāng, cuscuta or dodder
無用 Woo yung, useless.

無 Properly written 無
Woo, which see.

無 媚 Flattering; trying to win
the affections. 媚媚
Woo mei, a delicate fasci-
nating woman.

無 廡 From a covering and un-
occupied. A kind of
piazza or room outside the hall
of a house for servants and per-
sons who first enter the gate;
a lodge at a gate; a large vacant
house. 廡廡 Fan woo, a shade
formed by luxuriant foliage.

無 憮 From heart and the sound
woo. Affection; love; an
expression of regard, and of
surprise and disappointment;
also a proud expression of con-
tempt.

無 甌 A small jar or pitcher.

無 蕪 Overgrown with weeds
or wood; umbrageous;
dirty; filthy. Name of a territo-
ry. Name of a lake.

無 舞 A court amusement, con-
sisting of a kind of pos-
ture making or minuet dancing,
accompanied by music; various
ornamented rods or sceptres, are
carried in the hand; in the army
it becomes a kind of fencing; to
play sleight-of-hand tricks; the

upper part of a metal vessel.
The name of an office; and of a
place. A surname. 舞 舞 Pūh
woo, an ornamented rod. 跳
舞 T'eaou woo, to dance or
caper about; to perform feats of
agility; to tumble. 打 舞 Ta
woo, to make postures; to tum-
ble. 歌 兒 舞 女 Ko er
woo neu, singing boys and dan-
cing girls;—anciently formed
the amusement of princes and
statesmen. 舞 弄 Woo jong,
to play tricks.

舞 儻 To skip and dance, as a
demonstration of joy; to
excite. 儻 儻 Woo wei, the
sound of arrows or flying darts.

舞 鞘 A sheath or case for a
sword or knife.

舞 膾 From flesh and not hav-
ing. Dried flesh without
any bones. See Hoo.

舞 巫 Represents the distorted
gesticulations of an en-
chantress, sorceress or
witch, by which she caus-
ed spirits to descend and

appear. A female magician; an
enchantress; magic; sorcery in
general; hence, 男 巫 Nan
woo, a male sorcerer, or en-
chanter. The name of a dis-
trict; of a hill; of a divinity;
of a man; and of an office. A
surname. 巫 醫 Woo e, the

use of magic in healing dis-
eases. 巫 覡 Woo heih, a
witch and a wizard. 巫 術
Woo shūh, magic arts; charms;
spells.

誣 誣 To affirm that to be which
has no existence; super-
stitious; visionary; false;
deceitful; to deceive; to
charge falsely; to accuse
the innocent. 誣 告 Woo kaou,
a false accusation. 誣 賴 Woo
lue, a false trust; or to lay up-
on unjustly. 誣 民 Woo min,
to deceive the people. 誣 捏
Woo neih, a false pretext.

毋 毋 From the character 毋
Neu, a woman, with a
line of separation, denoting—a
prevention of illicit practices
A prohibitive particle, forbid-
ding the doing or exercise of;
it corresponds to the modern
word 莫 Mō. A particle of in-
terrogation. A surname. The
name of a place. 毋 庸 掛
慮 Woo yung kwa leu, no
occasion for anxiety on the sub-
ject.

侮 侮 Neglect; disrespect. 自
高 侮 人 Tsze kaou woo
jin, to exalt one's-self, and in-
sult others.

婺 婺 The name of a star, and
of a district. 婺 婦
Woo foo, a widow who does

not marry again. 婺 女 Woo
neu, a star.

姆 姆 From woman and mo-
ther. A mistress or gov-
erness in a family; an old
lady of fifty who teaches
young women. A term
by which the wife of a
younger brother address-
es her husband's sister-in-
law. The name of a hill.

侮 侮 To injure; to treat negli-
gently; to behave con-
temptuously; to despise-
to ridicule; to turn what
is good into ridicule; to
burlesque. 德 盛 不 狎 侮
Teh shing pūh hēh woo, the
eminently virtuous do not be-
have with contemptuous levity.

侮 侮 侮 Woo e, to trifle or take
liberties with; disrespectful fa-
miliarities.

瞽 瞽 Read Mow, to look down
intensely upon, as on that
which is obscured. Read
Woo, dull apprehension;
stupid; ignorant.

瞽 瞽 Woo or Mow, to kneel
down; to kneel as an act
of courtesy or reverence.

務 務 To apply the mind or
strength to a certain ob-
ject; to use great and un-
divided effort; the busi-
ness or affair which is at-
tended to. A surname. The

務 務

name of a city. Read Maou, high in front and low behind. To rhyme read Mow. **事務** Sze woo, business; affair; that about which one is occupied. **專務** Chuen woo, intense and undivided application to. **本務** Pun woo, is one's peculiar duty itself. **家務** Kēa woo, domestic duties. **公務** Kung woo, public duties. **辦理事務** Pan le sze woo, to transact or manage an affair. **你務必出去** Né woo peih ch'üh kh'eu, you must go out. **務專力於事也** Woo chuen lei yu sze yay, Woo denotes, close application to. **務宜** Woo e, what propriety absolutely requires. **務必** Woo peih,

must; it is indispensable. **務必要的** Woo peih yuon teih, it is positively required. **務本業** Woo pun nei h, to attend solely to one's peculiar duty. **務本** Woo pun, is to attend to one's duty. **務須** Woo seu, what is absolutely necessary.

霧 From cloud and a spear. Shooting forth; moisture or vapour issuing from the earth; fog; thick dense vapour. **雲霧** Yun woo, cloudy vapour. **烟霧** Yen wō, smoky vapour. **驚** To run with haste and precipitation; boisterous; violent.

WÜH,

勿 Represents and denotes a flag or standard, formerly erected in districts to invite together the people; hence, **勿勿** Wüh wüh, denotes haste; moving in haste; not; do not. Wüh wüh, also denotes ardently desirous of; having the mind intently set upon. **勿畏難** Wüh wei nan, do not be afraid of difficulties. **勿物** Wüh mūh, exceedingly minute and ab-

struse; recondite; a small particle of dust; an atom. **勿密** Mei h wüh, abstruse; hidden; a sort of melon. **物** From a cow and the sound Wüa. Every creature or thing situated between heaven and earth. Whatever's material; a thing; a creature; an article of commerce; business; affairs of life; a class or sort. **人物** Jin wüh, man and thing, -

sometimes means only *man*. **萬物** Wan wüh, ten thousand things—all things (exclusive of heaven and earth.) **貨物** Ho wüh, articles of commerce. **神物** Shin wüh, divine things—used in divination. **三物** San wüh, three things, i. e. **正德** Ching teh, cultivation of virtue; **利用** Le-yung, facilitating the acquisition of the necessities of life, and **厚生** How sāng, preserving life itself. **物產** Wüh ch'an, natural productions. **物格而后知至** Wüh keh urh how che che, when the nature and principles of things are fully discovered, knowledge is perfected. **物稱人意** Wüh ch'ing jin e, a thing that suits or accords with men's minds. **物件** Wüh kēen, a thing.

兀 From a line placed on the top of man. Commonly defined, high and level at

the top; to cut off the feet as a punishment. **碑兀** Lü h wüh, dangerous rocks. **兀者** Wüh chay, those who have had their feet cut off. **兀的** Wüh teih, occurs in some play books, denoting, alas! what? a cant provincial word. **兀兀** Wüh wüh, a firm immovable appearance.

兀 **兀** Né e wüh, agitated; disturbed; unquiet. **兀** **兀** Né e wüh, agitated; unstable as a vessel on the surface of the water, or something agitated in a lofty, dangerous situation. In the explanation of the **困卦** Kh'wān kwa, considered as representing the agitation of a penitent mind. **咽** To hem, in order to clear a stoppage of the throat. **咽噤** Wüh yüh, clearing the throat before playing on an instrument. One says, the appearance of expectorating and drinking.

YA.

了 The parting branches of a tree; anything forked. **丫** Ya, or **丫叉** Ya ch'a, the space between the fingers of the hand. **丫頭** Ya t'ow, forked head, denotes, a slave girl.

The epithet arises from little girls having their hair bound up in tufts one on each side of the head. **牙** Intended to represent the teeth; a tooth; the incis-

or teeth; anything that juts out like a tooth; a bud. 象牙 S'ang ya, elephant's teeth; ivory. 爪牙 Chaon ya, the nails and teeth,—that which annoys and frightens. 牙儂 Ya kwei, a sort of spy employed by trading people to collect information. 牙車 Ya ch'ay, the jaw-bone, in which the teeth are inserted. 牙灰 Ya hwuy, tooth powder. 牙蘭 Ya lan, cochineal. See the following character. 牙工夫箱 Ya kung foo s'ang, an ivory work basket. 牙門 Ya mun, a standard formerly erected at the door of an officer's tent; hence, the modern term 衙門 Ya mun, a public office. 牙信筒 Ya sin t'ung, ivory racks. 牙扇 Ya shen, ivory fans. 牙蛋 Ya tan, ivory eggs; i. e. balls. 牙月扇 Ya yue shen, ivory fire-screens.

呀 Hēa or Ya, wide mouthed; gaping; the wrangling of children (MS. Dictionary.) An interjection or tone of alarm; a mere tone; sometimes used instead of distinct articulation. 豁呀 Han ya, appearance of a deep wide valley. 呀蘭米 Ya lan me, cochineal. 噯呀 Ae ya, ah! strange! alas!

研 A smooth, bright, glossy stone; a round stone. 硯 研 Nēen ya, to bruise with a stone roller.

刺 From plant and tooth. To bud forth; to begin; a bud; a germ; a sprout. 萌 芽 Māng ya, to shoot forth buds, as in spring; buds. 發 芽 Fā ya, to bud forth. 麥 芽 Meh ya, a germ of wheat.

迂 From to go and issue forth. To go forth to meet; to descend to.

雅 From a tooth and a wing. A particular species of crow; correct; decorous; to rectify, thus applied to ancient poesy, and to amusement, and to speech; learned; elegant; pure; simple; an instrument of music; a certain wine vessel. A surname. 文 雅 Wān ya, elegant and correct; genteel. 雅致 Ya che, or 綴 Che, delicate; gentle; soft; elegant; gay; effeminate. 雅鳥 Ya woo, or 鴉 鴉 Ya ya, a crow.

鴉 A species of crow. Used for the preceding. A small crow with a white breast. 鴉片 Ya pēn, or 鴉片 泥 Ya pēn ne, opium.

齧 From the grinder and incisor teeth together. Distorted irregular teeth. 齧 齧 Shing ya, voice and teeth, an indistinct enunciation; unable to hear what a person says. 齧齧 Ya ngow, or 齧齧 Ch'ā ya, the teeth unevenly set.

亞 Ugly; like a hunchback. The second in order. Ya, or as it is otherwise pronounced A, is an epithet that precedes the names of persons in the lower walks of life, as A lin, A tau, &c., the latter syllable is the name, A is an epithet. The Tartars use 阿 O, in the same sense. 姻亞 Yin ya, fathers of a married couple, call each other Yin; husbands of two sisters, call each other Ya. 亞 哥 Ya ko, an elder brother; the Emperor's son. 亞 聖 Ya shing, is a term applied to the second class of sages, as 孟子 Māng-tsze; Confucius is called 至聖 Che shing, most holy, a perfect sage. 亞 叻酒 A lik tsew, Canton term for arrak. 亞 妹 Ya mei, or 亞 弟 Ya te, younger sister. 亞 姊 Ya tsze, or 亞 姐 Ya tszay, an elder sister.

佞 To lean upon; to trust to; proud.

剗 To cut the neck or throat; to cut or pare off.

啞 Yih, Yūh or Ya, the noise made in laughing; to laugh at; to giggle. 啞 啞 Ya, or Ūh, the voice of birds. 啞 啞 Ya, the sound made by infants learning to speak; to be dumb; dumbness. 啞 謎 Ya me, an énigma. 啞 子 Ya tsze, a dumb person.

姪 Two sisters-in-law, call each other Ya, as an expression of courtesy; Ya, implies the taking of a second place, or being junior.

瘖 Unable to speak; dumb; the back part of the neck. 瘖 涯 Read Ya and Yae, the shore or bank of a river. 亞 亞 The name of a river.

衙 In ancient times an officer's tent; in the army distinguished by a flag which was called Ya; hence in later times applied to any civil or military court. The name of a place. A surname. A distant or remote appearance. 總督衙 門 Tsung tūh yá mun, the palace of the governor-general. Ya or 衙門 Ya mun, a government office; a public court, whether great or small. 衙 門 供 應 Ya mun kung ying,

the dues or fees to government offices. 衙役 Ya yūh, attendants in public courts, to perform the menial offices of the

law; police runners and so on; these are not allowed to stand candidates for official situations.

YĀ.

圜押 A kind of cage or railing to confine animals.

押 From a hand and armour. To place behind; or attach to, in order to guard; to guard or escort; to control; to suppress, or keep down. **花押** Hwa yā, a sort of mark with which the Chinese sign any document. **押船** Yā ch'uen, custom-house boats, attached to European ships; the Hoppo boats. **押送法司** Yā sung fā sze, to guard, as under arrest, and conduct to the magistrate. **押腹人** Yā fūh jin, to oppress and keep down a person. **押冬茶** Yā tung ch'a, teas left in the market till the close of the season; winter teas.

鴨 A duck, so called from the sound of its gabble. **水鴨** The name of a river. **鴨子** Shwuy yā, or 鴨子 Yā tsze, a duck.

坩 Earthy particles closely adhesive; or thick dust flying. **坩** Yang yā, in

scrutable; no trace of; foggy; obscure appearance of being unlimited. The old definition is, intricate windings amongst hills.

厭 Read Yen, and Yē, or Yā, to restrict; to restrain; to subject; uniformity; obedient as one; to unite together; to keep out; to prevent ingress; to injure; to invite to enter with the motion of the hand; an inauspicious dream. Read Yen, sufficient; filled; to satisfy; satisfied; satiated; to put off; to unrobe. Read Yēn, to dislike; to hate; to reject; to screen from; to conceal; composed; steady; firm. Read Yā, unextended cramped; to descend to, or arrive at. Read Yih, 厭邑 Yih yih, damp. Read Ngan, to sink in water.

壓 To throw down, as a wall; to crush; to suppress; to keep steady and settled; to oppress; to guard; to depress; to humble; to keep down; to subject; to stop or fill up by supplying what is deficient. Read Yē, to subject, to cause to unite.

Read Nēē, to feel with one finger, as when feeling the pulse. Read Yen, to be satiated and disgusted with. By some written thus 厭 Yen, and 餐 Yen, 覆壓 Fūh yā, or 壓倒 Yā taou, to overthrow. 傾壓 King yā, to subvert. 鎮壓 Chin yā, 彈壓 Tan yā, and 壓住 Yā chuo, all express, keeping down; suppressing any evil, such as insurrection of the people, or any other calamity. 震壓 Chin yā, to keep down by fear, as if terrified by thunder. 自壓 Tsze yā, to subject or humble one's-self. 禳壓 Yang yā, by superstitious rites to suppress any rising pestilence or other calamity in a neighbourhood. 推壓 Tsuy yā, to push down. 沉壓 Chin yā, to sink down. 控壓 K'ung yā, to hold down, or repress. 山壓 Shan yā, pressed down by a mountain. 朕甚壓苦之 Chin shih yā kh'oo che, I the Emperor exceedingly dislike, and am embittered against it. 壓紙 Yā che, to fix a piece of paper beneath a sod on the top of a grave, as is done by the Chinese in the

spring of the year. 壓伏 Yā fūh, to subject. 壓壞 Yā hwae, to crush; to ruin. 壓害百姓 Yā hae peh sing, to oppress and injure the people. 壓驚 Yā king, to keep down alarm. 壓落 Yā lō, to fall and crush. 壓死人 Yā sze jin, to crush a man to death. 壓守 Yē show, to maintain possession of; to prevent passing from one.

丸 勑丸 Ung yā, to bend the strong or violent.

軋 The turning of a wheel under a heavy load, and making a grinding noise; a punishment which consists in compressing the bones, so as to emit a sound like grinding on a wheel. 相磨軋 Sēang mo yā, to distress and annoy each other. 軋軋 Yang yā, without any shore or limit; a grinding noise. 軋芴 Yā wūh, close, fine texture. 軋忽 Yā hwūh, long distant appearance.

摑 To pluck up; to eradicate. The second character is also read Chā. **摑** 拔 Yā pā, to eradicate; to pluck out of.

YAE.

呢 An uneven tone of voice; chirping of a bird; to cackle like a hen; to emit.

埃 Ngae or Yae, dust. 塵埃 Ch'in ngae, dust or sandy particles carried into the air.

嫉 A degrading epithet applied to women; to trifle or play with. The two last characters are read He, and considered synonymous.

挨 To place by the side of; to introduce by force; to lean against.

駮 A kind of trotting pace of a horse; doltish; foolish. 駮駮 Pei yae, the gait of a horse or other quadruped.

厓 The precipitous side of a hill; the bank of a river or stream. 上厓 Shang yae, to ascend the bank.

勸 To urge; to force or press upon.

媪 Pleased; gratified; ugly.

崖 The side of a high hill; a high bank or shore; a precipice. 洪崖 Hung yae, name of one of the S'een genii.

隕崖 Yun yae, to fall or throw one's-self down from a precipice. 懸崖 Heuen yae, an overhanging precipice.

崖州 Yae chow, the southern part of Hae-nan island. 崖岸 Yae ngan, a general diversity or disagreement.

嗥 嗥嗥 Yae yae, a dog snarling and seeming to wish to bite.

恠 To hate; indignant.

涯 The bank of a river, or stream; a shore.

捱 To lean against; to loiter; to lounge. 捱到晚間 Yae 'taou wan k'een, to put off the time till evening. 捱死 Yae sze, to approach near death; to lounge and trifle with danger.

睚 The margin of the eye; to raise the eye and stare at; to look askance; to look at with dislike.

瞞 瞞 Yae ts'ze, looking askant at; an oblique look, mixed with hatred or resentment.

厄 To be distressed; to be ill-used. See Ngai. 厄厄 Weary; fatigued.

呢 An uneven tone of voice; chirping of a bird; to cackle like a hen; to emit.

呆 Silly; foolish. See Ngae.

隘 A narrow, confined pass; urgent; pressing; in narrow distressing circumstances;—applied also to the comprehension or sentiments of a person. 貧隘 P'ing yae, in poor and distressing circumstances. 險隘 Heen yae, a dangerous pass.

隘 度量狹隘 Too léang h'eh yae, narrow, contracted mind.

地方窄隘 Te fang tseh yae, narrow, contracted space of

ground.

矮 From an arrow and bent down. A person of low stature. 矮子 Yae tsze, or 矮人 Yae jin, a person of very low stature; a dwarf; a pigmy.

噫 E, or Yae, breathing strong, as in uttering a sigh the sound of severe pain; the tone of sighing; oh! alas! Read Yae, the sound of repletion; to belch. 噫嘻 E he, oh! alas! a tone of admiration.

啞 Dogs wishing to bite; dogs fighting.

啞 啞 Yae ngow, the prattle of little children.

YAN

咩 The cry of a sheep.

YANG.

仰 From man and to look upwards. To raise the head and look upwards with expectation or desire; to look up to, either with regard, with admiration, or with a sense of dependence; an expression of affectionate regard; to order an inferior; to transmit an official document to another officer. Read Yang, to trust to;

to rely, or wait on. A surname. 企仰 Kh'e yang, to stand looking up to; to think on with affection. 素仰芳名 Soo yang fang ming, heretofore thought with veneration on your fragrant name;—said to persons of whom we have heard, on first meeting them. 久仰 Kew yang, long looked up; I have long regarded you. 闕

鬪仰仰 Han ban yang yang, a stern and intimidating manner. 仰仗 Yang chang, to depend on a person; to be dependent. 仰慕 Yang moo, to look up to; or think of a person with regard. 仰 Yang and 俯 Foo, are opposites, to raise the head and look up, to bend the head and look down. 仰天長嘆 Yang t'een ch'ang t'an, looking up to heaven, gave a long sigh. 仰天而祝曰 Yang t'een erh chü yuè, looked up to heaven and supplicating, said.

羊 Derived from 𦍋 Kwae, intended to represent the horns of a sheep. A sheep or goat. The name of a bird; and of an office.

綿羊 Mien yang, sheep usually so called. 羊角 Yang k'ü, a poetical term for whirlwind. 山羊 Shan yang, wild sheep; goats. 羴羊 Ling yang, a large animal resembling a sheep. 羊毛 Yang maou, wool. 羊矢 Yang she, a shoulder of mutton. 羊羔 Yang kaou, a lamb.

佯 False; unreal; pretended; to feign. 善爲詐佯者 Shen wei cha yang chay, skilled in making a feint. 倚

佯 E yang, a child's basket. 佯爲不知 Yang wei pü che, affected not to know.

勸 To advise; to persuade. **佯** From sheep and to walk. To stray; to saunter. 仿

佯 Fang yang, roving about in a state of incertitude. 徜徉 Ch'ang yang, or 徜徉 Seang yang, to saunter about for amusement; to rove; to wander.

恙 Sorrow; grief; disease, in the language of courtesy; worms that corrode the heart of man. 尊恙 Tsun yang, or 貴恙 Kwei yang, your complaint; how are you?—addressed to a person indisposed. 賤恙 Ts'een yang, my complaint. 無恙 Woo yang, I hope you are in perfect health.

恙 Certain animals. **洋** From water and sheep. The name of a river in Shan-tung, now used to denote the sea and ocean. Vast; extensive; numerous; abundant; anything that comes from beyond seas is expressed by Yang. The name of a district. 西洋 Se yang, was first applied to Europe—but is now at Canton, confined to Portugal. 大西

洋 Ta se yang, Europe; 小西洋 Seaou se yang, India,—sometimes Goa. 汪洋 Wang yang, or 洋洋 Yang yang, vast; spacious. 洋紅 Yang hung, carmine. 洋面 Yang mien, offing, as 鷄頸洋面 Ke king yang mien, the Macao offing; Cabreta point. 洋靛 Yang t'ien, Prussian blue. 洋繡球 Yang sew k'ew, hydrangea hortensis. 洋桃 Yang taou, the carambola. 洋溢乎中國 Yang yih hoo chung kwò, to overflow from China—and extend to the barbarians—said of knowledge and good principles. 洋溢 Yang yih, to overflow; to inundate; to extend widely.

烱 Fire burning furiously; opposite the fire; towards; fierce; hot.

煬 Diseased; a sore; an ulcer; an itching sore; a scab; to itch.

養 From perpetual and the sound Yang. Water or a river extending far.

樣 A rule; a pattern; fashion; manner; way. 模

樣 Moo yang, manner; mode; appearance. 怎麼樣 Tsang mo yang, how? in what manner? 樣事 Yang sze, every form of business or affair. 樣子 Yang tsze, a pattern; a sample; a muster.

漾 Erect and moving.

漾 The name of a river; the appearance of water agitated; long; deep; extensive.

獐 The name of an animal.

餅 From to eat and sheep. A cake; a bait.

養 From sheep and to eat. To feed; to bring up; to nourish; to support with food; to tame; to improve the condition of body or mind; to improve the moral sense; to increase an evil; to maintain people. 養閒漢 Yang hien han, to maintain people who have not much to do. 養口 Yang kh'ow, to feed the mouth, to support one's self. 養廉 Yang lén, to feed the purity of a magistrate; to grant an allowance to prevent his extorting from the people; government salaries are so called. 養身 Yang shin, to nurse and take care of one's-self. 養得熟 Yang teh shüh, that

may be tamed.

勸 To advise; to admonish.

懣 From *heart* and *to feed*. That which the heart desires; to itch; having an itching for.

攙 From *hand* and *to feed*. To move; to excite; to put in motion.

瀼 Wide; extensive; without a shore; a rule; a pattern.

央 From **大** Ta, *great*, in the midst of **冂** Keung, *a wide space*. In the midst of; separated in the midst; the half of; to terminate; to finish; wide; extensive; fine fresh appearance. Commonly used to express making a request. **中央** Chung yang, in the middle of; in the centre. **央浼** Yang mei, to request; to solicit.

佚 The body extended. **偃佚** Yen yang, lying on the back.

映 Yang or Yang, the sound or tone of replying; the sound of running water. **映**

咽 Yang yih, the interrupted flowing of water. **映映** Yang yang, interrupted breathing or sobbing from grief.

嗑 Sound; noise.

块 Dust; small earthy particles flying about; sand blown by the wind.

殃 Fault; punishment; calamity; judgment; ruin.

殃留子孫 Yang lew tze sun, a judgment that extends, or remains to one's posterity. **疾殃** Tseih yang, disease and calamity.

快 From *heart* and sound *Yang*. Dissatisfied; vexed; discontented with one's treatment. **塞其快怏心** Seh kh'e yang yang sin, stuff his discontented mind. **快悵** Yang'chang, some dissatisfaction in the feelings.

泱 泱泱 Yang yang, wide spread; vast; agitated and tossed about;—applied to water and to the clouds.

映 The light or blaze of fire

映 Early knowledge; wisdom; to ask; to tell; sound or noise.

鞅 The part of a bridle or halter which hangs below the neck; ornamental strings that pass below the chin; violent; opposed to; embarrassed. **鞅掌** Yang chang, disconcerted; embarrassed; annoyed by an excessive quantity of business. **鞅罔** Yang wang,

without any dependence.

餽 Satiated with food; filled

鴛 The female of a pair of birds, much noticed by the Chinese for their conjugal fidelity; the male is called **鴛** Yuen. **鴛鴦** Yuen yang, the faithful pair. **鸞鷖** Ke shih, the happy couple,—used often in reference to marriage.

嗑 Sound; noise.

易 To open; to expand; to spread wide, like the beams of the rising sun; bright; splendid; to be distinguished from **易** Yih, which see.

揚 From *hand* and *to expand*. To excite; to dash as spray; to winnow; to spread out; to extend widely; to spread open the eyebrows; to extend the fame of; to make. **張揚於外** Chang yang yu wae, to spread a report outside—respecting what is done within. **稱揚** Ching yang, or **讚揚** Tsan yang, to praise; to declare the merits of. **揚帆** Yang fan, to spread a sail; to sail away. **揚名** Yang ming, to spread one's name; to become

famous. **揚聲** Yang shing, to vociferate; to hem aloud when entering a house, in order that the females may retire.

暘 From *sun* and *to spread*. The rising sun; clear; bright; to dry anything in the sun.

楊 From *wood* or *tree* and *to spread*. Name of a tree; wide-spreading tree. A surname. **楊貴妃** Yang kwei fei, a famous queen of the Tang dynasty. (A. D. 745.) **楊樹** Yang shoo, the ficus religiosa, or bauian tree. **楊柳** Yang lew, a sort of willow or palm. **楊梅** Yang mei, arbutus. **楊桃** Yang t'au, averrhoa carambola.

煬 From *fire* and *to spread*. A blazing fire; opposite a fire; to roast; vehement flame; to dress completely; to fuse or work metals.

暘 The space between the eyebrows; pretty eyes.

暘 The spirit or divinity of a road, or highway; to sacrifice to the presiding spirit of a wood.

揚 From *words* and *to spread*. To spread the fame of; to

praise; to extol; attentive; respectful.

錫 Certain jingling ornaments about a horse's head. The name of a city. The name of a weapon.

錫 Lofty and splendid; clear; the superior of the two material principles, into which, according to the Chinese, chaos was divided. The superior generally in nature; the sun; light; done in the light; openly; the male of animals.

錫 Yang was the purer and more subtle matter of which were formed invisible spirits, the gods, and the **魂** Hwān, or human soul. Compare with **陰** Yin. The tenth moon. Name of a district. Epithet of an ancient Emperor. A surname.

端陽 Twan yang the 5th of the 5th moon. **重陽** Chung yang, the 9th of the 9th moon. **陽奉陰違** Yang fuung yin wei, to profess openly

to obey, but secretly to oppose.

陽關 Yang kwan, a pass in Western Tartary, about 53° N.

陽侮 Yang mei, a venereal tumor in the groin; a bubo; used generally for syphilis. **陽**

事 Yang sze, the intercourse of the sexes. **陽臺** Yang tai, a bed. **陽物** Yang wūh, the male organ of generation, — a medical term. **陽日男** Yang yuē nan, Yang expresses the male.

颺 From wind and to spread. Driven and spread about by the wind; applied to a vessel driven by the wind, to great swelling words, and to winnow corn.

勦 Effort; endeavour; to urge.

儻 Yang heang, un-submissive, unsubdued.

勦 Effort; endeavour.

勦 Yang or Sēang. Remiss; negligent.

YAOU.

夭 Yaou or Ngaou, feeble; delicate; trying to please; smiling; winning; luxuriant herbage; broken; short; untimely death; calamity; judgment.

夭壽 Yaou show, untimely death, and long life.

夭 **夭** Yaou keou, un-extended; distorted; weak; decrepid.

妖 Tumultuous noise; licentious airs.

妖 A woman laughing or smiling. A strange, un-

accountable, superhuman appearance or sound; fairies; elfs, &c. unusual, strange dress.

妖 Yaou ngo, foolish tales of apparitions. **妖氣** Yaou kh'e, an ominous vapour or shadowy appearance; a phantom; an apparition. **妖孽** Yaou nēē, supernatural appearances, such as are manifested at the fall of empires; prodigies, such as raining blood and other unusual phenomena, such as are said to have preceded the fall of the Yuen dynasty. **妖精** Yaou tsing, a fairy or elf.

妖 **由人行而不自作** Yaou yew jin hing urh pūh tsze tsō, ghosts (fairies, &c.) arise from man and have no existence of themselves.

突 The south-east corner; a noise of the wind whistling through an aperture; winter.

突 To die early; short-lived; to kill the young. **命**

夭 Ming yaou, short-lived. **夭**

夭 Yaou yaou, to kill those who have lived a short time.

交 To lay across; to imitate. See Heaou.

肴 Dressed food; flesh and wine. See Heaou.

肴 Read Yaou or Heaou, the name of a hill, and of a river.

肴 The last and smallest of a litter of pigs; supposed to resemble a new-born infant; small; delicate; short. The name of a small bird; of a song or tune. A word used in gaming. A surname.

咬 A sound; a noise. **咬** Yaou yaou, a low sound; a slight noise.

凹 Hollow; indented; a pit; a concave.

凹 To restrict; to seek to attain; to want; to require;

that which is required; requisite; important; an abstract of the most important; to assemble; to examine; to try. A surname. Name of a river. **不要** Pūh yaou, do not; don't.

要 Yaou fūh, the outside of a town. **要曉得** Yaou heaou teh, want to understand.

你要不要 Ne yaou pūh yaou, do you want, or wish to have it, or not? **不要** Pūh yaou, I don't want it. **要緊**

Yao kin, urgently required; very important. 要畧 Yao lēo, an abridgment of the most important matters. 要領 Yao ling, the collar of a garment.

僂 僂 Yao leaor, small waisted.

嘍 嘍 Yao yaou, murmur of insects amongst grass or plants.

萋 Grass; herbage; luxuriant vegetation; a plant used in dyeing; extensive aims; enlarged views.

蝮 Name of a poisonous snake.

腰 The loins; the waist; applied figuratively to certain appearances of landscapes. The name of a horse. 柳腰 Lew yaou, or 腰細 Yao se, a willow waist; a slender waist. 折腰 Chē yaou, to stoop; to bow.

腰脚痛冷 Yao kēo t'ung lāng, a kind of lumbago.

匡 A kind of drum.

缶 An earthen vessel. Also read T'au, which see.

陶 Commonly read T'au, a potter. Read Yao, name of an ancient statesman.

陶陶 Yao yaou, easy; agreeable; complying

with following the course pointed out; to expel or drive out.

缶 Yao or Yew, earthenware vessels; a pitcher; in compounds seems to denote, to move; to agitate.

徭 To serve; to be under the orders of others; not pure; depraved. A surname.

嚙 To be joyful; pleased; to rejoice.

嬉 Joy and merriment.

徭 To serve; to perform certain vassalage or labour for the government.

忪 Yao yaou, to be grieved without having any one to tell one's complaints to; dejected; depraved; to seduce or impose upon; disorder; agitation of mind.

搖 From hand and a pitcher. The mind agitated without having any one to trust to; to shake; to move; to wave; to imitate. 扶搖 Foo yaou, a violent wind. 招搖 Ohaou yaou, the name of a star. 須搖 Seu yaou, a moment of time.

步搖 Poo yaou, an ornament for the head. 搖光 Yao kwang, vibrating light; certain stars. 搖擺 Yao pae, swag-

ging strut. 搖手 Yaeg show, to wave the hand. 搖動 Yao tung, to move, either morally or physically. 搖頭 Yao t'ow, to shake the head; —denoting disapproving or denying. 搖搖 Yao yaou, a proud gait.

猯 A sort of dog. 猯民 Yao min, or 猯種 Yao chung, a tribe of barbarians in Kwang-tung and Kwang-se provinces, — who are said to have short animal tails.

瑤 A sort of valuable stone. Name of a hill; of a pool; of a star; of a man. 瑤箋 Yao ts'een, a complimentary expression for another person's letter.

窰 A furnace in which to burn earthenware.

窰窰 Read Yao, to follow; to accord with; to take from amongst; luxuriant herbage; to serve. A surname. Used also for several other characters. Read Yew, to take out of; referring to divination; in ancient books used for 由 Yew, from, through, or by.

僞 To deceive by mutual falsehood; to be pleased;

dissimilarity in size; that compared with this.

謠 To sing songs or ballads; to slander by idle stories.

童謠 Tung yaou, a boy singing ballads or songs of his own making.

謠言 Yao yen, idle reports.

趨趨 Yao yaou, to walk; to go.

遙遙 Yao yaou, to sail and move about. 遙遠 Yao yuen, far off; remote.

飄 The wind shaking or agitating anything. 飄飄 P'eaou yaou, floating or sailing in the wind.

颯颯 Yao yang, moved; agitated.

鷂 Name of a bird of prey.

龜 A tortoise-shell dried by fire, for the purpose of divination. An altar of earth. See Chaou.

佻 Appearance of walking; long; slender; weak. See Chaou and Teau.

姚 One of the posterity of the famous 舜 Shun. Beautiful; elegant. Read Teau, light; lightscene. Read Keau,

gering strut. 搖手 Yaeg show, to wave the hand. 搖動 Yao tung, to move, either morally or physically. 搖頭 Yao t'ow, to shake the head; —denoting disapproving or denying. 搖搖 Yao yaou, a proud gait.

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佻 Appearance of walking; long; slender; weak. See Chaou and Teau.

姚 One of the posterity of the famous 舜 Shun. Beautiful; elegant. Read Teau, light; lightscene. Read Keau,

in a similar sense. Recovering from disease.

垚 Earth reared or piled up high, which the character represents.

堯 High; eminent. From earth heaped up, and a high and level base. High and remotely seen, as a mountain. The famous Chinese sovereign Yaou, who began his reign, B. C. 2330. A surname. A name.

In epitaphs, Yaou expresses great eminence in justice and virtue. The name of a hill. 孔子曰惟天爲大惟堯則之 Kh'ung-tsze yuě, wei t'een wei ta, wei Yaou tseh che, Confucius said, only heaven is great, and only Yaou imitated it. 舜繼堯 Shun ke Yaou, Shun succeeded Yaou. This person is distinguished by the term 唐堯 T'ang yaou, or 帝堯 Te yaou, and 神堯 Shün yaou, the divine Yaou. 誦堯 Sung yaou, to meditate on Yaou, and to recite to one's-self his sayings. 纂堯 Tswan yaou, to narrate the acts of Yaou.

僥 False; not genuine. See Keaou.

剗 To pare, or cut away.

嶢 Yaou yaou, lofty and dangerous. Read Keaou, to

stand erect and wait.

嶢 From a hill and earth piled up. High; lofty. **嶢** Tseou yaou, the appearance of a high mountain.

坳 A furrow; a ditch; uneven ground. **地坳** Te yaou, a hollow place in the ground. **山坳** Shan yaou, a cavern in a hill.

拗 Yaou or Ngaou, to seize and drag with the hand; to break; to grasp firmly; figuratively, a steady obstinate adherence to; to rush against a tree, in a mad-like manner; perverse; obstinate. **執拗** Chih yaou, obstinate. **推拗** T'uy yaou, to push madly against a tree. **違拗** Wei yaou, perversely disobedient. **拗折** Yaou chě, to twist or break off. **拗子** Yaou tsze, an obstinate perverse son. **拗頸** Yaou king, stiff-necked.

拗 **拗** 拗 拗 Yaou new, having a tendency to dry.

窈 Deep; profound; retired; still; tranquil;—applied in high commendation to the temper and habits of females. **窈窕** Yaou kew, easy, cheer-

ful temper. **窈窕** Yaou t'eaou, still and retired.

眇 Deep sunken eyes; to look narrowly; retired; to look inwardly; deep thought.

窅 Unfathomably deep.

曜 From the sun and wings. The light, splendour, or glory of the sun.

曜 To look at; see erroneously.

耀 From fire and wings. To shine upon; to dart forth rays; luminous; splendid. Read Seou, anything very pointed or sharp.

咬 Read Keaou and Yaou, moaning or crying under the most acute pain or distress. See Keaou. **咬牙** Yaou ya, a locked jaw.

齧 From teeth and to lay across. To gnaw bones; to bite or gnaw asunder.

鏖 To kill entirely; to exterminate people. **鏖戰** Yaou chen, to give no quarter

in battle.

盥 Yaou, or Yew. From fingers or a claw and a mortar. To remove a liquid from one vessel to another, as by a spoon; to lave out; to be distinguished from **召** Hëen, a man on the top of a pit.

杳 From the sun below a tree. Obscure; dusk; deep; sombre; extensive appearance. **杳杳** Yaou yaou, dull, obscure—applied either to the day or to the mind.

皛 From white repeated thrice. Very white. See Heaou.

邀 To screen or cover over; to invite to one; to seek to obtain; to want to acquire. **招邀** Chaou yaou, to call or invite. **相邀** Sëang yaou, mutual invitation. **邀倖** Yaou hing, to seek something that depends on chance or accident; to run risks in the hope of succeeding by some lucky accident. **邀駕** Yaou k'ea, to invite a friend. **邀聖恩** Yaou shing ngän, to obtain by a fortunate occurrence the Imperial favour. **邀接** Yaou tsëě, desirous to receive.

兌 The appearance of deep sunken eyes.

輶 } A small sort of carriage.
輶 } Read Teau, in the same
鳴 } sense.
 Wei, Heaou, or Yaou,
 the crowing or cackling

of fowls; the cry of birds to
 each other.

嗶 To call to; to call out.

嚼 Ngaou, or Yaou, to bite;
 to gnaw; to chew.

YAY.

也 A particle used generally
 to round and close a sen-
 tence or paragraph; at the be-
 ginning of a sentence, it pos-
 sesses a qualifying sense; in the
 middle, keeps the mind dwelling
 on the principal word. In light
 composition, and in the collo-
 quial dialect, used in the middle
 of a sentence, in the sense of—
 and; also; likewise; even. **也**
好 Yay haou, also well; may
 do. They remark a difference
 in its import according to its
 being **輕讀** Kh'ing t'ih, or
重讀 Chung t'ih, i. e. read
 without, or with emphasis. In
 the first case, they compare it to
 the mere sound of an instrument
 after the last note is struck;
 when read with emphasis, they
 consider it gives a tone of deci-
 sion to the sentiment; as **未**
之有也 We che yew yay,
 there is no such thing. It is
 defined by **語之餘** Yu che
 yu, 'the excess, or superabun-

dance of a sentence;' and they
 say, 'whenever Yay is uttered,
 the breath departs from the
 mouth and is terminated.' Also
 'it is that which terminates the
 preceding, and perfects the sen-
 tence.'

冶 To melt; to fuse metals;
 to melt in a furnace; a
 workman who fuses metals. A
 surname. The name of a place.

妖冶 Yaou yay, an effemi-
 nate manner; soft; melting. **銷**
冶 Seou yay, to melt. **陶冶**
 T'au yay, a workman in earth-
 enware, and one who works in
 metals. **冶者** Yay chay, or
冶匠 Yay ts'ang, a fuser of
 metals.

野 Moor; common; wilder-
 ness; rustic; wild,—ap-
 plied to animals and to plants.
野猪 Yay choo, a wild pig.
野人 Yay jin, a rustic coun-
 try clown. **野鷄** Yay ke, a
 pheasant. **野生** Yay s'ang,

growing wild; growing spon-
 taneously; a bastard.

夜 The sun gone down be-
 low the horizon. Night.
 Name of a kingdom. A
 surname. **今夜** Kin
 yay, to-night. **昨夜**
 Ts'ö yay, last night. **明夜**
 Ming yay, to-morrow night.

宣夜 Seuen yay, an instru-
 ment for observing the heavens.
長夜 Ch'ang yay, or **夜臺**
 Yay t'ae, the grave. **犯夜**
 Fan yay, to violate the rules of
 the night patrol. **夜學** Yay
 h'ö, a sort of night school. **夜**
香蘭 Yay h'ang lan, polyan-
 thus tuberosus or tuberose. **夜**
行以火 Yay hing e ho, to
 go at night with a light. **夜**
光 Yay kwang, or **夜明珠**
 Yay ming choo, the carbuncle.

夜蘭香 Yay lan h'ang,
 perularica odoratissima. **夜**
深 Yay shin, late at night.

啾 Birds which sing at night.

耶 An appellation of a fa-
 ther; an interrogative par-
 ticle. **莫耶** M'ö yay,
 a certain kind of two-edg-
 ed sword; to turn sides.

耶穌 Yay soo, occurs in
 Kh'ang-he's Dictionary for the
 name Jesus,—it is added, that

he is denominated the Saviour
 of the west.

椰 The cocoa-nut tree. **椰**
子 Yay tsze, cocoa-nuts.
椰肉 Yay jow, the soft
 part of the cocoa-nut. **椰**
殼 Yay k'üh, cocoa-nut
 shell. **椰花好爲酒**
 Yay hwa haou wei tsew, the
 cocoa flower is good for making
 wine or liquor. **椰漿** Yay
 ts'ang, the juice of the cocoa-
 nut.

邪 Soft deep mud; mire.

爺 The word *father* in two
 different forms; an appel-
 lation of a father; a term
 of respect which enters
 into the titles of kings,
 nobles, officers of government,
 and is applied to private gen-
 tlemen;—to old and to young.

王爺 Wang yay, a king, or
 a son of the Emperor, who is
 commonly by rank a king. **公**
爺 Kung yay, a duke. **老爺**
 Laou yay, an inferior officer of
 government, or a private gen-
 tleman; master; sir. **七爺**
 Ts'eih yay, the seventh son of a
 gentleman. **少爺** Shaou yay,
 a boy who is a gentleman's son.

大老爺 Ta laou yay, great venerable father—title next to 大人 Ta jin, great man,—Excellency. 爺門 Yay mun, servants or attendants in public

offices. 鈿 鈿 A certain weapon.

YĚ.

咽 The throat. Read Yén, to swallow. Read Yih, 哽咽 Káng yih, a stoppage of the breath or voice from grief. To intercept or obscure, as by clouds. Read Yin, 咽 Yin yin, the sound of a drum. 咽下 Yen hēa, to swallow down.

啗 Crime; guilt. 啗食 Yē shih, a contraction of the throat occasioning a difficulty in swallowing.

謁 From words and what? To state to; to declare; to petition; to request; to visit a superior; to be admitted to an audience. The name of an office. The name of a star. The name of a hill. A surname.

請謁 Ts'ing yě, to request an audience. 謁見 Yě kēn, to see or visit a superior. 謁舍 Yě shay, a kind of inn or tavern.

僕 Light; mean. One says, handsome; pretty.

葉 A leaf of a tree or any plant; a leaf of a book; thin as a leaf; a thin plate, as of iron; to collect together; posterity; continuing through many ages. 百葉 Peh yě, tripe. 葉子 Yé tsze, or 策子 Ts'eh tsze, a leaf of any paper or book; in the seventh century writings were all in 卷軸 Keuen ch'ū, scrolls or rolls. 奕葉 Yin yě, or 後葉 How yě, posterity; many generations. 葉有齒 Yě yew ch'e, a serrated leaf. 葉爾羌 Yě urh k'ang, a place 500 le south of Kashgar.

葉 葉 From tree and thirty or an age. The leaf of a tree; any thin plate or board.

葉 葉 Light, gay appearance. A local word in the west, denoting—the countenance; a handsome countenance; in which sense, some use 奕 Yih.

攝僕 Shē yě, rumped; not extended.

倅 To make light of; to reject.

倅 The appearance of the mouth moving.

倅 To restrict; to restrain; to repress; to subject;

uniformly; obediently; as one; to unite together; to keep out; to prevent ingress; to injure; to invite to enter with the motion of the hands; an inauspicious dream. 厭次 Yē ts'ze, the name of a place. Read Yen, sufficient; filled; to satisfy; satisfied; satiated; to put off; to unrobe. Read Yén, to dislike; to hate; to reject; to screen from; to conceal; composed; steady; firm. Read Yá, unextended; cramped; to descend to, or arrive at. Read Yih, 厭色 Yih yih, damp. Read Ngan, to sink in water. 不厭 Pūh yě, disobedient. 東游以厭之 Tung yew e yě che, travelled to the east to withstand, or prevent its ingress.

食厭 Shih yě, or 飽厭 Pao yě, satiated; satisfied with food. 令人可厭 Ling jin kh'o yě, to cause people to dislike one. 厭棄 Yē kh'e, to reject; to cast off. 厭冠 Yé kwan, a mourning cap. 厭難

厭難 Yé kwan, a mourning cap. 厭難

Yē nan, to repress those who created disturbance. 厭絕 to exterminate; to destroy.

噦 Yē or Yay. 噦達 Yen tā, name of a country on the west, from whence at one period ambassadors came to China.

摩 摩 Read Yē and Yū, to press down with one finger; to apply the hand to, and hold down.

業 Yē or Nē, a certain carved plank, from which bells and drums are suspended in temples; an affair; occupation; that which is the means of support; property; an estate; meritorious service. A particle denoting that which is already done. A surname.

燿 From fire and flower. A blaze of fire; splendid; glorious; an imperial name; and hence the first form, (which is that of K'ang-he's dictionary,) is abbreviated to make it

different from the name which would be profaned by being inserted in the pages of so common a book.

燿 Read Yē or Yih. From white and flower. White shining flowers; clear; bright.

拽 To lead; to draw; to pull; to drag. In Shau-tung read She, in the same sense.

拖 Read Yě and Yen, salted, dried meat of any kind.

膾 A stoppage of food in the throat; an interruption of breathing, as in sobbing from grief; a pain in the throat.

中心如噎 Chung sin joo yě, like a stoppage at the heart, —denotes, deep sorrow, or as we express it, by a weight or load upon the mind. **噎食病** Yě shih ping, Yě is a disease which affects eating.

鎚 Read Yě, a certain iron utensil. Something pertaining to a saddle. Read Tse, a sort of furnace. Read Kū, a warm vessel.

YEN

言 To speak to direct; direct address; to speak of difficulties, and to converse, is expressed by 語 Yu; (this idea is not strictly adhered to;) a word or sentence; words; discourse; to speak; to express; to ask; to deliberate; a designation or title. Name of a musical reed; of a territory; of a hill; of a man. **食言** Shih yen, to retract what one says; to fail in one's promise. **人言** Jin yen, **信石** Sin shih, or **砒石** P'e shih, a certain poisonous mineral, sometimes used to destroy insects. **言行錄** Yen hing lūh, memoirs of a person's sayings and actions; biographical sketches. **言官** Yen kwan, persons authorised to give information, advice, or reproof, to

the sovereign. In European books called censors: in Chinese they are otherwise called **御史** Yu-she. **言不相副** Yen pūh sāng foo, words which do not assist each other; a contradictory statement. **言語** Yen yu, speech; conversation; language. **言言** Yen yen, a lofty, large appearance. **言外之意** Yen wae che e, the meaning which is implied but not expressed. **言** Yen, by the side is abbreviated by **說** becomes **說** Shwō.

唁 To moan or grieve for the disasters of the living, or for the loss of one's country. Also read Nēen.

剜 Yuen, or Yen, to take out from amongst; to pare off.

One says, to stop or fill up.

咽 The throat. Read Yén, to swallow. Read Yih, **哽咽** Kāng yih, a stoppage of the breath or voice from grief; to intercept or obscure, as by clouds. Also read Yin. **咽咽** Yin yin, the sound of a drum.

咽 To swallow down the throat. **咽喉** Yen how, the throat; any important place. **胭脂** Yen che, or **燕脂** Yen che, a vermilion cosmetic; rouge.

烟 From fire and cause; that which is caused by combustion. Smoke; igneous vapour. Read Yin, any vapour; fog. **洋烟** Yang yen, a delicate name for opium. **孖姑烟** Ma koo yen, segars. **生烟** Sāng yen, tobacco, such as is usually smoked. **熟烟** Shūh yen, tobacco prepared for chewing. **胭脂** Yen che, rouge, on thin flakes of cotton. **胭脂膏** Yen che kaou, rouge, prepared as paste. **胭脂花** Yen che hwa, a plant called marvel of Peru, or mirabilis. **胭脂葉** Yen che yě, a red monthly rose. **烟瘴** Yen chang, humid, thick, unhealthy atmosphere. **烟火** Yen ho, fire-works. **烟通** Yen tung, or **筒** Tung, a

chimney; a tobacco pipe, which is otherwise expressed by **烟袋** Yen tae. Tobacco is said to have been introduced with the Yuen dynasty A. D. 1300. **烟霧** Yen woo, vapour; fog; mist. **烟** Yen, or **烟花** Yen hwa, tobacco. **烟頭** Yen t'ow, twist tobacco.

元 A surname.

妍 Elegant; handsome; pretty; well versed or skilled in. Used locally for the common word good. **妍妍** Yen, and **蚩** Ch'e, are opposites beautiful and ugly; to like and to dislike.

研 To grind; to rub; to dissolve in water; to investigate to the utmost. The name of a river; and of a certain barrier. **研訊** Yen sin, or **研究** Yen kew, to examine by grinding torture; —a common practice in China.

弁 To cover over; to screen; to shade; to obscure; to hide by coming between; to turn towards the inside. The name of a hill. **弁茲** Yen tsze, the name of a divinity; to punish by castration; weak and pliable, as hair. A surname. **弁弁** Yen yon, appearance of ruminating in quiet.

劓 To punish by castration.

并 Weak and pliable, as hair. A surname.

哢 哢哢 Yen yen, the appearance of chewing or ruminating in quiet.

蟒 A certain large serpent said to be edible; a name of certain barbarians in the south. 蟒蛇 Yen shay, or 南蟒 Nan yen, a large serpent found in the south of China; it has no scales, but has a tooth from six to eight inches long.

奄 Yen or Ngan, to cover over or shelter. See Ngan.

掩 To cover over anything with earth; a pit formed.

俺 Used by the people in the northern part of the empire, for the pronoun I and me. Also read Yen, or according to some, Yě, great.

施 To measure the length of anything; to compare the length of two things.

掩 From hand and to screen. To gather together and shade; to screen; to shut; to stroke or soothe with the hand; to take and put under shelter. 撫掩 Foo yen, to soothe; to console. 掩門

謝客 Yen mun seay kh'eh, to shut the door and decline receiving visitors,—in order to apply to study. 掩蔽 Yen pe, to screen; to shelter; to shade. 掩鼻 Yen pe, to stop the nose in order to avoid perceiving the smell of.

晦 From the sun and a screen. Obscure; dull; dark. Otherwise read Ngan.

淹 The name of a river; to merge or steep in water; to detain long; to impede; the bank of a river. 淹久 Yen kew, a long time. 淹淹 Yen yen, slow; dilatory.

醃 Fish or flesh preserved in pickle or brine. 醃肉 Yen jow, salted meat.

閹 From to screen and a gate. Door-keepers of the Imperial harem; eunuchs; applied to the year under certain circumstances. 閹猪 Yen choo, to geld a pig. 閹人 Yen jin, an eunuch.

焉 Name of a certain bird of various colours; rest; repose; doubt. A particle used to close and round a period, and denoting settled opinion; a thought completely closed. The name of a hill; and of an ancient

nation. 已焉哉 E yen tsae, already settled.

僞 A kind of broker; one who assists in arranging commercial transactions, and who decides the price of the commodity.

嗎 Hēen, or Yen. 嗎嗎 Hēen yen, joyful or being glad; to rejoice; to laugh; laughing. Read Kēen, same as 嘍 K'ēen, delight; joy.

媽 Handsome; pretty; smiling; pleasing. A man's name.

鄢 Name of a place. A surname.

延 A long protracted walk; to advance from behind; slow; dilatory; continuing long; remote; distant; derived from what is remote; arranged; to spread far like a creeping plant; placed in a certain order; to arrive at. The name of a district; and of a territory. A surname.

遷延 Ts'ēen yen, long-protracted—labour. 延遲 Yen ch'e, slow. 延擱 Yen kō, to delay; to procrastinate; to lay by and neglect.

延 A limit or boundary to a piece of ground, or of the earth; the path to a Chinese grave. Road Shen, water and earth blended; to ascend; an

octagon.

挺 The name of an animal.

綖 Sort of tassels which hung down behind and before in ancient Chinese state caps, or crowns; they had gems attached to them.

筵 A bamboo mat; a mat of any kind; those on which anciently people sat at dinner; hence, a feast; an entertainment; a banquet. 經筵 King yen, a classical feast; the place where graduates receive royal or Imperial instructions. 瓊筵 Kh'eung yen, a certain banquet given to the doctors at court. 華筵 Hwa yen, or 盛筵 Shing yen, complimentary terms for a feast. 筵宴 Yen yen, or 筵席 Yen seih, a feast; an entertainment.

蜒 Read Yen, and Ting. The names of certain insects.

莖 The name of a plant; creeping plants. 蔓莖 Man yen, long; protracted; spreading far and wide, like creepers.

彥 An epithet of eminent men and scholars; one who is much extolled by literary men. 彥聖 Yen shing, an excellent sage.

僞 A counterfeit article.
嘑 Yen, or Ngan, same as **唁**. Yen, to mourn or grieve for the disasters of the living, or for the distresses of one's country; coarse and vulgar; a smiling appearance. **由也嘑** Yew yay yen, Yew, (one of the pupils of Confucius) is coarse and inelegant. Blunt; abrupt. The old definitions write it **嘑嘑** Pwan yen, to lose composure and propriety of countenance; vulgar looking; rude and violent. **諺** Yen, a proverbial saying, occurs in the same sense.

顏 From *head* and *extolled*. A high fine forehead; the countenance; colour in general. Occurs in several proper names. A surname. **顏色** Yen seh, colour of any kind. **顏色和柔** Yen seh ho jow, mildness and softness of countenance.

諺 From *words* and to be *much extolled*. A saying that is much repeated; a proverb; a straight-forward unpolished saying; the language of mourning. **諛** Fan yen, disrespectful. **金用火** **試人用財** 試 Kin

yung ho she, jin yung ts'ae she, gold is tried by fire, man is tried by wealth. **鷹飛不到名利所牽** Ying fei p'uh taou, ming le so k'een, honour or profit *drag* us farther than the eagle flies;—are two proverbs. **諺言** Yen yen, or **俗語** S'uh yu, a proverb; a common saying. **諺曰** Yen yuē, the proverb says. **諺云** Yen yun, the proverb says.

嘖嘖 Yen yen, a wrangling appearance; strife.

晏晏 From *sun* and *repose*. A serene sky; serene; cloudless and mild; the evening; harmony; freshness.

鷓鴣 Name of a bird; a species of quail.

蝮 Name of certain insects and reptiles; a reptile of the lizard species.

宴 From an overspreading *shelter* and *repose*. *Repose*; leisure; a feast; an entertainment; a banquet; merriment. **大排筵宴** Tā p'ae yen yen, to make a great entertainment. **宴樂** Yen lō, to be merry and joyful. **賞宴** Shang yen, c. **賜宴** Tsz'oe

yen, to confer a banquet, as is done occasionally by the Emperor.

偃 To cease; to cause to cease; to lie down; to sleep; prostrate. The name of a place. A surname. A place partitioned off for the offices of nature. **偃豬** Yen choo, marshy ground. **偃服** Yen fūh, to subject. **偃臥** Yen ngo, to lie down; to lie down to sleep. **偃蹇** Yen kh'een, stupid; irresolute; proud. **偃息** Yen seh, to desist; to cease.

偃 To conceal; to hide; to put into a state of privacy or retirement; to lay aside; a privy by the road side. **偃** Yen chaou, a certain insect.

堰 To stop or dam up water; a dike or dam.

堰 A three-pointed spear.

堰 Things leaning against each other.

堰 Name of a fish.

堰 Name of an animal, said to be of the mus species, but large as a cow, and fond of wallowing in water; a sort of mole or field rat that burrows

in the ground.

馱 From *sweet* and *flesh* and *dog*. Satiated; filled; replenished; fastidious.

馱 Read Yē, or Yū, and Yen. Read Yen, sufficient; filled; to satisfy; satisfied; satiated; to put off; to unrobe. Read Yen, to dislike; to hate; to reject; to screen from; to conceal; composed; steady; firm. **食馱** Shih yē, or **飽馱** Pao yē, satiated; satisfied with food. **令人可馱** Ling jin kh'o yē, to cause people to dislike one. **馱煩** Yen fan, to dislike trouble; the trouble of thinking or acting. **馱翟** Yen teih, to shade; to veil.

槩 A sort of mulberry tree; a wild mulberry.

橛 The part commonly opened of the belly of a crab.

魘 From *filled* and *demons*. Alarmed in sleep by frightful dreams. **夢魘** Mang yen, a kind of nightmare.

靨 A black spot on the face, or any other part of the body. **靨子** Yen tsze, or **黑子** Heh t-ze, black spots.

閻 Inside the gate of a village, or an inner gate; **閻門** gate of a lane; to stimulate; to stir up; to excite to a different state from what exists, either to anger or to joy; a fine long appearance; long raiment; handsome. A surname.

階 **步階** Poo yen, long flight of steps. Same as the preceding.

炎 Intended to represent ascending flame. The flame of fire; the velocity of flame; the light of flame ascending; hot; burning; glorious; luminous. **炎**

涼 Yen léang, warm, and cool,—applied to the feelings. **炎天** Yen t'ien southern regions.

炎風 Yen fung, a north east wind. **炎炎** Yeu yen, luminous; splendid.

焰 Light; flame. Used for the preceding.

焰 Sharp-pointed; to sharpen the point of; to cut off.

刻 **刻** Yeu yen, to rise up, or

move rapidly,—said of a person; light; splendour. Read Shen, the name of a district.

瑩 From a gem and flame. A bright luminous gem; beautiful; resplendent; a sacred name of the reigning Emperor K'ea-ki'ing.

演 A loud laugh.

演 A long stream; constant flowing; long and protracted; to expand; to lead; to perform; to practice; to exercise, as soldiers. **推演** T'uy yen, to promulge widely. **演戲** Yen he, to perform plays. **演習** Yen seth, to practice; to make known. **演演** Yuen yen, to whirl round and round; an eddy.

演 Long; extended; protracted; to lead.

演 From stone and to see. A smooth stone which reflects the light; to rub; a stone on which the Chinese rub their ink; used for **研** Yen. **墨硯** Meh yen, an ink-stone.

演 The eye; a small eye; an open space, as the port of a ship; a square on a chess-board; to peep out at. A man's name. **針眼** Ch'ien yen, a needle's eye. **眼珠** Yen ch'oo

演 A false commodity; an article which is not genuine.

演 A swallow, which the character is thought to represent; to disgrace in some way; a kind of liquor used in ancient times; rest; repose; a love and unoccupied.

演 A swallow, which the character is thought to represent; to disgrace in some way; a kind of liquor used in ancient times; rest; repose; a love and unoccupied.

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the ball of the eye. **眼界** Yen keae, the region taken in by the eye; a distant prospect.

眼角 Yen k'eo, the corner of the eye. **眼口相引** Yen kh'ow shang yin, the eyes and mouth drawing or influencing each other.—as a person in convulsions. **眼目** Yen m'uh, an eye; i. e. a spy. **眼線** Yen s'een, a spy; an informer.

鳥 A girt of a horse.

雁 A goose or gander of the smaller sort; a larger sort is called **鴻** Hung. Name of a star. Name of a place; and of a wood. Name of several plants. A surname. **雁鵝** Yeu ngo, wild geese, that come from the north of China

in winter. **雁來紅** Yen lae hung, plumbago zeylanica,—red flowered. **雁來白** Yen lae peh, plumbago zeylanica,—white flowered.

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northern region of China in ancient times. **踢燕** T'esh yen, a shuttlecock kept up by kicking with the feet. **燕京** Yen king, the ancient northern territory. **燕剪** Yen ts'een, the tail of the swallow. **燕窩** Yen wo, bird's nests, which are brought to China, as an article of luxury. **燕語呢喃** Yen yu ne nan, the chattering of a swallow.

燕 To swallow down. **燕** **不下肚** Yen p'uh h'ea t'oo, unable to swallow. **燕口** Yen kh'ow shwuy, to drink a mouthful of water.

燕 Elegant; beautiful. **燕** **婉** Yen yuen, tranquil; yielding.

燕 Warm; mild; genial.

燕 A horse's anus; white hair under the tail.

燕 Cold; severe; rigorous; commanding; grave; solemn; stern; dignified; majestic; inducing respect; reverence; awe; to respect; to stand in awe of; an epithet applied to parents; a night-watch; a military guard. A surname. **法律森嚴** Fa lesh sun yen, laws, strictly and vigorously referring to every supposable case. **尊嚴** Tsun

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yen, honourable and stately; a dignified gravity. 家嚴 Kéa yen, the father of a family. — 嚴 Yih yen, the first drum. 戒嚴 Kéa yen, troops placed against an expected enemy. 餘嚴 Yu yen, troops that occupy a place after the enemy retires. 嚴重之 Yen chung ehe, respected and venerated him. 嚴罰 Yen fá, severe punishments. 嚴父慈母 Yen foo ts'ze moo, a severe father and an indulgent mother. 嚴寒 Yen han, severely cold, —applied to the weather. 嚴密 Yen meih, great secrecy; strictly close. 嚴天子 Yen t'ien tsze, a majestic son of heaven; i. e. Emperor. 嚴慈 Yen ts'ze, the mother of a family. 嚴重 Yen chung, 莊嚴 Chwang yen, 嚴肅 Yen sūh, or 威嚴 Wei yen, all express with little modification of the meaning,—gravity; seriateness; stately solemnity of demeanour.

嚴凝 Yen ying, extreme cold.
 儼 Carrying the head high; fine-looking; stern; dignified; commanding respect.
 噫 To breathe; to sigh; to moan; to hum; to recite.

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A precipitous shore or cliff; lofty; mountainous; a sort of terrace on the side of a hill. 巖茶爲上品 Yen eh'a wei shang p'ih, the tea from the terraces on the hill sides is best. 巖山 Yen shan, the principal hill or the terraces on the hill sides in Füh-kéen province, from which the tea is obtained. See Ngan.

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A den or cave in the earth.
 To sigh; to moan; to hum; to recite.
 Salt; salted; to salt. Name of a lake; of a hill; and of an ancient state. Used for the following. 鹽政 Yen ching, a kind of general director in the salt department, —there are three in the empire. 鹽運使 Yen yun sze, an officer in a province who superintends the salt department, —ranks nearly with the treasurer and judge.

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The name of a horse. To witness; to verify; to examine in order to verify; the fulfilment or verification of what has been previously intimated. 証驗 Ching yen, a witness;

zu evidence; a proof. 考驗 Kh'au yen, to examine. 微驗 We yen, a slight indication or proof of. 效驗 Heou yen, meritorious evidences of preceding labour. 應驗 Ying yen, a correspondence between the event and the prediction. 驗貨 Yeu ho, to examine goods,—as is done by custom-house officers. 驗夢 Yeu mung, to interpret a dream. 驗明白 Yen ming peh, to verify clearly. 驗屍 Yen she, a kind of official coroner's inquest.

兗 兗州 Yen chow, the name of a fertile district in Shan-tung. A surname.

豔 豔

From water and to go. Water overflowing; to inundate; a wide-spreading lake; to spread out; elegant; to ramble; to

spread to an excessive degree; prolix repetition,—applied to sentiment and to style. The name of a river. A surname. 沙衍 Sha yen, a sand-bank in the midst of water. 曼衍 Man yen, extending illimitably. 衍衍 Yen yen, spreading like a pleasing gale. 衍沃 Yen yüh, fine level plain.

覃

Read T'an, large; vast; extending everywhere. Read Yeu, sharp; keen.

巖

The peak of a mountain; a hill resembling a boiler.

噁

噁 噁 Yen yung, the mouth of a fish seen out of the water; the gaping appearance of a fish respiring.

簷

The eaves of a roof; the part of a roof, which in Chinese houses often hangs considerably over the outside of the wall.

檐

A transverse beam below the eaves of a roof.

凜

Stored up; secreted; put away.

YEW.

友

From two hands joined. disposition; to unite cordially; Of the same mind and to bleed their influence,—said of

persons or things; to love as brothers; an associate; a companion; a friend; friendly; friendship. **同志爲友** Tung che wei yew, to be of the same will or disposition, constitutes the meaning of Yew. **心友** 古人 Sin yew koo jin, a heart attached to the ancients; i. e. fond of reading the words of the ancients. **朋友** P'ang yew, a friend; an acquaintance. **朋友往來** P'ang yew wang lae, the intercourse of friends. **酒肉朋友** Tsew jūh p'ang yew, a wine and flesh friend; one who professes friendship for the sake of being invited to one's table. **損友** Sun yew, an injurious friend. **益友** Yih yew, an advantageous friend. **良友** Lēang yew, a good moral friend. **忘年友** Wang nēn yew, forget year friend; i. e. one who pays no regard to the circumstance of age; in contradistinction from those who form friendships from the circumstance of persons being distinguished by literary rank, or actual office in the government, in the same year; which is also expressed by **同年友** Tung nēn yew, a friend of the same year. **僚友** Leau yew, a fellow-officer, either in the civil or military department. **窻**

友 Ch'wang yew, a fellow student. **會友** Hwuy yew, a fellow member of an association. **相好朋友** Sēang haou p'ang yew, an acquaintance; one with whom one is on friendly terms. **義氣朋友** E kh'e p'ang yew, an upright spirited, dis-interested friend. **友愛** Yew ngae, fraternal love; the affection of friends. **友邦** Yew pang, a friendly state or country. **友諒** Yew lēang, a famous general who opposed unsuccessfully the rise of the Ming dynasty.

又 Represents the *hand*; as if to take with the hand. **又** More; moreover; still more; again; further. **又** 又來 T'a yew lae, he came again. **又不可** Yew pūh kh'o, still more improper. **又來** Yew lae, or **你又來** Ne yew lae, you come again; i. e. you are on that topic again! you approach that subject again!—expresses an aversion to enter on the subject in question. **又來了** Yew lao leau, there you come again,—on a topic I do not wish to converse about. **又是一番光景** Yew she yih fan kwang king, it again assumes a different aspect.

有 From the *left hand* and *moon*. To seize on the moon in an eclipse. To possess; to have in possession; to have done or suffered; existence: affluent; to attain; farther; more; truly; answers to *have you? I have; I am here*. **有限** Yew hēn, limited; not much. **有日思無日** Yew jih sze woo jih, in the day of possession think of the day of destitution. **有氣無力** Yew kh'e woo leh, having breath, but no strength, —near to death; just breathing. **自有** Tsze yew, to have of one's-self; or to be of its self. **沒有來** Mūh yew lae, not come th, —that point of excellence. **有理** Yew le, to be possessed of principles agreeable to reason; reasonable. **有禮** Yew le, to be polite. **有年** Yew nēn, a plentiful year. **有莘氏之女** Yew sin she che neu, the daughter of Yew-sin was the mother of the famous 禹 Yu, of whom it is related, she became pregnant by swallowing pearl barley. **有事** Yew sze, occupied; engaged; sometimes implies that the affair is unpleasant. **有數** Yew soo, have number; i. e. not many. **有則**

言有 Yew tsch yen yew, if it be possessed or exist, then say it is possessed, or exists.

侑 To assist; to accompany; to do the honors of the table; to entreat to eat and drink. **以樂侑食** E yō yew shih, to help the repast by music. **酬酢侑報** Ch'ow tsō yew paou, the host and guests, exchanging cups when drinking; to give mutually; to give and to recompense. **侑卮** Yew che, a certain vessel for wine, used in ancient times. **侑食** Yew shih, to attend upon guests who are honored.

園 A garden enclosed with a wall; according to some, a park or piece of ground enclosed and stored with wild beasts; an aviary or menagerie. One defines it merely by what the composition of the character imports, an enclosure having something within; a superficial degree of knowledge is expressed by Yew. **鹿園** Lūh yew, a deer park. **九圍** Kew yew, a certain division of territory into nine regions. **圍** 舍 Yew han, to contain; to circumscribe. **圍於氣習** Yew yu kh'e seh, to restrain or keep in the bad spirit or disposition of a neighbourhood.

宥 To possess and under a shelter. To be indulgent to; to give scope to, but not set quite at liberty; to relax; profound; close; to assist; to advise or encourage to do. A surname. **赦宥** Shay yew, to forgive. **宥罪** Yew tsuy, to reprove or remit for a time.

尤 From one and the sound Yew. Singular; strange; odd; different from; very; excessive; exceedingly; still more. Name of a river; resentful to feeling. **不怨天不尤人** Püh yuen t'een püh yew jin, don't repine at Heaven, nor be resentful to man. **蚩尤** Ch'e yew, a certain ancient statesman, now depicted on banners; which appellation is also applied to comets. **尤異** Yew e, still more singular. **尤可怪** Yew kh'o kwae, still more strange or astonishing. **尤物** Yew wüh, a beautiful woman. **尤覺可笑** Yew k'è kh'o seau, appears still more ridiculous.

吠 The barking of a dog.

疣 From disease and more. A gathering; a swelling; a protuberant accumulation of muscular substance; a swelling in the neck.

虻 From insect and monstrous. Long worms found in the human intestines. **蚩** Ch'e yew, an ancient title of princes and governors.

說 From words and excessive. Fault; crime; error; wickedness. A man's name.

由 From: by, or through; the place from whence; the means by or through which; from, as it respects authority or power; to let; to depend upon a person's permission; to pass through the hands of; to enter by such a passage; the circumstances from which an affair arose. Occurs in many proper names. **萬事由天** Wan sze yew t'een, every affair is from or by the permission of Heaven. **不知其由** Püh che kh'e yew, not know the cause from whence. **胥由** Seu yew, principal and secondary. **由近以及遠** Yew kin e keih yuen, to proceed from that which is near to that which is more remote. **由此門進** Yew ts'ze mun tsin, by this door go in. **由來已久** Yew lae e kew, from the time that it began till now is a long period; it has long existed. **由你** Yew ne, allowing you

that. **由得他** Yew teh t'a, let him. **由天不由人** Yew t'een püh yew jin, it is from (that is depends on) heaven and not on man. **由于** Yew yu, proceeds from. **緣由** Yuen yew, or **情由** Ts'ing yew, the circumstances from which the affair originated. **從由** Ts'ung yew, or **自由** Tszeyew, from or by.

油 Fear and apprehension.

油 From water and by or through. The name of a river; oil; oily; glossy; grease; greasy; unctuous; lard; enriching as rains; the pleasing appearance of grain; cordial agreement; a cloudy appearance; oily extracts are called Yew. **薄荷油** P'ò ho yew, oil of peppermint. **油畫** Yew hwa, oil paintings. **油然** Yew jen, dense thick clouds. **油嘴** Yew tsuy, oily lips; smooth flattering speech. **油油然** Yew yew jen, slippery; passing out and in with ease.

柚 **柚子** Yew tsze, the name of a fruit; the pomelo; a certain kind of bamboo; an utensil used in weaving.

鼬 An animal of the mus species. Name of a place.

The appearance of feathers and hairs flying about. An ancient surname.

糶 Composed of rice and from. That from which rice comes; the ears of paddy.

咈 A low voice; a slight sound.

右 The right hand; the right side;—in former times it

was the place of honour; what is good and honourable; to honour; to give the precedence to. Read Yew, to support the arm; to aid; to assist. A surname. **左右手之右** Tso yew show ch'e yew, the right, of right and left hands. **左右** Tso yew, the left and right; those who attend at the left and right; attendants; assistants. **侍奉左右** She fung tso yew, to wait upon a person. **吩咐左右** Fun foo tso yew, ordered the attendants. **左右翼** Tso yew yih, the right and left wings of an army. **左邊手右邊手** Tso p'een show yew p'een show, the left-hand side, the right-hand side. **司右** Sze yew, a certain officer. It is joined with several other

words, forming names of official situations. At different periods of Chinese history, and on different occasions, as whether an affair of mourning or of joy, the left and right have been alternately the place of honour. 右左之對 Yew tso che tui, Yew, is the opposite of Tso, the left. 右堂 Yew t'ang, an assistant officer, inferior to the 左堂 Tso t'ang, who is also an assistant officer. 正堂 Ching t'ang, is the principal officer. 右道 Yew tao, the right way; the true doctrines.

佑 From *mouth* and *hand*; when language fails, to use the hand to assist; man was added in later times. (Shwō-wān.) To aid; to help; to protect. 天道佑之 T'ēn tao yew che, Providence protects him. 皇天眷佑 Hwang t'ēn keuen yew, imperial heaven oversees and protects.

祐 The protection of divine beings; the assistance of the gods; the preceding is used in the same sense. 天祐之 T'ēn yew che, heaven assist him. 神靈庇祐 Shin ling pe yew, divine spirits grant covert and protection.

酉 Matured; finished; completed; elegant,—applied to nature; the eighth moon; evening; full; sated; old grain fit to make liquor or wine; an astronomical and horary character denoting the hours from five to seven in the evening. Name of a river, and of hills. A surname. 酉時 Yew she, the hours from five to seven p. m.

廋 From a *covering* and *old*. An old house with rotten beams; a disagreeable smell of rot.

榭 A vast collection of wood, or timber to burn at a sacrifice offered up to 皇天上帝 Hwang t'ēn shang te, Imperial heaven, the Supreme ruler, or to the spirits that rule in heaven.

卣 A vessel of a middling size, used in sacrificial rites to contain wine.

鹵 Manifestation or action of the air, breath, or vivifying principle, which causes plants and animals to grow, and which pervades universal nature.

儻 To stand by or wait upon.—as an attendant.

適 Air or vapour ascending; jocund; cheerful; laughing; merry. The two first are also used for the last character. See below.

迺 Beams that support the eaves of a house.

榭 From *wood* and *wine*. Flexible wood; some say, wood that will not bend; wood collected to burn at a sacrifice. See above. Name of a mountain stream.

猶猷 From *wine* and *dog*, and from *dog* and *wine*. The two characters are considered strictly the same. 猶猷 猶猷 猶猷 Name of an animal of the monkey species. Doubtful; suspicious; an uncertain mode of speaking; a qualified affirmation; as; the same as; like; similar; even; still,—the second character is most used in this sense. To plan; to scheme; to plot; a delineation of; a path; a way; the path of virtue; cheerful. A surname. 大猶 Ta yew, great virtue; that which may be done. 睡猶怒 Shwuy yew noo, angry even in sleep;—said of a pampered dog. 五猶 Woo yew, lower strata of earth. 夷猶 E yew, easy circumstances.

猶與 Yew yu, the names of two animals remarkable for being suspicious; to be suspicious. 猶言 Yew yen, as if it were said. 猶若 Yew jō, as if.

迺 To press or urge; sudden; abrupt; firm; to close; to terminate; going; a herald. 迺人 Yew jin, a kind of herald in ancient times, who made a kind of itinerant tour in the spring of the year, to preach the will of the chief or sovereign, and to teach the people. Compare with 講 Kéang, and 聖 shing.

蕪 Stinking plants; the smell of old rotten wood.

輶 From a *carriage* and *wine*. A light sort of carriage; light; of little worth. 德輶如毛 Teh yew joo maou, virtue as light as a feather.

幼 From *slender* and *strength*. Young and slender, applied to creatures or to things; small; not having existed long; tender affection. 幼遲 Yew ch'e, young; boyish. 幼志 Yew che, boyish ideas. 幼禾 Yew ho, young grain. 幼學

Yew hēō, studies at the age of ten. 慈幼 Ts'ze yew, tender affection; regard for. 幼少 Yew shaou, or 幼年 Yew nēen, the years of youth; a young person; a boy; a lad. 幼錢 Yew ts'ien, a certain coin. 幼亡 Yew wang, died young.

呦 Yew, or 呦呦 Yew yew, the voice or cry of a stag.

泐 The name of a river; of a lake; and of a hill. Glossy, smooth vessels.

恻 A mournful appearance; repressed anger; perverseness of disposition.

拗 拗扭 Yew new, having a tendency to dry.

拗 A sort of boat.

蚺 蚺 蚺 Yew mew, the appearance of a dragon in motion; small bees.

襪 A kind of stocking.

黝 From black and young. A light black colour; black, having a tinge of blue.

Read Yaou, to bluster or blacken.

韜 韜 Yew new, soft; pliable.

攸 From a pole and water. To travel on the water; to move quickly over its surface; cheerful; jocund; a place; the place which;

that which; who or which, as relative pronouns; an euphonic particle; to be far off; hanging in dangerous suspense. 鬱攸 Yūh yew, the vapour or smoke arising from fire. 得已攸 所 Teh ke yew soo, attain that which he wished. 攸攸 Yew yew, remote; distant. 攸然 Yew jen, cheerfully. 攸久 Yew kew, a long time.

悠 From heart and the sound Yew. Mournful; sorry; alas! thoughtful; distant; remote; interminable, — applied to heaven; vast; moving onward; at leisure; used also for the preceding. Frequent, reiterated without altering the sense. 悠哉 Yew tsae, to think.

激 The appearance of water flowing; quick precipitous motion; wishing to progress with celerity.

激 The waving of a streamer in the wind. Used also

for the following.

游 Name of a stream in the north, that diverges from a famous river; to flow; to float; to swim; to go from home; to ramble; to give one's self up to amusement; appearing gratified; scattered; dispersed. 九游 Kew yew, name of a star. 游學 Yew hēō, to travel in order to learn, — as is done in Europe; the Chinese however do not go beyond their own empire. 游手 Yew show, sauntering idle fellow. 游婿 Yew se, a rake; a whoremonger. 游蕩 Yew t'ang, to ramble about; idle and dissipated.

游 Name of an insect. Otherwise read Lew.

游 From to walk and a waving banner. To saunter idly; to roam; to wander; to go from place to place in search of amusement; to go with companions. 交遊 Keaou yew, a companion; an associate. 遨遊 Ngaou yew, to roam and wander about. 遊移兩可 Yew e lēang kh'o, to roam between two practicabilities; — indecision. 遊魂 Yew hwān, the wandering soul or spirit. 遊擊 Yew keih, or 遊府 Yew ō, a military officer, such

as is placed at Casa-branca, — title 老大爺 Ta-laou-yay. 遊山 Yew shan, to ramble amongst hills. 遊水 Yew shwuy, to take pleasure in water parties.

誘 To induce; to seduce.

莠 From plants and ornament. Useless flowers in a corn field; weeds; tares; vicious speech. Name of a place. Read sew, a bitter plant. 除莠安良 Ch'oo yew ngau lēang, to extirpate the weeds and set the good grain at rest, — often applied by the government to their punishing bad people for the sake of the good subjects.

誘 From words and elegant. To speak to in a pleasing strain; to advise; to put forward; to teach; to lead; to mislead; to seduce; to tempt; to induce, sometimes in a good sense. 哄誘 Hung yew, to cheat and befool with specious pretexts. 引誘 Yin yew, to lead; to entice. 誘惑 Yew hwō, to seduce to mischief or evil. 誘誨來學 Yew hwuy lae hēō, to induce to come and learn (the doctrines of Buddha.) 誘人為非 Yew jiu

wei fei, to seduce people to do what is vicious.

琇 } A certain valuable stone.

憂 } From head and heart. Grief that arises from one's own thoughts; mournful; sorry; thoughtful; grieved; sombre; melancholy; sick; the sickness occasioned by pregnancy; mourning for the death of parents.

丁憂 Ting yew, to cease from holding an office for three years on the death of parents,—a Chinese usage. **不必憂** Pūh peih yew, there is no occasion for sorrow. **憂愁** Yew ts'ow, mournful; dejected. **憂心** Yew sin, or **憂慮** Yew leu, an anxious grieved state of mind.

優 } Abundant; affluent; superabundant; soft; luxurious ease and quiet; to be more than competent for; to play; to dally; to trifle with wantonly. A surname. **伊優** E yew, to cringe and flatter. **優游** Yew yew, a luxurious ease and leisure; to saunter about. **優劣** Yew leuē, are opposites, the first expressing a superabundance, the latter a want. **優優**

Yew yew, indulgent; liberal.

嘍 } A tone of sighing, or of breathing out admiration; a tone implying doubt or uncertainty. **歎嘍** E yew, to sigh, as oh! alas!

優 } Grief; grieved; also some relaxation and apparent ease.

糲 } A sort of harrow for passing over the ground after the seed is thrown in.

幽 } From hill and woody vallies. Umbrageous; dark; hidden; deep recess, as in a dark secluded ravine amongst mountains; a state of retirement; to be put there by authority; to be confined as a prisoner.

幽居 Yew keu, to dwell in retirement. **幽閉** Yew pe, to be shut up in retirement,—formerly used to denote lacerating the female organ, as a punishment for adultery; a punishment of the Imperial padace.

幽深 Yew shiu, dark and deep; far from view. **幽靜** Yew ts'ing, retired and silent or still. **幽跡** Yew tseih, obscure footsteps or traces of.

幽微 Yew wei, obscure; abstruse; difficult to perceive; deep and minute. **幽雅** Yew ys, umbrageous, shady, and elegant,—applied to gardens, &c.

嘍 } 嘍 E yew, the tone or sound of recitative or singing.

麀 } A female of the deer species. A doe; a roe.

繇 } From, by, and through. See the second form above; and under Yaou.

風 } Wind.

繇 } Ngo or yew, to interpret; to explain the language of men or of birds and brutes; to induce; to seduce, as birds that are taught to inveigle others; to convert or change from bad to good; that which is nourished by a root which improves its state. **繇** Yew, or **鳥媒** Ncaou mei, a bird like the hawk, used to catch other birds. Ncaou-mei, is the common term.

做罔 Tso yew, to be a seducer.

莛 } To lead in the right way; to conduct in the path of celestial principles. A surname.

牛 } In the dictionaries read Yew, the bos species. Commonly read New, which see.

郵 } A post office; a place with a relay of horses for carrying government despatches; a cottage in a field. Used in the sense of **尤** Yew. See above. The name of a district. A surname. **置郵** Che yew, to appoint a post office.

裋 } Rest; repose; a state of enjoyment; affluence; abundance; plentiful; elegantly adorned; beautifully clothed. Read sew, denoting the sleeve of a garment.

YIH.

一 } One; at once; when once; as soon as; the whole. Used as a verb; to unite in one; sometimes answers to the article A. **壹** } Used with words denoting fashion or manner, it

denotes—the same as; all one. **第一** Te yih, order one; the first. **畫一** Hwā yih, to draw one line; to act by one rule; to treat all in the same manner. **他一聽即答** T'a yih t'ing tselh tā, he replied as soon

as he heard. 專一 Chuen yih, application to one thing. 不一 Pūh yih, not one way or kind only; every kind. 均一 Keun yih, all in one; all equally. 萬一 Wan yih, one in ten thousand. 逐一 Chūh yih, to attend to singly, one after another. 太一 T'ae yih, a certain mountain. 一致 Yih che, all reverting to the same rule or principle. 一般 Yih pwan, the same as. 一經 Yih king, as soon as—則 tseh, then. 一口水 Yih kh'ow shwuy, a draught of water. 一刻不息 Yih k'eh pūh seih, not desist a moment. 一件小事 Yih k'een seon sze, a trifling affair. 一勞永逸 Yih laou yung yih, after one effort of labour, perpetual repose,—applied to works being once well done, continue a long time without requiring further toil. 一面 Yih mēen, one face of things; one statement; at the same time. 一品夫人 Yih p'in foo jin, title of ladies, whose husbands enjoy the first rank in the state. 一生 Yih sāng, the whole life. 一心 Yih sin, the whole heart. 一霎時 Yih shā sh'c, a moment of time. —

時 Yih she, expresses what is done at the spur of the moment; inadvertently; hastily; rashly. 一時冒昧曲順 Yih she maou we k'eūh shun, surprised into a rash measure, reluctantly complied. 一劑藥 Yih tse yō, a dose of physic. 一箭路 Yih tsēen loo, a bow shot. 一統 Yih t'ung, one vast whole; the whole empire; the whole (eastern) world. 一統太平 Yih t'ung t'ae p'ing, universal peace. 一體 Yih t'e, the whole body; the whole number of persons concerned. 一次 Yih ts'ze, one time; once. 一總 Yih tsung, 一切 Yih ts'ēē, or 一概 Yih k'ae, all express the whole number of persons or things. 一齊 Yih tse, all at once. 一味 Yih we, one taste; to be addicted to one thing; pertinacious adherence to one thing. 一樣 Yih yang, one fashion. 一一 Yih yih, one by one; singly.

乙 The curling end of buds; bent; curved; one of the characters of the cycle. Used for the preceding. One; to mark off by a curved line. A surname; the intestines of a fish. 太乙 T'ae yih, name of a hill; and of a star. Epithet of the

genii called 仙 Sēen. 甲乙 Kēā yih, the first and second characters of the cycle; hence denotes, the first and second place; the better and the worse.

伧 Strong; robust; warlike. 伧伧 Yih yih, tall; large; strong; martial.

斫 To cut or break asunder.

屹 A crooked winding hill.

鷓鴣 A species of a swallow; the twitter of a swallow.

弋 An arrow with a string attached to it, to shoot at flying birds with; to take possession of; to seize territory; to shoot at and draw the shot bird to one; a stick that a bird roosts on; a black colour. The name of a river; of a district; and of an ancient state,—said to be 20,000 le distant from China. A surname. 繳射 Keaou shay, or 弋射 Yih shay, shoot with an arrow that has a string attached to it, to draw it back again with. 左弋 Tso yih, the name of an office. 弋獲 Yih hwō, to catch or seize a criminal.

找 Defined—to dust or rub with the hand; to wipe. This form is thought erroneous.

杙 The name of a fruit brought from Cochin-china. 杙 Yih, or 概杙 K'euē yih, a stake driven into the ground to fasten animals to.

域 A limit; a boundary; a state; a nation; a region; the world; the universe. 門域 Mun yih, the threshold of a door. 西域 Se yih, the western regions. Central Asia is so denominated by the Chinese and Manchow Tartars. 自域 T'sze yih, to limit one's-self. 宇內曰域中 Yu nuy yuē yih chung, Yu nuy (in the world; in the universe) is also expressed by Yih-chung. 外國曰絕域 Wae kwō yuē tseuē yih, foreign countries are called Tseuē yih, regions cut off. 嚳域 Lew yih, a limit or boundary, as in fields or land. 墓域 Moo yih, the boundary or limits of a grave.

亦 Also; likewise; moreover. 這樣亦好 Chay yang yih haou, thus also it is well. 亦可 Yih kh'o, or 亦好 Yih haou, also may; also well,—denotes a qualified kind of assent. 他亦說云 T'a yih shwō yun, he also said.

休 A slow and interrupted state of the pulse. A certain disease.

弈 From both hands and the sound *Yih*. A certain chess board; to play at chess. A handsome pretty appearance; a fine countenance; a curtain. Vulgarly confounded with the following. **博弈** Pó yih, to play at chess.

奕 From great and the sound *Yih*. Large; extensive; of long continuance,—applied to families; following in consecutive order; elegant; beautiful; used in the sense of the preceding for chess. Part of the name of a divinity, denoting to ramble from place to place; mournful; sorry. **遊奕** Yew yih, the name of a divinity; to ramble about. **奕世** Yih she, or **奕葉** Yih yě, an old family,—and which it is hoped will flourish for many generations. **奕奕** Yih yih, beautiful; also mournful.

失 Commonly read Shih, to lose. Read Yih, indulgence; excess; the same as the following.

佚 Ease; rest; repose; retirement; to omit; to neglect. A name. A surname. According to Shwō-wān, it denotes the people. One says, it means

suddenly. **驕奢淫佚** Keou ch'ay yin yih, pride, extravagance and voluptuousness.

勃 Licentious.

妖 From woman and to lose. Used for Chih, a cousin.

Read Yih, licentious; lascivious; lewd.

洑 From water and to lose; to overflow; excess; lascivious; the name of an animal; of a divinity; and of a bird. Read Tē, dissipated; licentious; libidinous. **蕩佚** Tang yih, water driven hither and thither; dissipated. **淫佚** Yin yih, excess; dissipation; lewd indulgence. **佚陽** Yih yang, the name of an animal.

軼 From carriage and to lose. A number of carriages rushing out together; to rush forward from behind; to pass by; to come forth suddenly; to attack; to invade; to scatter; to disperse; dissipated; fleet as the wind. Otherwise read Tē, Syn. with **迭** Tē.

易 Change; alteration. From sun and moon; because

when the one goes the other appears. **易經**

Yih king, the third of the five Classical books of the Chinese. **易學** Yih hēo, the

science of the Yih-king, or the doctrine of Changes, Combinations, and Transmutations: a science in which it is assumed that Chaos was divided into two parts, answering to male and female, light and darkness, spirit and matter; and that from the combinations and reciprocal action of these, result all the effects which take place in the universe. To these two powers, numbers correspond; a unit, and every odd number answers to the male energy; a dual, and every even number to the female. Of these numbers, the Kwa or lines of Fūh-he, are the visible signs, and it being assumed that these signs answer to the things signified; and from a knowledge of all the various combinations of numbers, a knowledge of all possible occurrences in nature may be previously known. On this sandy foundation many of the Chinese opinions are built, and hence the phrase **定數** Ting soo, a fixed number; denoting that it is decreed, or fixed by a philosophical necessity;—the science of numbers, which some think the only road to truth, has been abused more than most sciences, to mislead mankind. **易卦** Yih kwa, the signs, forms, or species of all things in nature:

something like the 'intelligible numbers' of Pythagoras; 'the archetype of the world,'—the 'monad, duad,' and so on, of which nothing either certain or important is now known; some call them 'the symbolical representations of the first principles and forms of nature,' which phraseology answers pretty nearly to the language made use of by the Chinese, but what is really meant, in either case, is not so easy to determine.

場 A dike which separates fields from each other; a boundary; a limit; the border or frontier. To be distinguished from **場** Ch'ang.

煬 Flame. Read Sēh, dry.

蜎 Name of an insect.

益 From water and a vessel. To pour in more and more; to add to; to increase; to introduce; to benefit; that which is advantageous; beneficial; in a higher degree; abundant; full; the appellation of a certain quantity; twenty-four taels. Names of a plant; of a fruit; and of a district. **有益** Yew yih, advantageous; beneficial.

無益 Woo yih, of no advantage; useless. **進益** Ts'in yih, gradual advancement, — as in learning. **利益** Lo yih, pecuniary advantage; interest on money advanced. **益麵子** Yih mien tsze, a name of a gall, otherwise called **五梧子** Woo pei tsze. **益甚** Yih shin, in a still higher degree.

噎 The seal character is said to represent the *mouth* and *the veins* of the neck. The breath or voice stopped by grief; to sob; a contraction of, or a pain in, the throat; the throat.

噎不噎 Yih pūh sha, the throat not hoarse. Read Yūh, and repeated, to imitate the sound of vehement laughter. **下噎** Hēa yih, to pass down the throat. **不澀噎** Pūh seh yih, not roughen the throat. **疾笑噎噎** Tseih senau yūh yūh, vehement laughing (with a noise like) Yūh-yūh.

溢 From *water* and *to add to*. A full vessel; to overflow; to spread around; to inundate; a handful; a certain measure. **洋溢** Yang yih, to overflow the proper limits and extend elsewhere.

鎰 Name of a quantity or weight. Some say twenty, others thirty **兩** Lēang or

tnels. Some of the preceding characters are used also for this.

謔 From *words* and *to add to*. The appearance, and the noise, of laughing.

齧 From *teeth* and *again*. To ruminate; to chew the cud.

啞 The noise made in laughing; to laugh at; to giggle. See Ya.

掖 Commonly read Yay, night. The ancient form of arm. Read Yih, the name of a place.

掖 From *hand* and *under the arm*. To take a person by the arm and throw him to the ground; to support and raise him up again; to support or lead by the arm; used for the armpit; apartments situated by the side of larger halls. Name of a district. **扶掖** Foo yih, to hold up. **誘掖** Yew yih, to lead on by persuasion, and to support by the arm.

液 Saliva or secretion from the nose; to disperse; thick dregs; applied also to a lake. A surname. **淫液** Yin yih, continued in uninterrupted succession. **玉液** Yūh yih, is applied to fine spring water.

腋 Under the arm; the armpit. **腋下** Yih hēa, or

肘腋 Ch'ow yih, under the armpit; the side; near to one.

邑 From an *enclosure* and a *scal*. A place where many are assembled and live together, where there are different ranks. A city; a royal city, or the city of a prince; an accumulation of the breath; a shortness of breathing. Used also for **悒** Yih. **盛邑** Shing yih, your affluent city, — the language of compliment. **邑宰** Yih tsae, the local magistrate.

佻 Strong robust appearance; ploughman-like treading along.

吧 Yih or Yū, **歇吧** Yang yih, or **鳴吧** Woo yih, short breathing from palpitation or grief. **心吧** Sin yih, a palpitation of the heart. **儂吧** Ngae yih, to pant.

悒 Disquieted; discomposed; mournful.

挹 To take hold of and remove out of one vessel into another; to pour out of and into. **挹注** Yih chuo, to transfer liquids from one place to another.

浥 From *water* and *city*. Wet; moist; damp; dewy; water running down.

億 One hundred thousand; according to others, an indeterminate number. Yih also denotes, repose; quiet. **供億** Kung yih, to supply with, and give repose to; to calculate; to contrive; to scheme, which is also expressed by **億度** Yih tō, to gamble. **心億則樂** Sin yih tseh lô, when the heart is at quiet, pleasure is enjoyed. **億兆之君師** Yih chaou che keun sze, an instructor of myriads of ages, said of ancient sages raised up by heaven to teach mankind.

憶 From *heart* or *mind* and *thought*. To think; to consider; to reflect; to remember; to recollect. **追憶** Ch'uy yih, to recall to recollection.

櫜 Name of a wood used in making bows.

縵 An ornamental border on the lower part of shoe; an ornament around the foot of a vase.

輿 The noise made in hammering when building a house, or beating solid a mud wall; respect; veneration.

戾 To erect and wing. To flap; to assist. **翊翊** Yih yih, respectful.

翼 From *feathers* and *separated apart*. Wings, literally or figuratively; the wings of a bird, or the wings of an army: bright; shining; manifesting respect; bold; daring; enjoying leisure; elegant; affluent; cordial; to assist. A surname. Name of a country. Name of a star. **左翼** Tso yih, the left wing or flank. **右翼** Yew yih, the right wing or flank. **翼翼** Yih Yih, denotes respectful; also jocund.

翌 Clear; bright; to-morrow. Used also for wings. **翌日** Yih jih, to-morrow.

煜 A man's name.

稷 To plough; to cultivate.

驛 From *horse* and *to spy*. Post, or post horses; government despatch; a post horse (there is no post in China for the people). To proclaim the praises of a person; incessantly going and coming. A surname. **驛站** Yih chen, the government posts; post stages. **驛驛** Yih yih, the appearance of grain growing up. **駱驛** Lo yih, constant intercourse, backwards and forwards.

射 Commonly read *Shay*, to shoot with an arrow. Read Yih, the name of an ancient office; a teacher. **僕射** Pö yih, or **僕主** Pö chuo, in ancient times, a sort of drill-serjeant.

蜮 A short fox-like animal having three feet, and which resides in the water near the shore; when the shadow of a man falls on the water, it shoots forth sand and kills him; hence used to denote a malicious crafty man.

睪 From the *eye* placed transversely and *happy*, or *fortunate*; to take a sly peep; to spy; to endeavour; to find out an offender; to lead; to draw out; to give opportunity to; to pass life jocundly. Name of a hill. Read Neih, in the same sense. Read Chih, a certain fragrant plant.

罍 To revolve; to return to; the vapours of the earth ascending to heaven in disconnected portions; obscure.

嶧 Name of a hill; name of a city; connected together.

懌 From *heart* and *to peep*. Pleased; gratified; to like.

瘳 To infect with disease.

斲 To open; to put off; to dislike; to put an end to; to destroy; to ruin.

繹 From *silk* and *to draw out*. To unfold or draw out silk; to arrange; to put in order; to state or explain; to lay before; to proceed in due order. The name of a hill, of a tortoise, and of a sacrifice; name of a city; to do to the utmost degree; to end; to fill; great. Used for **驛** Yih, **抽繹** Ch'ow yih, to unfold.

鞞 鞞鞞 Yih hwö, a certain ornamental piece of leather for the hilt of a sword.

譯 From *word* and *to look narrowly*. To translate; to transfer from one language to another; a translator or interpreter; the word was introduced during official intercourse with the Tartars. **翻譯** Fan yih, to translate. **傳語官** Ch'uen yu kwan, or **譯官** Yih kwan, an official translator.

逸 From *to run* and a *rabbit*. To run away as a horse; to give up restraint; ease; leisure; retirement; luxurious ease; idle; acquiescence; to lose; to run to excess. **逸致** Yih che, easy, gentle style or man-

ner. **逸民** Yih min, deserving, accomplished people, not in office. **逸士** Yih sze, a retired scholar, one who aims at no situation in the government. **逸則淫** Yih tseh yin, ease induces vicious excess. **逸逸** Yih yih, to go backwards and forwards in a certain order.

聃 Read Yih, and Tseih, to whisper.

揖 To raise the folded hands to the breast and make a bow; to resign; to yield; to advance. Used for several other characters; the third character is otherwise read E. **三揖** San yih, the name of a certain office. **作揖** Tsö yih, to make a Chinese bow.

抑 From a *hand turning a seal*. To place the hand upon and settle; to bow down; to oppress; to urge peremptorily; to stop; to cause to desist; to rule; to drive back; to alter or reverse the tone or sentiment; the particle *or*; an euphonic particle at the commencement of a sentence; close; compact; beautiful. **抑或如此** Yih hwö joo tsze, or perhaps thus. **抑損** Yih sun, to keep down; to repress.

壹 One; devoted to one object; united in one; sincere; pure and uncorrupted. A surname. **統壹** Tung yih, all united in one. **專壹** Chuen yih, devotedly; applied to one end. **德壹** Teh yih, sincere virtue. **寧壹** Ning yih, tranquil uniform state.

噎 A stoppage of food in the throat; an interruption of breathing,—as in sobbing, from grief; a pain in the throat. **中心如噎** Chung sin joo yih, like stopping at the heart; denotes—deep sorrow, as we express it by a weight or load upon the mind. **噎食病** Yih shih ping, Yih, is a disease which affects eating.

嘔 **噁** Ngow yih, to vomit; to retch.

侂 A kind of band of musicians arranged in squares, used when sacrificing in the temple of ancestors. In ancient times, each group consisted of eight persons; the Emperor chose **八侂** Pā yih, or sixty four. The highest officers of the state were allowed six

groups, inferior officers four, and the literati two. **侂生** Yih sāng, one of those performers.

役 To serve; a servant. See Yüh.

投 The door of a furnace; the hole in a small furnace, such as are common with the Chinese.

疫 From disease and a weapon, or a police runner. A disease in which demons are the instruments; plague; pestilence; distemper. **瘟疫** Wān yih, sudden pestilence. **疫氣之流行** Yih kh'e che lew hing, the spreading of plague or pestilence.

勸 Labour; fatigue.

嘖 Repeated Yih yih, the voices of many persons.

嚙 Read Heih or Yih. **嚙** Heih seih, the hurried vociferating noise of a crowd of persons.

盪 A descending sound, the noise of something falling or rushing down.

悵 Yih or Yüh, wounded; pained; the mind deceived.

YIN.

吟 To sigh; to moan; to chaunt; a tuneful pronunciation; to recite verses in a singing tone; recitative. A surname. Read Kin. **噤吟而笑** Kin kin arh seon, a kind of half-suppressed laugh. Read Yin, a protracted singing pronunciation. **呻吟半晌** Shin yiu paw hēang, sunk in murmuring contemplation half an hour. **呻吟牀褥** Shin yin ch'wang jüh, to moan, lying on a bed or couch. **沉吟** Ch'in yin, to ponder; to think. **吟哦** Yin ngo, to recite verses; to chaunt. **吟詩** Yin she, to recite verses. **吟吟** Yin yin, moaning.

因 From to enclose, and **大** Ta, great. That which is great, within a circle; a cause; because; for the sake of; on account of; the circumstance from which; to influence or engage to do; to rest or lean upon; to continue as before; to conform to what exists. A surname. Occurs denoting, to disperse. **事非無因** Sze fei woo yin, the affair is not without a cause. **為何因** Wei ho yin, for what cause? Often precedes, or begins the

mention of a circumstance which follows in course, or as a consequence of what has been said,—in which case it answers to *then; next; and.* **凡事必有因** Fan sze peih yew yin, every affair must have a cause. **因諸** Yin choo, name of an ancient prison. **因之** Yin che, availing one's-self of what previously existed. **因以為利** Yin e wei le, for the sake of gain. **因何緣由** Yin ho yuen yew, for what reason? because of what original circumstances? **因乘** Yin shing, to multiply,—in Chinese arithmetic. **因甚事** Yin shin sze, because of what affair? **因此之故** Yin ts'ze che koo, for this reason; for this cause. **因緣** Yin yuen, cause; reason; producing certain effects. **有因** Yew yin, in the religious sense, the same as **有緣** Yew yuen. See Yuen. **今日相會有因有緣** Kin jih sāng hwuy yew yin yew yuen, our meeting to-day, is providential.

因 Cold appearance.

氤 From vapour and cause. Warm genial air or va-

pour. 氤氳 Yin yun, warm genial vapour formed by the junction of heaven and earth, and from which, according to the Chinese theory, creatures emanated; the generative or productive stimulus.

姻媾 From *woman* and *because of*. The person made for man; a bride; the bridegroom is called **婚** Hwan, from *woman* and *dusk*; because he came in ancient times in the evening of the day for his bride. The families of bride and bridegroom.

婚姻 Hwan yin, marriage. **姻親** Yin ts'in, the relations of a new-married couple; on their cards they style themselves **姻弟** Yin te. **姻緣** Yin yuen, the secret cause in providence which brings lovers together.

姻筓 Completed; perfected. A certain kind of bamboo; the mat in the bottom of a cart or other carriage. A tiger's skin spread out; any cushion to lie on.

網緼 Yin yun, warm genial air. See **氤** Yin. Yin yun, is also applied to hemp; according to some to the male plant, and according to others to the female plant.

裊 Certain garments; those near one's person; several folds of garments.

鞞蓐 Yin jüh, 裊蓐 Yin jüh, and 網蓐 Yin jüh, a mat; a mattress; a cushion, or skin on which to lie down.

駟 A parti-coloured horse; spots of white and black.

听 Wide-mouthed; gaping and laughing. The ancient form of **晒** Shin, to smile or laugh, which is also expressed by **听嗔** Yin tsze, or reversed, Tsze yin. **听然而笑** Yin jen urh seaou, gaped and laughed.

塗泥滓 Yin ne tsze, the slime of mud; viscous mire.

訢欣 Yin or Hiu, pleased; cheerful; joyful; laughing with joy; cordial respect. Occurs in various proper names. Read He, nature agitated to effervescence, from a sensation of joy. **欣喜** Yin he, joyful; pleased. **欣然** Yin yin jen, pleased and delighted.

齟 The root of the teeth; the gums; shewing the teeth; grinning angrily. Read Jen,

to smile and shew the teeth. **齟齬** Yin yin, the appearance of grinning and wrangling.

斨 The edge of a weapon; to cut down wood; an utensil for planing wood; the side of any utensil. The second character is commonly read E, the name of a river.

允 Walking; appearance of walking. Read Yew, doubtful; hesitating.

引 From *a bow* and *a line*. To draw a bow; to draw; to lead; to induce; to seduce; to shew the way to; to introduce, as at court; to quote from a book; to recommend each other; to pull; to expel; a rope with which a cow or a hearse is pulled along; a measure of an hundred cubits. **小引** Seaou yin, a small introduction to a book. **道引** Taou yin, to repress anger. **橋引** K'eaou yin, a particular mode of curing disease. **引水人** Yin shwuy jin, a pilot. **引見** Yin keen, to introduce persons to an audience of the Emperor. **引用書目** Yin yung shoo mih, an index or list of authors quoted. **引動人心** Yin tung jin sin, to seduce the heart of man by the

allurements of pleasure or any promised good. **引道** Yin taou, to lead the way; to go before, either to point out, or to clear the way. **引水於井** Yin shwuy yu tsing, to draw water out of a well. **引進** Yin tsin, to bring forward. **引頭** Yin t'ow, a person who stands forward for any public subscription.

紉 A cow's halter; a rope or cord fastened to a cow's nose to lead it by.

蚓蟻 蚯蚓 K'ew yin, a worm.

鞞 From *leather* and *to draw*. That which is applied to the shoulders of an ox or a horse, in order to draw anything after them.

音 The sounds emitted by any sonorous body; sound; news or intimation of. **聲音** Shing yin, Shing are the notes of music; Yin, the sounds of different substances. **土音** T'oo yin, a local tone or brogue. **八音** Pā yin, the sounds emitted from eight different substances. **通音信** T'ung yin

sin, to communicate information to 翰音 Han yin, a fowl. 切音 Ts'ë yin, the sounds of syllabic spelling. 音韻 Yin yun, Yin is an initial sound; Yun, a final sound. 音樂 Yin yü, melody; music.

暗 To lose one's voice, and be unable to speak from grief or excessive weeping. 暗噫 Yin e; an accumulation of wind, causing eructation.

惇 From heart and melody. Peaceful; tranquil; still; retired; harmonious agreement.

窖 From a cave and sound. A cellar under ground; a cellar for keeping wine; a secluded place for rearing the silk-worm. 窖突 Yin t'ü, black; dark.

瘖 From disease and sound. A complaint which disables from speaking; dumb. The name of an insect. 瘖瘖 Yin lung, a deaf person.

馨 From voice and sound united. Complete harmony.

尹 From hand and something pulled. To grasp; to rule; to introduce. The name of an office. A surname. Sincere; faithful. 府尹 Foo yin, the officer placed over the dis-

trict in which the court resides—a situation of great respectability, is allowed. eight chair-bearers, and is called 王 Wang, king.

勇 From the reverse side of Shin, the body. To turn round the body; to return; to revert to what is right.

殷 From turning to virtue and a weapon. Diligent; abundant; flourishing; affluent; complete; large; numerous; in the middle; right; correct. Name of an ancient dynasty. 殷實 Yin shih, substantial; sincere; faithful,—applied to a man, as a merchant. 殷勤 Yin kin, very attentive, and sincerely friendly; complete in every part.

殷祭 Yin tse, a sacrifice offered, when mourning is put off. 殷殷 Yin yin, abundant; flourishing; also mournful.

慇 From heart and diligent. Mournful. 慇懃 Yin kin, as diligent and attentive as possible. 慇懃 Yin yin, a grieved mind.

壑 To stop or dam up water, or to cause it to flow in a different channel from what is natural to it; to cause it to flow to the west; hence the character is formed from west and earth.

湮 Cold appearance.

堙 To stop, close or fill up; to raise a mound; an earthen mound or hill.

湮 堙 From water and to stop up. Name of a river; to fall; to be drowned or lost in water.

堙 堙 To stop or fill up a passage.

禮 A clean pure sacrifice.

闡 From a gate and a dam or stoppage. The inner gate of a city; to stop up; to draw together; to contract. A surname.

垠 Derived from an earthen bound or limit, resting in its own place; a bank; a limit; a boundary. 一望無垠 Yih wang woo yin, no limit to the prospect. 無垠 Woo yiu, unlimited; infinite.

銀 Silver; money. A surname. 黃銀 Hwang yin, yellow money; gold. 水銀 Shwuy yin, quicksilver. 紋銀 Wän yin, the fine silver called sycee. 碎銀 Suy yin, dollars cut to pieces. 銀硃 Yiu choo, vermilion made from

native cinnabar. 銀硃種 Yin choo chung, cinnabar. 銀海 Yin hae, silver seas,—the eyes. 花邊銀 Hwa p'een yin, 番面銀 Fan m'een yin, or 芽菜銀 Ya ts'ae yin, flower-edged money; foreign-faced money; all express the Spanish dollar. 銀水 Yin shwuy, the difference in the value of silver under different circumstances to make up this difference is called 補銀水 Poo yin shwuy. 銀單 Yin tan, a money contract; a bond. 白銀 Peh yin, or 銀子 Yin tsze, silver. 銀匠 Yin ts'ang, or 打銀 T yin, a silversmith.

齧 The gums. Read Käp, to crunch.

寅 An ancient punishment which consisted in taking off the knee-pan; a horary character denoting from three to five P. M.

寅 Bold strong; practised; respectful.

寅 Respect; reverence; veneration; to advance; continued succession; remote; distant. 打幹事 Ta kan sze, or 寅綠 Yin yuen, to aim at promotion by every possible means to in

trigue. 同寅 Tung yin, or
 寅弟 Yin te, fellow officers.
 寅緣 Yin yuen, the influence
 produced by bribery.

續 Long; protracted; to draw
 or lead.

戴 A certain long weapon;
 a sort of spear. Read
 Yen, a man's name.

至 From claws and illicit
 excess. To approach near
 in search of.

媼 From woman and fami-
 liar approaches. Lux-
 urious ease; lounging; stage am-
 usements; lewd; obscene.
 Used in common with the fol-
 lowing.

淫 From water and near ap-
 proaches. To drench;
 excess of any kind; sex-
 ual excess; to debauch;
 lewd; lewdness; lascivi-
 ous; lustful; obscene; error; to
 continue long. Name of a tree.

萬惡淫爲首 Wan ngó
 yin wei show, of all vices lewd-
 ness is the chief. 造淫書
 必入地獄 Tszou yin shoo
 peih jäh te yüh, those who
 make obscene books will surely
 go to hell. 天道禍淫
 T'een taou ho yin, providence
 annexes misery to lewdness.

姦淫 K'een yin, or 邪淫
 Seay yin, lewdness, generally

淫婦 Yin foo, a vicious lust-
 ful woman; lewd; lascivious
 wanton female. 淫人妻女
 Yin jin ts'e nei, to debauch
 men's wives and daughters. 淫

亂 Yin lwan, confusion and
 anarchy. 淫書 Yin shoo,
 obscene books. 淫祀 Yin
 sze, an excessive sacrificing, ex-
 presses sacrificing either to that
 which does not exist, or which
 is not a proper object of sacri-
 fice; superstitious sacrificing.

淫祀無福 Yin sze woo
 fuh, superstitious sacrifices pro-
 cure no happiness. 淫祀無
 益 Yin sze woo yih, in super-
 stitious sacrifices there is no ad-
 vantage. 淫詞 Yin ts'ze, or

淫談 Yin t'an, obscene con-
 versation, or written obscenity.
 淫淫 Yin yin, distant; remote.

霖 From clouds and drench-
 ed. Long and excessive
 rains; rain that continues more
 than ten days.

陰 幽暗; obscure; sombre; one of
 the two supposed forms
 of matter which succeed-
 ed chaos; the grosser mat-
 ter; the opaque; the in-
 ferior; the female in na-
 ture; that of which visi-
 ble existences were made,
 and the 魄 P'eh, or animal
 spirit. The north side of a hill;

the back of a stone tablet; the
 shade. Name of a place. Yin
 occurs for the male genitals. A
 surname. The third is a vulgar
 form. 光陰駒隙 Kwang
 yin k'eu kelh, time flies like a
 fleet horse seen through a cre-
 vice. 陰騭文 Yin chih wän,
 a famous essay exhorting the
 world to the practice of virtue,
 as the means of procuring the
 blessing of heaven. 陰騭
 Yin chih, the secret blessing of
 heaven—promotion; prosperity
 granted by heaven; or virtuous
 actions which procure heaven's
 blessings. 陰戶 Yin hoo, a
 vulgar term for the female or-
 gan of animals. 陰功 Yin
 kung, meritorious deeds done
 in secret. 陰禮 Yin le, the
 rules of decorous intercourse in
 families, between men and wo-
 men. 陰室 Yin shih, an ob-
 scure dark house. 陰德 Yin
 teh, unpublished, unostentatious
 virtue; virtue performed in se-
 cret. 陰物 Yin wü, a medi-
 cal term for the female organ of
 generation. 陰陽 Yin yang,
 the two forms of existence
 which operated in the produc-
 tion of organized matter. See
 Yang. 太陽 T'ae yang, the
 sun. 太陰 T'ae yin, the moon.
 陰日女 Yin yueh neu, Yin

is called the female.
 蔭 From plants and obscure.
 Umbrageous; shady; to
 overshadow; to protect;
 the sun shining on a sha-
 dy place; a shade under
 which the weary may rest.
 蔭涼 Yin liang, shady
 and cool.
 陰 Name of a river.
 陰瘡 A disease of the heart or
 mind.
 陰 儻 Wän or Yin, to rely on
 other people.
 陰 撫 To pare or cut even; to
 measure equally.
 陰 隱 Dull, sombre appearance,
 arising not from trees,
 but from mountains;
 small; minute; screened;
 covered; hidden; unseen;
 put away; secret; to peep
 at omens for the purposes
 of divination; fixed; set-
 tled; tranquil; secretly;
 painful; mourning; griev-
 ed; to commiserate. 惻
 隱 Ts'eh yin, to feel for; to
 commiserate. 隱意 Yin e,
 secret, private thoughts. 隱
 禍 Yin ho, some calamity or

misfortune which arises from unknown causes. 隱辟 Yin p'eh, to retire into obscurity. 隱書 Yin shoo, a private book for inserting one's doubts in order to think and enquire about them. 隱惜 Yin seh, to keep secret any knowledge; —Confucius concealed nothing. 隱疾 Yin tselh, a secret disease. 隱微 Yin wei, hidden; abstruse; not easily perceived or penetrated. 隱逸 Yin yih, retired, eminent literary characters. 隱壅於上聞 Yin yung yü shang wán, inferiors prevented from stating their case to superiors; superiors, chiefly the Emperor, not allowed by those at court, to hear the complaints of the people.

櫨 The hidden beams which support the roof of a house; the roof itself; tranquil and at repose. 櫨括 Yin kwō, to surround and contain; a certain instrument used by carpenters.

癩疹 Yin oh'in, a cutaneous disease; small pustules or blisters.

狺 From dog and words. The barking of a number of dogs.

崑 High, dangerous precipice or mountain; any lofty, dangerous place; the ridge of a hill. 崑崙 Kh'in yin, or 崑崙 K'in yin, a high and dangerous eminence.

胤 Ying or Yin. From flesh, back to back and reiterated. A continued succession of children and grandchildren; a continued line of inheritance or posterity; a consecutive line of heirs; practiced; accustomed. A surname.

印 From the nails of the hand and a credential.

A credential held by those who exercise government; an official seal; a stamp; to seal; to stamp; to impress; to take an impression on paper from an engraved surface. A surname. The national seal is called 璽 Se, and is made of some precious stone; others are made of gold, silver, or copper; some are square and others oblong, which varieties are intended to mark the difference of rank. The seal of a private individual, or of a magistrate acting in his private capacity, is not commonly called Yin, but 圖書 T'oo shoo, 圖章 T'oo chang, or 圖記 T'oo ke. 官印 Kwan yin, 符印 Foo yin, or

印信 Yin sin, a seal of office: an official credential. 打印 Ta yin, 用印 yung yin, 給印 Kesh yin, or 蓋個印 Kae ko yin, to affix a seal. 掌印 Chang yin, to keep the seal, or the keeper of the seal. 封印 Fung yin, to shut up the seal; i. e. to desist from the ordinary business of the public courts, in the last month of the year. 交印 Kaeou yin, to deliver over the seal to a successor. 接印 Tsee yin, to receive the seal of office. 烙印 Lō yin, to seal or sear with a heated iron, for the purpose of recognizing an animal or thing. 五印度國 Woo yin too kwō, five Indian nations, mentioned by Chinese travellers to India. 印板 Yin pau, blocks or plates with letter engraved on them for printing. 印色 Yin seh, the red pigment used with seals. 印箱 Yin seang, box of the official seal, which is generally covered with yellow cloth. 印書 Yin shoo, to print books. 印送 Yin sung, or 印施 Yin she, to print and give them away. 印度 Yin too, Hindoo; India. 印把子 Yin pa tsze, the part of a seal

grasped by the hand. 印務 Yin woo, the business of the seal; that is the management of official documents, or official duties. 開印 Kh'ae yin, to open out the seal; or recommence public business, after ending the new year's holidays which commonly continue about a month from the 20th of the 12th moon, to the 20th of the 1st moon.

媾姻 Relating to marriage; marriage. See above under the second form.

吠吠 Two dogs eating and growling together; dogs barking at each other.

飲飲 From to eat and to breathe. To withhold the breath and suck in; to drink; to wash or cleanse the mouth; secret; concealed; to receive the impulse of.

鄉飲酒 Hëang yin tsew, certain village feasts observed in ancient times. 飲合盃 Yin hō kin, to drink of the union cups, — certain cups employed in marriage ceremonies.

飲箭 Yin tsëen, to receive an arrow. 飲食不在珍饈

一飽便好 Yin shih pūh

t-ae chin sew, yih paou p'fen haou, eating and drinking does not consist in superior excel-

lence of food,—to have hunger satisfied is enough. 飲酒 Yin tsew, to drink wine.

YING.

剗 To cut or pare off; to pierce or stab. 映 From sun and midst. The sun just past noon; clear; bright; shining openly; to illumine mutually. 映日 Ying jih, clear daylight. 映 From eye and midst. To look; to see; dulness of sight; an angrily resentful look. 英 From flowers in the midst of. Flowers without fruit; leaves; foliage; flourishing; luxuriant, the high road of justice and truth; great talent and virtue; excellent; hills appearing piled on each other; an instrument of music. Name of a country. A surname. 英傑之人 Ying k'ëe che jin, a noble disinterested man. 英雄 Ying heung, a person of generous and exalted principles; a manly person; a hero. 英吉利國 Ying-keih-le kwò, the English nation; England; English. 英吉利國人 Ying-keih-le kwò jin, an Englishman. 英 Ying ying, the appearance of clouds; luxuriant vegetation.

瑛 From a sun and flourishing. The lustre of stones or gems. 嫫 Careful, attentive manner; good-looking, cleanly appearance. A woman's name. Name of an ancient state. 嫫嫫 Yin ming, a young woman. 嫫嫫 Yin moo, the appearance of a poor rustic wench. 瑩 A grave or tomb. 先人墳瑩 S'een jin fun ying, the tomb of parents. 瑩穴 Ying heuë, the pit or grave into which the coffin is put. 瑩 A pitcher or other vessel with a long neck, and that will stand the fire. 營 From a house and splendid, abbreviated. A dwelling in the public marketplace; to estimate; to make; to do; to go round about in pursuit of a livelihood; an entrench-

ment; a cantonment. The name of a district. 經營 King ying, east and west, and round about,—the occupations of travelling merchants. 屏營 Ping ying, a state of irresolution. 營室 Ying shih, the name of a star. 營汛 Ying sin, a military outpost or station. 營營 Ying ying, to go backwards and forwards. 軍營 Keun ying, or 營伍 Ying woo, the army.

祭 Ying or Yung, a certain sacrifice offered to the sun, moon, stars, and gods, in order to expel evil. 剗 To cut down the wood on the side of hills. 紉 To wind round. 滢 A small river. One says, a clear stream. 鶯 A certain bird known by various names; variegated feathers. 盈 From numerous additions and a vessel. A full vessel; full; the quantity completed; overflowing; as a local word,

denotes anger. Name of a state; and of a district. 罪盈 Tsuy ying, iniquities full,—no longer respite granted by heaven. 盈滿 Ying mwan, a self-sufficient audacious state of mind,—said to be particularly offensive to heaven. 盈縮 Ying sh'uh, are opposites,—to stretch over, and to draw in.

孕 Pregnant; with child,—applied also to brute animals. 牲孕 Sang ying, a pregnant victim,—is not eaten. 孕婦 Ying foo, a pregnant woman.

榼 From wood and full, or sufficient. A post; a pillar; a support. 紉榼 Kh'ëë ying, smooth and glossy. 榼榼 Hwan ying, refers to the coffins of princes.

嬰 From two pearls and a woman. An infant at the breast; a sucking child; a female infant; 孩 Hae, is a male child. To add to; to rush against; to surround as with a cord; to bind; certain ornaments of a woman's head-dress. Name of a hill. A certain pitcher. A surname. 嬰孩 Ying hae, or 嬰兒 Ying urh, a

child; an infant. 嬰抱 Ying paou, an infant in its parent's embrace.

嬰 The voice of a bird; the harmonious songs of birds.

嬰 From an infant under a shelter. To rest in a tranquil state. Name of a district.

嬰 From hand and a child. To take hold of with the fingers; to toss things about; to throw things into confusion; to rush against; to provoke.

櫻 The name of a fruit. 櫻桃 Ying t'ao, or 舍桃 Han t'ao, a cherry. 朱櫻 Choo t'ao, or 朱櫻 Choo ying, a very red cherry.

嬰 From disease and a child. A swelling in the neck or throat, arising from habitual irritability. The name of a place.

嬰 An ornament or valuable stone that hangs from a lady's neck.

嬰嬰 Ying ch'ang, the eyes without lustre.

嬰 Au earthen vessel or pitcher with a narrow mouth, and swelling out in the middle. 嬰子粟 Ying tsze 'uh, the poppy, — so named (Edu)

the form of the fruit being like the Ying earthen vessel. Vulgarly called 鶯粟 Yung-sih.

嬰 From silk and a child. The strings that come under the chin and tie on a cap; ornamental strings that hang about the neck or fall down upon the breast; strings; tassels; sashes; the ornamental plaits of a petticoat. 香櫻 Hsiang ying, a kind of sash worn by females.

鸚 From child and bird. 鸚鵡 Ts'ang ying, a bird that is heard in spring and is silent in summer. 鸚鵡 Ying woo, or 鸚 Woo, the parrot, a bird that can speak; in the time of the Han dynasty, sent from Canton as an article of tribute.

蠅 A disagreeable big-bellied insect, which soils things and makes black white, and white black; hence used to denote specious intriguing flatterers, who change the real state of things and introduce confusion. Name of an animal which destroys these insects or vermin. A man's name.

鯿 A small sort of fish; spawn.

影 From light and feathers. The shadow of. Occurs in several proper names.

影 漏影 Low ying, the name of a sword. 仄影 Tseh ying, the name of a fan.

影響 Ying hsiang, shadow and echo. 影隨形響 Ying sui ling, hsiang ying shing, shadow follows the substance, and echo corresponds to the sound—so regularly do rewards and punishments follow virtue and vice.

鷹 From fleet, man, and wings. A pair of hawks which go where man bids them; in allusion to which the following characters are formed.

鷹 To answer; to respond.

鷹 From to obey man's direction and heart. That which is right and proper; that which should or ought to be; to answer; to respond; to correspond to.

鷹 Name of a place; and of a musical instrument. A surname. 自應 Tsze ying, it is proper for me. 照應 Chao ying, to oversee and take care of. 應酬 Ying ch'ow hse wang, visiting backwards and forwards. 應酬大 Ying ch'ow ta, having a great deal of inter-

course with people,—a large circle of relations and acquaintances. 應承 Ying ch'ing, to promise. 應拔銀兩 Ying chao yin liang, a sum due; a balance in favor. 應門 Ying mun, the Imperial gate. 應當 Ying tang, what should be; ought. 理應 Le ying, what in reason is proper to do. 答應 Ta ying, to answer a person.

應 To answer.

鷹 From to respond to and words. To answer verbally; to enquire of. Same as the two preceding.

鷹 The breast; near or related to; to sustain; to receive; a girth of a horse; to bind or fasten.

鷹 The bird that answers to man's bidding; the hawk or falcon; also the eagle; applied to the cockatoo, and to the owl. Originally written without bird below. 神鷹 Shin ying, the eagle.

贏 The first springing forth of; to expand; an ancient imperial surname. A woman's name. Name of a famous archer. 黔贏 Kh'een ying, name of a great ing or transforming divinity.

涅 Ying or Ching, fœces; drags. Name of a stream. Flowing together.

籛 } A certain sort of cage.
籛 }

瀛 A certain famous lake; the sea. Name of a hill; and of a district.

贏 } Having an overplus of gains; making a boisterous noise like keen clamorous traders; rich; powerful; to overcome; to conquer in war or in play.

乃 } **贏輸** Ying and shoo, are opposites—to win, to lose; victory and defeat.

迎 To walk forth.

迎 From to go and one's self. To meet or receive what comes; to occur. Read Ying, to go forth in order to meet; to calculate what will occur, as in astronomy. **失迎** Shih ying, to fail of meeting with. **迎送** Ying sung, to go out to meet a visitor, and to go forth with him when leaving. **迎接** Ying teëë, to go forth to meet a visitor.

硬 Ying or Ngäng, stiff and unbending as a stone.

凝 Ning or Ying, to congeal; to freeze; to coagulate; to finish; to perfect; to fix; to settle; stern; rigorous appearance; water cooling and congealing in order to form ice. **凝**

結 Ying kèë, to congeal; to freeze. **凝命** Ying ming, to preserve the decree of heaven in one's favour by proper conduct,—said of princes. **凝神** 遠視 Ying shin yuen she, to look to a distance with great earnestness.

啞 啞 啞 Ying ying, the voice of any brute animal.

穎 } From a spoon, grain, and head. A head or ear of grain hanging down with its own weight; a spike of grain; a sharp spike or point of an instrument; the point of a pencil; very superior literary talent. A surname. A ring. **毛穎** Maou ying, a pencil. **脫穎而出** T'ò ying urh ch'üh, to come through like the point of an awl when put into a bag.

併 From man, fire, and to join the hands. To accompany a bride to the house of her husband, preparatory to an entertainment.

徹 To direct; to moderate.

YŌ.

約 From silk and to take or adopt. To bind round as with a cord; to bind with an agreement; to contract; to retrench. Yō, occurs in the sense of to divide, as **八約以四** 爲二 Pā yō e sze wei urh, eight divided by four is two. An agreement; a bargain; a contract; to restrict; to keep in order; to cause to bind. **儉約** Këen yō, retrenchment; economy. **立約** Leih yō, to make an agreement. **退約** Tui yō, to draw back from an agreement. **大約** Ta yō, for the most part; nearly about; generally speaking. **約信** Yō sin, to make a promise or take an oath. **約束** Yō shüh, to restrain; to bind by rules or promises. **約我同他去** Yō wo tung t'a kh'eu, engaged, or made an appointment with me to go with him. **約言** Yō yen, a compendium.

葯 Name of a plant.

虐 } Yě, or Nēō, and Yih, springing upon like a tiger; treating cruelly; tearing to pieces. **暴虐** Paou yō, cruel; tyrannical. **虐民** Yō min, to op-

press and use cruelly the people.

瘡 From disease and cruel. A cruel disease in which the patient is tormented with the extremes of hot and cold. **瘡疾** Yō tseih, or **瘡寒** Yō han, intermittent fever; fever and ague.

樂 Read Yō, a generic term for all sorts of music and any instrument; it is much talked about by ancient Chinese writers. A surname. Read **樂器** Yō kh'e, an instrument of music.

藥 From plant and to harmonize. Medicinal plants; medicines; to heal; an ingredient;—applied to various compositions made up as medicines are. **火藥** Ho yō, gunpowder. **釵藥** Han yō, solder for joining metals. **藥珠** Yō choo, seed or ounce pearls brought from the Soo-lo island; the best are called **上** Shang Yō-choo. **藥方** Yō fang, a medical prescription. **藥家** Yō k'ea, an apothecary; apothecaries. **藥家枳殼** Yō k'ea che küh, the medicine Che-küh of the apothecaries. **房藥** Fang yō, any aphrodisiac stimu-

lant, such as 嶽山.

嶽 From *hill* and the sound *Yō*. Five high, admired and revered mountains in China are called **五嶽** Woo yō. The name of a district. A surname. **嶽嶽** Yō yō, the appearance of long horns. **岳父母** Yō foo moo, a wife's father and mother.

獄 From *two dogs* and to speak or *bark*. Defended or guarded by two watch dogs; a prison; a rocky glen. Name of a star.

刑獄 Hing yō, imprisonment. **斷獄** Twan yō, to decide cases in law, and set the confined at liberty. **地獄** Te yō, the prison of the earth—a place of punishment after death for wicked human beings; hell. **獄吏** Yō le, a jailor. **獄訟** Yō sung, litigations.

龠 From *three degrees* and to *modulate*. A musical instrument with three tubes. Name of a certain measure.

鸞 A sort of eagle

漚 To boil; a certain kind of soup made of flesh and herbs. **潭漚** T'an yō, an appearance of being waved and agitated. **瀾** Shin yō, water running with velocity.

趯 From *to walk or foot*, and the *tail of a pheasant*.

躍 To hop like a bird; to skip and leap as an expression of joy; to advance with celerity; to frisk about as fish do. **距躍** Ken yō, to leap over. **躍躍** Yō yō, with speed; with celerity. **踊躍** Yung yō, or **跳躍** T'eaou yō, to leap for joy; to run with promptness and celerity to do.

禴 Certain sacrifices at the four seasons.

鑰 The bolt of a door; a lock. **鑰匙** Yō she, lock and key; the key of a lock.

YU.

圩 A bank; a dike raised against the water, as on the Yang-tsze-kiang, and other large rivers. Islets in the rivers

being sometimes lower than the surface of the water, are thus preserved from inundation: seasons occur however, when they are entirely overflowed. A hollow place with banks around; that which appears as such. **圩岸** Yu ngan, a bank; a dike. **圩** Yu, or **圩場** Yu ch'ang, a public market-place; where sheds are constructed, and let out by the day to any person who chooses to take thither any commodity for sale.

于 Represents the air extending itself. In; through; to; at;—in which sense it is Syn. with **於** Yu, which is now commonly used. To speak; to say; to go; great; extensive appearance. Occurs as the name of a plant; of a tree; and as part of the name of a district. The middle part of a bell. A surname. **于于** Yu yu, the distant appearance of a person walking; feeling satisfied; contented. Also read Hen. **覺其于于** K'ō kh'e yu yu, he felt himself satisfied. **于嗟** Yu ts'ay, an exclamation, denoting admiration. **于摺尾** Yu ch'ē we, at the end of an official document. **憚于騎射** T'an yu kh'e shay, afraid of

(unwilling to attend to) horsemanship and archery.

奸 Decorous intercourse between different persons. This character is dubious.

宇 From a *cover* or a *concave* and *air expanding*. To cover, or spread over and shelter, as the wings of a fowl, or as a house; wide; extensive; extending to every point above and below the canopy of heaven. **眉宇** Mei yu, the arch made by the eyebrows;—its expansion denotes joy. **宇宙** Yu chow, an overshadowing canopy, and a containing space below; the universe. **宇下** Yu hēa, under the canopy of heaven. **宇內** Yu nuy, in the world; in the universe.

汙 Commonly read Woo, foul; dirty. Read Yu, the name of a river. Crooked; winding.

盂 From *steam* or *vapour* arising out of a *vessel*. A vessel to contain rice, or wine, or water. They say a prince is like a vessel, the people like water; the water is moulded by the shape of the vessel. Name of a book; of a plant; of a hill; and of a district. A certain hunt.

surname. 飯盃 Fan yu, a rice vessel. 孟蘭勝會 Yu lan shing hwuy, 7th moon, 1st to 15th day;—a certain religious holiday.

杆 A vessel for drinking water with; a large self-sufficient appearance. Name of a place. Used for the preceding.

朽 From silk and expanding vapour. Curling; weak-bending; a string. A surname. The name of a hill.

芋 An edible plant with a large leaf and a solid root. 芋莠 Yu sew, resembles an onion, and is boiled and eaten with sugar. Read Heu, luxuriant herbage; large; great, applied to good men. Name of an office.

迂 Yu, or Heu. From to roam and curling vapour. Winding; ambiguous; vague; to induce a vague and dissipated mode of thinking; wide; large.

迂迴 Yu hwuy, vague and difficult to understand. **迂久** Yu kew, a long time. **迂遠** Yu yuen, vague and remote; indeterminate perception.

坎 A small bank; a low wall; a collection or assemblage on a heath or common.

於 Anciently intended to resemble a bird. Now used only in the following senses:—*In* a place, or *on* such a day or time; *In*, referring to the producing an effect. After 莫 Mò, and an adjective, answers to *than*. **助於勸戒** Tsoo yu k'uen keae, to assist in hortatory discourses. **莫孤於自恃** Mò koo yu tsze she, none more orphans than those who presume to trust entirely on themselves. **易於消化** E yu seau hwa, easy of digestion. **於十年** Yu shih nën, in the tenth year. **於三年正月初一日** Yu san nën ching yuè ts'oo y'ih j'ih, on the first day of the first moon of the third year. Read Woo, an exclamation, **於歎美辭** Woo t'an mei ts'ze, Woo is an exclamation expressive of the admiration of excellence.

於 The appearance of laughing; a pleasing smile.

淤 Muddy water; plants growing amongst the mud; the purulent matter of a sore.

余 Yu, or Too, I; me. An easy style of discourse. The name of a hill; of a district; also of a river. A surname.

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Read Too. 接余 Tsèè yu, a certain water plant. 比余 Pe yu, ornaments for the hair. 余月 Yu yuè, the fourth moon.

飫 To eat excessively; to gormandize; gluttonous; to confer upon.

蟾蜍 Chen yu, a sort of toad. See Chen.

餘 From to eat and the sound Yu. Leavings of food; residue; exceedings; overplus of anything; spare ground or room. The name of a country. Name of a boat or other vessel. Name of a plant. A surname.

其餘 Kh'e yu, as to the rest; the rest; what further remains. **言餘嘴** Yen yu tsuy, to say more than enough. **餘暇** Yu hëa, the leisure one may enjoy after having attended to indispensable duties. **餘孽復萌** Yu nèè f'uh ming, the old roots spring up again;—used figuratively of any vice or evil.

餘剩 Yu shing, overplus; enough and to spare. **餘子** Yü tsze, certain sons of great officers. **餘地** Yu te, spare ground,—having something over.

予 To give; to give mutually, is thus represented by

the seal character; to confer; to grant; to praise. Used for I and Me. **賦予** Foo yu, to implant, as heaven implants right principles in the human mind. **賜予** Ts'ze yu, to confer; to bestow. **予生長吳閭** Yu sāng ch'ang woo këen, I was born and brought up in (the state) Woo.

仔 A female ruler, or officer of government, of whom there was one during the dynasty Han, called **健仔** Tsèè yu; to dilate.

好 An appellation of what is excellent and good. **姪好** Tsèè yu, a certain female officer.

圜 To detain; to hold fast; to keep possession of; to imprison; that by which a criminal is detained.

敵 To stop or prohibit. A certain musical instrument.

語 From *my* and *words*. To speak of difficulties; to state or tell to; to converse with; to discuss; to teach; words; speech; discourse; expressions; phrases; language. Name of an ancient state; and of a certain territory. **暗語** Ngan yu, a dark ambiguous expression. **言語** Yen yu,

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words; speech; language. **起語** Kh'e yu, words or phrases which begin a paragraph. **接語** Tseë yu, connective particles or phrases. **轉語** Chuen yu, words or phrases which give a turn to the sense. **襯語** Ts'in yu, are those particles which blend man intimately with the principal words. **少語** Shaou yu, to speak little. **語言多反覆** Yu yen to fan fuh, verbiage and tautology.

齟齬 Tseu yu, distorted irregular teeth; teeth that do not stand opposite each other; incoherent and contradictory statements.

魚 Intended to resemble a fish. Fish of any kind. The name of a horse. The name of a place. A surname. **金魚** Kin yu, gold fish. **銀魚** Yin yu, silver fish. **蠹魚** Too yu, insects that corrode books.

魚齒 Yu ch'e, the name of a bill. **魚鰓** Yu ch'e, the fins of a fish;—particularly of a shark, which are eaten by the Chinese. **魚狗** Yu kow, the kingfisher bird. **魚蚶** Yu keae, anchovy. **魚子** Yu taze, fish roe; spawn. **魚子醬** Yu tsze

tsang, pickled fish roe. **捕魚** Poo yu, or **打魚** Ta yu, to fish.

漁 To fish; to take everything that comes to net; to seize without selection. The name of a river. A surname. **漁人** Yu jin, a fisherman. **漁樵問對** Yu ts'eaou wän tuy, a dialogue between a fisherman and a woodman.

禺 Repeated **禺禺** Yu yu, walking alone; solitary; none to associate with.

禺 Name of a foreign place on the east.

禺夷 Yu e, the region of the rising sun.

禺 From heart and the sound Yu. Pleased; cheerful.

愚 From monkey and mind. The capacity of a monkey; simple; uninstructed; ignorant; silly; stupid. Used in letters for I, and for your most obedient humble servant. **天愚** T'een yu, the name of a divinity. **愚拙** Yu chuë, simple and stupid; ignorant and unskillful. **愚蠢** Yu ch'un, simple; foolish; ignorant. **愚民** Yu min, the simple people; the poor; the multitude; the mob (as some people call the

many.) **愚俗** Yu süh, the foolish customs of the vulgar. **愚弟** Yu te, your humble younger brother.

寓 From a covert and a monkey. To attach to, as a monkey does to a branch; a shelter; a temporary lodging; to lodge; to cast upon the care of; to pertain or belong to. **旅寓** Leu yu, a stranger; one who lodges in a strange place. **寄寓** Ke yu, to be attached to, as a sycophant plant. **寓所** Yu soo, the place where one lodges.

遇 From to walk and a monkey. To meet with unexpectedly; to occur; to happen, as by chance; to fall in with; to wait till a thing occurs. **遇着** Yu chö, to meet with; to happen. **遇艱難時** Yu keen ran she, when distress and difficulties are met with. **遇時一肚氣** Yu she yih t'oo k'e, always appearing angry; morose. **遇赦不赦** Yu shay püh shay, not be pardoned when a general pardon does occur. **遇有議處事件** Yu yew e ch'oo sze keen, if any affair occur which requires to be consulted about.

隅 From a mound and a monkey. A corner; a

nook; an angle; having angles;—denotes rigid integrity. Name of a hill. **堂隅** Tang yu, the corner of a hill. **海隅** Hae yu, a bay on the coast. **廉隅** I'een yu, uncorrupted integrity.

禹 Name of a person famous in Chinese history for having drained off the water after the deluge; expanded; easy state. Certain insects.

偶 A sort of monkey; a female monkey; the beginning of. The name of a hill. Occurs in the names of places; of a divinity; and of a fish. **偶中** Yu chung, the hours from nine to eleven in the morning.

瑀 A certain stone of an inferior kind.

萬 Certain plants. The name of a tree. A surname.

吳 Woo, or Yu, to talk loud; to talk big; to vociferate;

in which senses it is also read Hwa. The name of a kingdom; of a state; of a district. A surname. **不吳不噉** Püh woo, püh ngaou, not clamorous, not insolent. **吳三桂** Woo-san-kwei, a famous general who first fought against the Manchow Tartars, then implored their aid against a native rebel, and after fighting for them several years, closed his life as a

rebel against Kh'ang-he.

候 Large features; large person; large appearance.

唳 Desirous to laugh.

娛 Joy; delight; to exult.

虞 From a tiger and certain genii. A white tiger with black fur, is called **驕虞** Tseu yu; its disposition is gentle, and it eats only animals that die a natural death. To consider; to weigh; anxious thought; impediment; detriment to; to be at rest; prepared for. Name of an office; of a territory; and of an ancient state. A surname. **疎虞** Soo yu, remiss; want of precaution. **可保無虞** Kh'o paou woo yu, can ensure that no impediment shall arise. **無虞** Woo yu, or **不虞** Püü yu, some unanticipated detriment, or injury to. **虞美人** Yu mei jin, lychnis coronata. **虞人** Yu jin, an officer who has charge of the Imperial park.

嘖 **嘖嘖** Yu yu, the appearance of a numerous group of stags and other animals; bucks, does, and so on. Also a laughing appearance. **麀鹿嘖嘖** Yew lüü yu yu,

numerous were the herds of does and bucks.

麋 A male deer. **麋麋** Yu yu, a flock of deer.

庾 A store or granary on those rivers on which corn is transported from place to place; a granary or store, but not in a house; collected together, but open to the heavens.

臾 Read Kwei, a sort of basket which the character is intended to resemble. Read Yu, a moment of time. A surname. Name of an ancient state, **須臾** Seu yu, a moment; momentary.

庾 From a shelter and a moment. A stack of grain in the fields; a place to store up grain in the fields or on the rivers;—a granary in a city is called **倉** Ts'ang. Abundant; affluent; a large or numerous accumulation of. Name of a measure; of a star; and of a bow. **大庾** Ta yu, the great stack,—a well-known mountain on the frontier of Canton province; it is otherwise called **ci-ling**.

瘵 From disease and a basket. Disease arising from anxious disappointment; to be starved to death by hunger and cold in prison.

萑 **萑** Choo yu, a medicinal plant, applied to poisons. Name of a territory.

諛 From words and momentary. Speech that pleases but for a while; to flatter; to adulate; flattery; adulation. **諛諛** Ch'ien yu, to flatter; flattery.

阿諛奉承 O yu fung ch'ing, to flatter and to cajole.

腴 From flesh and a basket. Big-bellied; soft; flabby; the lower part of the belly; anything fat and rich; the entrails of pigs and dogs. **膏腴** Kaou yu, rich fertile land.

羽 Birds with long tails; the wings of a bird; feathers; one of the notes in music; a sort of sceptre anciently held in the hand by posture-makers. Name of a hill; of a star; of an office. A surname. **羽毛** Yu maou shen, a feather fan. **羽紗** Yu sha, camlets. **羽屬** Yu shüü, the feathered tribe; birds generally.

雨 Water falling from the clouds in drops. Clouds and rain; rain; to rain.

鬪 Name of an insect. **矢石雨下** She shih yu h'ea, a shower of arrows and stones. **穀雨** K'üü yu, a term answering to the 22nd of

April. **淫雨** Yin yu, an excessive rain of long duration. **要下雨** Yaou h'ea yu, it is going to rain. **雲雨** Yun yu, clouds and rain,—used in an indelicate sense for the commerce of the sexes. **雨水** Yu shwuy, February 21st. **雨師** Yu sze, the name of a willow which indicates a sensibility to the approach of rain. **下雨** H'ea yu, or **落雨** L'ö yu, to rain.

俞 From to put together. a boat, and water. To hollow out a tree in order to form a boat; the vulgar form is from boat and knife. To answer; to assent to, as,—yes; good; well. A surname. Occurs in the sense of **愈** Yu; more; still more. Read Shoo, the name of a state. **允俞** Yun yu, to assent to; to promise. **俞俞** Yu yu, mild, easy, respectful appearance.

匱 A certain measure containing sixteen Tow. Read Tow, an earthen vessel.

喻 To be manifested to; to manifest; to declare; to instruct; to proclaim; to explain by metaphor or comparison; to comprehend the value of; to be affected by. Read Shoo, a surname. **區喻**

K'eu yu, appearance of cordiality and satisfaction; smooth and pleasing language. 區喻受之 K'eu yu show che, received him or it with cordiality and pleasure. 曉喻 Heaou yu, a clear and full exposition, or declaration of. 家喻戶曉 K'ea yu hoo heaou, families informed, and houses enlightened; i. e. made clearly to understand. 地方官亦咸喻之 Te fang kwan yih han yu che, the local magistrates too, all fully understood, or made it known. 審喻之 Shin yu che, to investigate deeply, and explain perspicuously; to cause him to understand thoroughly. 教喻 Keaou yu, instruction. 善喻 Shen yu, a good mode of instruction. 借喻 Ts'ey yu, and P'e yu, metaphor or comparison; a supposition for the sake of illustration.

埵 A grave.
 媮 From woman or heart and to assent. Born of rich parents; delicately brought up; effeminate; luxurious; addicted to pleasure; specious and artful; irrational; illicit behaviour. The second character denotes, to please; to be pleased; joy; delight; gratification manifested

in the countenance. Read Tow, to steal ease; to act carelessly. 媮色 Yu seh, a happy, pleasing countenance.

愈 From to assent and heart. To do heartily; to overcome; to get the better of; to remove or heal disease; to advance; still more; in a greater degree; better. Used for several other characters. 憂心愈愈 Yew sin yu yu, mourning still more and more. 全愈 Ts'eu'en yu, completely cured. 無益之言不如不言之爲愈也 Woo yih che yen, p'uh joo p'uh yen che wei yu yay, better not speak at all, than say what is useless. 愈久愈難 Yu kew yu nan, the longer the more difficult.

揄 From hand and to assent. To lead; to draw forth and seize; to extol. 揄 Read Tow, to hang down as the hair or the hands. 邪揄 Read Choo, subverted. 邪揄 Yay yu, a crowd in the streets, raising their hands and laughing out aloud. 揄揚 Yu yang, to praise; to extol.

榆 A tree of which the Chinese distinguish ten varieties, the leaves of all which are alike; said to be the elm. Name

of a plant, when chewed, said to be a soporific. 桑榆 Sang yu, the appearance of evening; and of the evening of life; old age. 白榆 Peh yu, name of a star.

鬲 An ornament for the face or forehead; a turban for the head; napkin.

瑜 A certain stone. A man's name.

瘉 Disease; to cure disease; convalescence; lightsome. Occurs denoting, virtuous.

逾 To pass over; to exceed; to advance; distant; remote in respect of time.

初限久踰 Ts'oo h'een kew yu, the first time appointed is long past. 踰限 Yu h'een, to exceed a limited time.

萼 萼 Foo yu, appearance of flowers; flowery. 萼 萼 Yu ts'ze, a fungous, otherwise called M'uh-urh.

綹 Certain ornamental garments; queen's garments adorned with feathers. Beautiful; handsome.

窬 To bore a small aperture in wood; to open; a hole; a small hole by the side of a door, or in a wall. Read Tow, in a similar sense; a deep hole;

a close stool.

覲 From to look at and to assent. To desire to obtain. 窺覲 Kw'ei yu, or 覲覲 K'e yu, to peep; to spy; to look at wistfully; to desire to attain; to covet. 覲心 Yu sin, a covetous disposition.

諭 From words and to assent. Words which demand assent; orders; official notifications of the will of government; to proclaim to; to interrogate. Name of an office; of a district. A surname. An order from a superior, whether from the Emperor to his ministers or governors of provinces; from these inferior officers, or from the father of a family, or the master of a house to those below him. In reference to the Emperor, its opposite is 奏 Tsow; in other cases 稟 Pin is the opposite of Yu. The Emperor insists on calling whatever he writes to foreign princes an 詔 or mandate. He allows their papers to be called 表 Peaou or 疏 Soo. Letters from the sovereign of England were translated by 書 Shoo, the usual word for letter amongst equals. 聖諭 Shing yu, See Shing. 面諭 M'ien yu, a verbal order. 譬諭 P'a

yu, to make a comparison—is sometimes written thus. 諭 **有** Yu che, the Emperor's will. **闚** From door and to hollow out. To peep and spy through a door. 闚闚 Kwei yu, to peep through a door. **與与与** From one spoonful poured into a mortar on a stand. To put many together; a class or sort; a banditti; to add or give to; good; to comply or promise; to employ; to use; together with; with; by; to; and; to reckon; to wait for. Name of a place; of a person; and of a hill. Occurs used for **歟** Yu. 你與他說 Ne yu t'a shwō, speak to him. 夫與婦 Foo yu foo, husband and wife. 一介不與 Yih keae pūh yu, not give a straw. 我與你 Wo yu ne, I with you; I promise you. 黨與 Tang yu, a confederacy. 相與 Sēang yu, mutual intercourse of friends. 於國人交止與信 Yu kwō jin keaou che yu sin, in having intercourse with one's countrymen, the appropriate duty is truth. 容與 Yang yu, appearance of self-enjoyment and indulgence. **與** The tone occasioned by using effort.

慎 Attentive; observant; to rely on. **慎慎** Yu yu, to walk with hasty steps; to walk with a respectful easy gait. **慎** A banner with a bird depicted on it; to wave. From to give and to breathe. A slow aspiration importing rest and tranquillity; a dwelling on with interest and satisfaction;—in these senses it is a particle rounding a sentence. **璣** Name of a stone. From a wheel or carriage and a mortar held up with two hands. That part of a cart or carriage which sustains the load; the containing part; to sustain, —applied to the lap of the earth; a travelling vehicle. 堪輿先生 Kan yu sēn sāng, a person who professes to select proper places of interment. 乘輿 Shing yu, the Imperial baggage carts. 堪輿 Kan yu, heaven and earth. 地輿圖 Te yu t'oo, a map of the globe. 權輿 K'uen yu, the commencement

of. 輿人 Yu jin, a cartwright. 輿宅 Yu tseh, a tomb or grave. **譽** From words and to give. To give the meed of praise which is due; to extol; to speak highly of; affirmed of that which is superexcellent. The name of a star. 美譽 Mei yu, or 揚譽 Yang yu, to praise; to commend. 好面譽人者亦好背而毀之 Haou mēen yu jin chay, yih haou pei urh hwuy che, those who are fond of praising people to their face, are also fond of backbiting them. **鸞** Certain birds that flock together. **偃** To bend forward as a mark of respect; hunch-backed. **嘔** Ngow, or Yu, to be pleased; to sing; the prattle of children. The name of a river. See Ngow. **媪** A mother. 媪媪 Heu yu, the genial fructifying influences of nature. 萬石媪 Wan shih yu, name of an ancient mother of five brothe all eminent statesmen. **御** To direct; to control; to advance. Occurs in the

books of Fūh. **御** From a knot, noon, to stop, and to walk. A charioteer unloosing his horses from the carriage; to extend to and fill every place. Wherever the emperor stops is expressed by Yu. To descend to a place; an appellation of whatever pertains to, or whatever is done by the Emperor; to advance to; to wait upon; to rule. 不能御婦人 Pūh nāng yu foo jin, impotency. 臨御 Lin yu, to take the reins of government. 御藝 Yu e, the art of a charioteer. 御馬 Yu ma, to manage a horse. 御門辦事 Yu mun pan sze, to attend at the gate of the palace for the performance of business;—denotes sitting in the hall of audience. 御史 Yu she, Imperial informers, advisers and remembrancers. They are said to be the Emperor's ears and eyes. Compare with 言 Yen. 御前 Yu ts'een, in the Imperial presence. **禦** To oppose; to stop; to hinder, so cause to desist or cease; to sacrifice. 守禦 Show yu, to defend. 禦饑 Yu ke, to satisfy hunger. 防禦 Fang yu, or 抵禦 Te yu,

to guard against.

籬 A fence composed of wattled bamboo.

籩 From *to give or grant*, and *an elephant*. An elephant; a tranquil, cheerful, easy, secure state; all arranged and prepared for whatever may occur; previously arranged; prepared for; provided against; to deliberate about. Name of a district. A surname. **悅豫** Yuě yu, pleased; delighted. **猶豫** Yew yu, a monkey and an elephant—two mistrustful animals; irresolute; undecided. **豫機務** Yu ke woo, to take a share in the councils of state; to form a part of the ministry. **豫備** Yu pe, prepared for; early and already arranged. **豫先** Yu sēen, previously. **豫言** Yu yen, to foretell; to predict; a prediction. **暇豫** Hēa yu, or **逸豫** Yih yu, quite at ease and at leisure; without occupation.

蕢 Name of a plant.

噢 **噢咿** Yu e, inward feeling of pity, of commiseration, or grief. **噢咿** Yuhew,

the tone of disease; the moaning of a sick person.

馭 From *hand* and *horse*. A horse-keeper; a charioteer. See the second form of this character above.

御 From *garments* and a *valley*. Plenty; affluent; generous; indulgent; liberal. **優裕** Yew yu, rich; affluent. **寬裕** Kh'wan yu, enlarged; expanded; magnanimous. **饒裕** Jaou yu, rich; affluent. **裕政** Yn ching, liberal government. **裕後光前** Yu how wang ts'ēen, to enrich one's posterity, and shed glory on one's progenitor. **裕國** Yn kwō, to enrich the country.

餼 From *hand* and *to feed*. To entertain people with meat and drink.

圉 A horse-keeper; one who feeds and attends a horse. The appellation given to the month in a certain season. A surname. The name of a mud-gate in ancient history. The name of a place. The name of a hill; and of a city. The name of a musical instrument. A dignified martial appearance, is expressed by Yu. The limits of a territory; to oppose; to

withstand. **牧圉** Mō and Yu, a cow-herd, and a horse-keeper. (Tso-ch'uen.) **守圉** Show yu, to defend the limits or boundary of a country. **以固我圉** E koo wo yu, to strengthen my frontier. **圉圉** Ling yu, prison. **圉師** Yu sze, one who has the care and breeding of horses. **圉圉** Yu yu, a wearied, embarrassed appearance.

舂 From a *mortar* and *two hands*. To raise up with both hands.

堦 A small bank; a low wall; a collection or assemblage

in a heath or common.

顛 From a *wind instrument* and *head*. To make a trampet of one's head; to cry out in agonies of distress; to invoke with importunity; to cry out from pain suffered in the head; in concert with many. **朝夕籲天** Chaou sei h yu t'ēen, morning and evening call upon heaven in fervent supplication. **無辜籲天** Woo koo yu t'ēen, the guiltless invoking heaven. **籲衆** Yu chung, calling out in direct terms in concert with many.

YUË.

曰 From *mouth* and a *line* representing the breath coming out. To speak; to say; said; to call or denominate; to call; is designated. **子曰** Tsze yuě, Confucius said. **書曰** Shoo yuě, the book says:— it is written. **一曰** Yih yuě one (person or authority) says; also when enumerating many things, means one is called so and so.

剕 To separate entirely; to cut off the feet, as a punishment. **剕足曰剕** Yuě ts'eh yuě ts'eh, to cut off the feet

is called Fei.

月 Intended to represent the moon. The moon; a lunar month. A surname. A foreign state. **閏月** Jū yuě, an intercalary month. **正月** Ching yuě, the first month of the year. **臘月** Lā yuě, the last month of the year. **月成** Yuě ch'ing, that which is to be done, or has been done during the month. **月弦** Yuě hēen, the first and last quarters of the moon. **月紅** Yuě yuě hung, the

ness monthly rose. 月月 Yuë yuë, monthly. 月益 Yuë yih, monthly increase. 月桂 Yuë kwei, a monthly rose;—there are two varieties. 月難 Yuë nan, the month's difficulty; i. e. to die in child-bed. The Chinese deem this so unlucky that they do not like to hire the house where it has occurred. 月餅 Yuë ping, moon cakes; cakes made like the moon, used at a term in the 8th moon. 月水 Yuë shwuy, or 月經 Yuë king, the menstrual discharge.

戔 A formidable axe or hatchet. Name of a star.
絨 From silk and a star. Variegated colours; certain ornamental trappings of a horse and carriage. Certain fine cloth.

越 From to walk and a hatchet. To pass over; to overstep; to exceed; more; to scatter; to be vague; to lose or be lost. Name of a cloth. A hole in the lower part of an instrument. An ancient name of the modern Füh-k'een province. 越分 Yuë fun, to overstep one's proper rank or sphere. 越好 Yuë haou, better. 越訴 Yuë soo, to appeal to higher courts by passing over the inferior ones. 越宿 Yuë süb, to pass

anight. 越越 Yuë yuë, or 越發 Yuë fä, more and more; in a greater or more intense degree. 越有越謙 Yuë yew yuë kh'een, the more he has the more humble he is.

鉞 A certain large hatchet. The name of a star.

悅 From heart and a plentiful supply of. Pleased; gratified; made glad; delighted; delightful. A surname 心中 Sin chung, 喜悅 He yuë, or 心悅 Sin yuë, the mind quite gratified and pleased. 悅意 Yuë e, to gratify the wishes. 悅服 Yuë fuh, to submit with pleasure. 悅目 Yuë mih, to please the eye. 悅心 Yuë sin, to please the heart.

說 Commonly read Shwö, to speak; to say. Read Yuë, in the sense of the preceding.

閱 From a statement hung up in a door. To inspect and take an account of; to review, survey or examine. To read. 閱閱 Fä yuë, families of rank and fame. 細心閱看 Se sin yuë kh'an, to look over and examine with care. 閱卷 Yuë keuen, to examine literary essays. 閱歷 Yuë leh, to have passed through service. 閱兵 Yuë ping, to review

troops. 閱世 Yuë she, to have seen the world.

軌 Part of the harness of a carriage, said to be that which corresponds to a yoke.

粵 From a recess and expanding vapour. A particle that ushers in the expression of one's thoughts; to say; an aspiration of concern; the particle in. A classical name of the province Canton, still used by the Vice-governor and commissioner of duties. 粵西 Yuë se province, otherwise called Kwang-se. 粵東 Yuë tung, the province Canton. 兩

粵 Léang yuë, the two Yuë; i. e. the two provinces just named. 粵撫臺 Yuë foo t'ae, the Vice-governor of Canton. 粵海關 Yuë hae kwan, the Hoppo of Canton.

嚶 To speak; to say; speech.

噦 The breath rising. To belch; to rift. Read Hwuy, the voice of a bird. Wide; spacious and light,—said of a house. The sound of the gradual approach of a carriage with bells. The ancient dictionary Yun-hwuy says,—the beard on the chin. One says,—the jaw-bone.

YUEN.

谷 Yen or Yuen. From a mouth, or pass, and water. A watery track of land situated amongst hills; a marsh; a swamp; appearing as if spoiled.

元 The first cause; invisible and operating principle. The origin; the commencement; great; the first; the principal; the head; the chief. A surname. 百姓曰元元 Peh sing yuë yuen yuen, the people are called Yuen-yuen. 勿藥以傷元氣 Wöh yó e shang yuen kh'e, do not drug yourself so as

to hurt your constitution. 元始 Yuen ch'e, the origin. 元服 Yuen fuh, the garments or dress put on before marriage; a cap or bonnet. 元氣 Yuen kh'e, answers nearly to the word constitution, used in reference to the human body. 元氣不好 Yuen kh'e püh haou, a bad constitution. 元日 Yuen jih, the first day of the year. 元年 Yuen nën, the first year of any reign. 元寶 Yuen paou, a piece of silver of the value of fifty taels, used chiefly

in the region of Peking; gilt paper burnt to the gods and departed spirits. **元宵** Yuen seou, a soup basin. **元神** Yuen shin, the natural spirit, in medical phraseology. **元帥** Yuen shwae, a military commander-in-chief. **元首** Yuen shou koo kwang, the head, legs, and arms; i. e. a prince and his ministers. **元夕** Yuen seih, the evening of the first day of the year. **元旦** Yuen tan, the morning of the first day of the year. **元子** Yuen tsze, the eldest son; the first ancestor of a family. (MS. Dictionary.) **元陽** Yuen yang, original constitution or power of virility. **一元** Yih yuen, the space of 129,600 years. **元月** Yuen yue, the first moon of the year. **會元** Hwuy yuen, the first amongst that class of literati, called **進士** Tsin-ssu. **解元** Keae yuen, the first of the Keu-jin. **狀元** Chwang yuen, the first of the Han-lin.

阮 Name of a hill; of a certain barrier; and of an ancient state in Shen-se. A surname.

院 From mound and completely round. A sur-

rounding wall, forming a courtyard; a dwelling of a magistrate; a public court, or palace; a mansion; a college; a temple of the priests of Buddha, or of the Tao sect; an hospital; joined to the titles of some of the higher officers, as **撫院** Foo yuen, a Vice-governor. **書院** Shoo yuen, a college. **白鹿書院** Peh luh shoo yuen, the College of the White Stag Valley, a romantic place on the Poyang lake, where Choo-foo-tsze taught. **一宅分爲二院** Yih tseh fun wei urh yuen, one house divided so as to have two court-yards. **瘋院** Fung yuen, an hospital for lepers. **瞽目院** Koo mih yuen, an hospital for the blind. **老人院** Laou jin yuen, an hospital for aged persons—who are friendless. These are all government establishments which are miserably attended to. **發瘋院** Fā fung yuen, a lazaretto. **院郎中** Yuen lang chung, an office of the fifth degree of rank.

龜 A certain large tortoise, of which various fabulous things are said. **天龜** T'een yuen, a certain star.

困 Deep water.

死 From evening and a knot. A knot making a person uneasy on his couch, and causing him to turn; to turn one's-self over when lying down; to turn round; to yield or give way. The second is a vulgar form.

冤 From a hare beneath a cover, not only unable to run, but made to stoop. To cause to stoop; to force; to crouch; to injure; to oppress; to ill-use; to cause resentment.

冤死 Han yuen urh sze, died from a feeling of resentment for injuries received.

訴冤 Soo yuen, to state one's grievances. **擊冤** Keih yuen, or **鳴冤** Ming yuen, to strike the drum in order to call attention to individual injuries.

伸冤 Shēn yuen, to straighten that which is bowed down; to grant a person justice; to right a person. **洗冤** Se yuen, to wash away injuries or resentments;—to take ample revenge.

冤讐 Yuen ch'ow, or **冤仇** Yuen ch'ow, an enmity to. **冤枉** Yuen wang, to ill-use; to charge falsely. **冤結** Yuen kēē, an involvement in difficulties arising from the malice or artifice of others. **冤逼良**

民 Yuen peih léang ioin, to accuse falsely and oppress virtuous people. **冤屈之事** Yuen keih che sze, oppression; ill-treatment.

宛 To bend down plants and cover one's-self; to yield; to comply. See Wan.

婉 To rejoice and make merry; to advise and admonish.

婉 Read Yuen and Wan. From woman and to bend. Yielding; obedient; accommodating. **委**

婉 Wei yuen, obliging speech. **婉轉** Yuen chuen, winding and turning;—trying to oblige and please all parties.

婉容 Yuen yung, a yielding manner; complaisant behaviour.

浣 Water whirling round; an eddy.

碗 A vessel to contain rice.

怨 From the mind turning on knots. Dissatisfaction; resentment; hatred to; enmity to; ill-will; repining. Read Wān, **怨財**

Wān ts'ae, private gains hoarded up. **報怨** Paou yuen, to take revenge. **怨恨** Yuen hān, hatred and dislike to; dissatisfied with and hating. **怨**

貧 Yuen p'in, to repine at po-

verty. 怨心 Yuen sin, a feeling of malignant dissatisfaction. 怨天 Yuen t'ien, to repine at heaven or providence.

琬 A certain stone sceptre, or court ornament. A mau's name.

畹 Twenty Chinese acres of land; some say thirty.

智 A vacant eye; an eye without lustre or light; a well without water.

苑 Read Yuen or Yüh, grass; pasture; luxuriant herbage or foliage; delicate, soft, flexible plants. 牧馬苑 Mäh ma yuen, pasture for horses.

莞 A kind of grass or rush of which mats may be made. A surname. Also read Kwan and Han. 莞荳仁 Yuen ts'een jin, coriander seeds, used in making curry. Some write 園粟 Yuen süh, mixed with cakes as a charm on the 8th of the 4th moon. 莞茜 Yuen ts'een, or 莞菱 Yuen suy, coriander.

鴛 The male of a certain bird. 鴛鴦 Yuen yang, a pair of faithful birds, much employed to be emblems of matrimonial fidelity and happiness.

原 Seems to be derived from a high shelter as of a mountain, and 泉 Ts'uen, a spring issuing from its foot. High level ground; a waste; a common; origin; source; beginning; commencement; the real natural state of a thing or of an affair; to examine into the origin of; to trace back to the beginning; again; an iteration of; a second; the same as the first; to remit; to forgive. A surname. The name of a district. 平原 P'ing yuen, a large level uncultivated tract of country. 田原 T'ien yuen, an extensive cultivated tract. 推原 T'ui yuen, to search into the original cause of; to analyze. 鑿原 K'ien yuen, to see thoroughly into the causes and circumstances of an affair. Said by way of compliment to the discernment of any other person. 會詔原之 Hwuy ch'au yuen che, issued an order to forgive them. 爲原廟 Wei yuen me'au, made a second temple. 原主 Yuen choo, the original lord; i. e. the owner; the proprietor. 原差 Yuen ch'ae, a police runner. 原意 Yuen e, the original intention; the first motive. 原告 Yuen kaou, one who originates an accusa-

tion; a plaintiff. 原故 Yuen koo, the originating cause. 原來 Yuen lae, it happened, or proved to be. 原諒 Yuen léang, to excuse, or put a favorable construction on. 原來如此 Yuen lae joo ts'ze, really, or in point of fact, thus. Often said when all disguises are laid aside, or the truth clearly perceived. 原不該 Yuen p'ih kae, strictly, or by rights ought not. 原不想 Yuen p'ih séang, originally, or really at bottom, did not mean, &c. 原本 Yuen pun, the origin; originally. 原序 Yuen seu, the original preface. 原造 Yuen tsaou, to frame originally; to create. 原頭 Yuen tau, the original; the head. 原委 Yuen wei, the origin and end; all about a person or thing. 原無成心 Yuen woo ch'ing sin, no premeditated design. 原宥 Yuen yew, to forgive. 原由 Yuen yew, the causes from which a thing proceeds; the circumstances of an affair.

原 Knowledge and talents employed on the side of what is vicious and unprincipled.

嫫 姜嫫 K'ang yuen, a female, famous in ancient story.

愿 From heart and original. 愿 Man's mind as it came, from its Creator; a respectful, sincerely reverential, moral, pious feeling; sincere; moral; virtuous. Used for 原 Yuen and for 願 Yuen, to wish; to desire. 愿恪 Yuen k'ok, sincere respect; reverence and veneration; grave and respectful deportment. 愿意 Yuen e, to desire; to wish.

源 To measure; to estimate. 源 From water and origin, or three springs, issuing from below a mountain. 源 A source or spring of water; the source of a river. 源 The name of a river. A source, figuratively. A surname. 百源 Peh yuen, the source of all rivers. 河源 Ho yuen, the source of the river; viz. the Yellow river. 絕流不如塞源 Tseu' lew p'ih joo seh yuen, to cut off the streams is not so effectual as to stop up the source. 源流 Yuen lew, the source and flow; the rise and progress of. 源源而來 Yuen yuen urh lae, incessant and regular in coming, as water from a spring.

源 From silk and origin. 源 A red and yellow colour

produced by the first dip in a dye; a red colour.

諫 From *word* and *a spring*. A regular constant flow of language; pleasing harmony. A man's name.

願 From *origin* or *source* and *head*. A large head; to stretch out the head as in looking for with expectation; the direction of the heart to an object; to desire; to wish; that to which the heart is directed; an object of desire; each; every; a short appearance of the face; a vow.

願 Fā yuen, to make a vow.

還願 Hwan yuen, to pay a vow.

誠願 Ch'ing yuen, a sincere wish or desire.

願意 Yuen e, a wish; a desire; to wish for.

願天下人安樂 Yuen t'een hēa jin ngan lö, wish all the men in the world repose and delight.

驪 A horse with a white belly.

育 From *mouth* and *flesh*.

A small insect; empty or vacant; to stir up; to excite; to toss about.

育育 A numeral of things of value; hence from *pearl* shell. Numeral of officers of the government, whether civil or military; round; to circulate, or

to extend to every part. The name of a place. Read Yun, beneficial to; advantageous.

Read Yün, **伍員** Woo yün, 5, man's name. A surname.

幅員 Fūh yuen, a certain kind of cap.

文武官員 Wun woo kwan yuen, civil and military officers.

一員好官 Yih yuen haou kwan, a good officer.

生員 Säng yuen, a person possessing the literary rank called Sew-ts'ae.

委員 Wei yuen, an officer sent on a special errand; an official messenger.

員差 Yuen ch'ae, or **員役** Yuen yŭh, a police runner.

員弁 Yuen pēn, civil and military officers.

員外郎 Yuen wae lang, a certain office of the fifth rank.

育 A small insect or reptile.

圓 Round; a circle; a sphere or globular figure; a dollar; to make round.

方圓 Fang yuen, square and round.

銀子十圓 Yin tsze shih yuen, ten round pieces of silver; ten dollars.

中圓 Chung yuen, or **半圓** Pwan yuen, half a dollar. A quarter of a dollar is expressed by **一錢**

八 Yih ts'een pā, one mace eight (candareens), which are

equal to a quarter of a dollar.

團圓 T'wan yuen, a complete circle; the full moon; altogether; the whole.

圓桌子 Yuen chō tsze, a round table.

圓方之對 Yuen fang che tuy, round is the opposite of square.

圓光 Yuen kwang, a round mirror, by which it is said some persons can find out stolen goods, and so forth.

圓夢 Yuen mung, round dreams; the same as **占夢** Chen mung, dreams of divination.

圓的扁的 Yuen teh pēn teh, globular and flat.

削 To take or cut out from the midst of; to hollow out.

娟 From *woman* and *to excite*. One who excites admiration; beautiful; elegant; delicate; slender.

娟娟 A woman's name. **便娟** Pēn yuen, a light airy appearance.

聯娟 Lēn yuen, a delicate curve, like the new moon.

連娟 Lēn yuen, delicate; slender.

嬋娟 Shen yuen, a beautiful female.

娟娟 Yuen yuen, sombre; deep; remote.

愼 From *heart* and *round*. An agitated mind; grief.

娟 A certain insect; alone; to work or stir up. A

man's name. Used for the preceding.

捐 From *hand* and *to employ*. To give forth from one's own store; to give or throw away; to contribute to; to give to the service of the Emperor; to obtain office by paying a contribution.

By the Canton people read Keuen, in all the following cases.

捐官 Yuen kwan, to purchase office.

捐貢 Yuen kung, to pay a contribution to government.

捐瘠 Yuen tseih, to die of sickness.

捐題銀兩 Yuen t'e yin lēang, to subscribe to a public contribution.

沿 From *water* and *a pass*. To flow down by water; to sail along the shore; to go with the stream; to accommodate one's-self to others; to make a tour or circuit; to alter for specific reasons.

沿沿 Yuen t'oo, the whole circuit or course of a journey.

沿沿 Yuen t'oo, the whole circuit or course of a journey.

瘡 Yuen or Yun, disease; sickness.

鉛 From *metal* and *soft easily melts*. Lead and similar soft base metals;—the Chinese distinguish various sorts. Name of a district. A man's name.

白鉛 Peh yuen, tutenague.
 黑錫 Heh seih, or 黑鉛 Heh yuen, common lead. 胡鉛 Hoo yuen, 鉛華 Yuen hwa, or 鉛粉 Yuen fun, white lead. They say it is made by suspending the metal in a winejar closely stopped; in nineteen days it is converted to a powder. 鉛罐 Yuen kwan, a lead gannister, such as tea is put into. 鉛刀無一割之利 Yuen taou woo yih kó che le, a leaden knife is not sharp enough to cut at a single stroke.

爰 From 爰 Peau, to reach up or down from one hand to another, and 于 Yu, to endeavour to extend to. To lead from one place to another, or from one subject to another; slow; mournful; to remove; to change. Forms part of the name of a sea bird. A surname. 爰爰 Yuen yuen, slowly; leisurely.

媛 From woman and to lead. A beautiful woman who draws admirers after her. 嫵媛 T's'ang yuen, the appearance of standing and waiting upon. 嬋媛 Shen yuen, the appearance of drawing or pulling towards; to draw the affectionate after.

援 From hand and to lead. To lead; to draw; to pull up to a higher place; to assist; to elevate; to rescue; to deliver; to save; a certain sword-like weapon. See Hwan. 手援 Show yuen, to lead with the hand. 鈎援 Kow yuen, or 鈎梯 Kow t'e, a scaling ladder for passing over city walls. 援救 Yuen kew, to rescue; to save; to reform the world. 援結 Yuen k'è, to unite or draw many persons together; to bring forward; to quote. 援拔 Yuen p'á, to raise up; to draw out of—as out of the water; to elevate or draw forth people's talents. 援兵 Yuen ping, auxiliary troops coming up to afford relief,—as to a besieged city. 援接 Yuen ts'è, to go forth to meet and lead to a place. 援引 Yuen yin, to lead; to draw.

表袁 From a robe. Long-garments or robes. Name of a district. A surname.

遠 From to walk and long robes. Remote; distant, in time or place. 遠 Yuéu, to remove to a distance; to put away from

one; to consider remote. 不遠千里 P'ih yuen ts'èen le, not consider a thousand le far (when some object is to be attained). 敬鬼神而遠之 King kwei shin urh yuen che, respect demons and gods, but put them to a distance,—affect not familiarity with spirits. 遠及兒孫 Yuen keih urh sun, may (calamity) extend remotely to my posterity,—an imprecation. 遠近 Yuen kin, far off and near at hand; to put to a distance; to approach near to. 遠離之 Yuen le che, put it far off. 遠遠跟隨 Yuen yuen k'án sui, to follow at a great distance. 永遠 Yung yuen, for ever; eternal. 遙遠 Yaou yuen, very remote; far off.

園 A place where trees, vegetables, or flowers are planted; a garden; a garden hedge. 圃園 Poo yuen, an orchard. 菜園 Ts'ae yuen, a vegetable garden. 花園 Hwa yuen, a flower garden. A gardener is sometimes called 花工 Hwa kung, a flower workman. 田園廬墓 T'èen yuen loo moo, fields, gardens, mat sheds and tombs. 戲園 He yuen, a play-house; a garden appropriated to theatrical

exhibitions. Such places exist in Peking. 游花園 Yew hwa yuen, to saunter or ramble in a garden. 御園 Yu yuen, an Imperial garden. 圓明園 Yuen ming yuen, the round and splendid garden;—some suppose in allusion to the encircling heavens, and the orb of day; formerly a well-known summer residence of the Tartar Emperors of China.

轅 From a carriage and a long garment. The various poles extending from a carriage, or transverse poles to which the animals are attached which have to draw it; the poles of a carriage; a yoke to draw. A surname. An ancient king of China, when he went forth to hold assemblies of the states placed all the carriages of his retinue with their poles inwards, and arranged in two lines to form a passage or an avenue to his own apartments where he gave audience; from which circumstance the gateways leading to the cantonments of the army, and the gates to public offices, are called 轅門 Yuen mun, carriage-pole gates. 東轅門 Tung yuen mun, the eastern gate of a public office. 西轅門 Se yuen mun, the western gate of a public office.

軒轅 Hēen yuen, title of an ancient monarch.

猿猴 } A monkey.

咽 The throat. Read Yen, to swallow. Read Yih.

哽咽 Kāng yih, a stoppage of the breath or voice from grief; to intercept or obscure, as by clouds. Read Yuen. 咽咽 Yuen yuen, the sound of a drum.

垣 A wall of a lower class. The name of a star. The name of an ancient city. The name of a stone. A surname.

Also read Hwan. 牆卑曰垣高曰墉 Te'ēang pei yuē yuen kaou yuē yung, a wall when low, is called Yuen, when high is called Yung. 踰垣而避之 Yu yuen urh pe che, passed or leaped over the wall and avoided him,—said of a person who was solicited to accept of office.

淵 From water whirling between two shores. An eddy; a whirlpool; a deep abyss. The name of a river. A surname. 天淵之隔 T'ēen yuen che keh, as remote as heaven and the deep. 家學淵源

Kēa hēō yuen yuen, a family devoted to letters for many generations.

抗抗 } To move; to agitate; to push; to infer.

鵞鵞 } Name of a bird of prey of which there are several species;—its cry indicates wind. A man's name.

圓 Hwan or Yuen. Read Hwan, to circulate; to surround; to conglomerate; to look round with apprehension. Read Yuen, round; globular; complete; perfect. See Hwan. 圓法 Yuen fā, the Chinese copper coin.

緣 } From silk and a pig. A border or selvage of silk stitched on to the margin of the collar of a garment, or to the sleeves, as an ornament; to accord with something previously existing; to continue in succession; to be influenced by something previously existing; to connect as cause and effect; a cause; to climb. 緣分 Yuen fun, and 有緣 Yew yuen, express a cause existing from the arrangements of fate or nature for the meeting of persons, or the occurrence of events, ren-

dered prosperous by supernatural influence;—conveys something of the sense of the words 'Providential meeting,—marriages are made in heaven,' and so on. 無緣 Woo yuen, is the opposite idea. Yew yuen, also denotes some secret or undivulged cause, some sinister influence. 負緣 Yin yuen, a connexion with the influence procured with magistrates by bribery. 與佛有緣 Yu fūh yew yuen, having a relation to Buddha; devoted to him, and enjoying his blessing and providential care. 前世有緣 今世結 Ts'ēen she yew yuen kin she kēē, those (men and

women) who have had some relation in a former state of existence, are united in marriage in the present life. 天定良緣 T'ēen ting lēang yuen, heaven decrees happy marriages. 爲何緣故 Wei ho yuen koo, for what reason? 緣由 Yuen yew, the causes or circumstances of any affair. 緣領 Yuen ling, the collar of a garment. 緣木 Yuen mūb, to climb a tree. 緣事 Yuen sze, on account of an affair. 緣飾 Yuen shih, to put on an outside gloss or external colouring,—applied to persons in a bad sense, denoting external show merely.

YÜH.

玉 } The word Yü, in its strict and proper sense denotes the chrysoptase; it is applied also to the corundum stone, and to any valuable stone. Beautiful; precious; valuable; rich,—applied to food; harmony in the seasons. Name of a river. A star. A wood. A herb. 水玉 Shwuy yüh, crystal. 玉池 Yüh ch'e, a kind of crucible used by the sect Taou, an ornamented vessel. 玉繩

Yüh ch'ing, the name of a star. 玉燭 Yüh chüh, the harmony of the seasons. 玉成 Yüh ch'ing, to complete anything well. 玉莖 Yüh häng, the membrum virile. 玉皇 Yüh hwang, or 上帝 Shang-te, the most honourable in heaven,—language of the Taou sect. 玉菓 Yüh kwo, or 荳蔻 Tow kh'ow, nutmeg. 玉門關 Yüh mun kwan, a pass in western Tartary, in about 53° N. L.

玉輅 Yü loo, the imperial carriage. 玉蘭 Yü lan, the magnolia *Yulan*. 玉樓 Yü loo, the shoulders. 玉石 Yü shih, the corundum stone. 玉繡球 Yü sew kh'ew, hoyu camosa. 玉牒 Yü t'ee, the imperial genealogy.

浴 From *water and a valley*. To bathe in a stream. Name of a river. To fly up and down, as swallows on the surface of water. 沐浴 Müh yü, to bathe. 浴佛誕 Yü fū t'an, the anniversary of the bathing of Buddha, the 8th day of the 4th moon. This day embraces all the sages of the Buddha sect, or all the manifestations of Buddha; it is a kind of All-saint's day. 浴室 Yü shih, a bathing house.

欲 From *a valley and to breathe*. To breathe after; to wish; to hope for; to desire; to be desirous of; to covet; to lust. 天理人欲 T'een le jin yü, heavenly principles and human desires,—reason and passion. 物欲 Wü yü, the desire of possessing external objects or gratifications. 欲修道 Yü sew taou, to be desirous of cultivating a virtuous course of life.

慾 From *desire and heart*. The operation of passion; desire, in a bad sense; in an excessive degree; lust; licentious passions. 嗜慾 She yü, to relish and lust after. 口鼻耳目四支之慾 Kl'ow pe uh mü, sze che che yü, the desires of the mouth, nose, ears, and eyes—all proceed from the heart; hence the character is formed from *heart*. 慾想 Yü säng, lascivious thoughts.

去 The posture of a child in a natural and easy parturition. See Tü.

育 From *a child in the womb and flesh*. To bear; to nourish; to cause to increase; to grow; to train up virtuously; to educate well. Name of a place. 覆育 Fow yü, to overspread and nourish. 育德 Yü teh, to nourish virtue. 育嬰堂 Yü ying t'ang, a kind of foundling hospital for poor children, whose mothers die in childbirth, or when they are infants. 鞠育 Keü yü, or 養育 Yang yü, to nourish; to bring up.

嘔 To vomit; noise made in retching or vomiting. 塿 Fat, fertile earth.

哨 The sound of the voice.

歔 From *to breathe and the sound Yü*. An exclamation arising from fright or alarm.

昱 From *sun and erect*. The light or splendour of the sun.

煜 From *fire, sun and erect, or to nourish fire*. The glow of fire; shining; resplendent; moral lustre.

奧 Commonly read Ngaou, a corner or deep bay. Read Yü, a bank under water.

噢 噢 噢 Yü e, inward feeling of pity, of commiseration, or grief. 噢 咻 Yü hew, the tone of disease; the moaning of a sick person.

塿 Read Yu, or Ngaou, a bay; land near to a shore or coast. See Ngaou.

澳 A bank or cliff immediately opposed to the water. 澳 澳 Read Ngaou, a bay; deep. 澳 澳 The name of a river.

煥 From *fire and deeply seated*. Internal heat; warmth. Read Ngaou, in a similar sense. The second character denotes, being warmed by the sun.

奠 The name of a plant.

熨 From *benevolent, heat, and hand*. Heat, applied with the hand for useful purposes. See Wei. To smooth silk from rumples or puckers by the application of heat; a kind of smoothing iron; to fix plaits by a smoothing iron. Read T'ang, by the Canton people. 熨斗成裙裾 Yü tow eh'ing k'ean ch'è, the smoothing iron fixes the plaits of a petticoat. 熨斗 Yü tow, or 火斗 Ho tow, a smoothing iron.

栳 Name of a fruit tree, of the plum or cherry species. 栳李 Yü le, a small plum.

郁 The name of a place; elegant. A surname. 郁 郁 Yü yü, richly elegant.

啞 A sound; a noise; a guttural sound.

峪 A pool of water in a valley at the foot of a mountain. Name of a district and of a pass.

聿 An utensil for writing with; a style; a pencil or pen, called by various names in the different nations of ancient China. To narrate; forthwith; then; accordingly; but; from; or other particles which the scope may require on beginning

a sentence. Occurs denoting, to skip or hop over; levity of deportment.

毓 To cause to grow; to bring up a child in virtuous habits; to nurse; to nurture; to educate; to soothe.

毓 Same as 育 Yü. See above. **郁毓** Yü yü, abundant; luxuriant.

拗 Commonly read Ngaou, to drag with the hand. Read Yü, to press down; to subdue or suppress; to suppress anger.

穡 Appearance of a plentiful crop of grain.

咳 Elegance and variety of colours; luxuriant. **咳** Yü yü, abundant; plentiful.

咳 The sound of the throat; a guttural sound.

啞 Dangerous; the voice or note of a bird.

債 To sell. **徵債** Ching yü, to prepare goods and publish them for sale.

齧 Read Chü, a sort of gruel. Read Yü, natural food; that which nature

supplies spontaneously; to nourish; to sell. A surname. **鬻**

鬻 Yü yung, to sell. **鬻妻** Yü ts'e nei, to sell wives and to drown daughters,—done in some parts of China. **鬻子** Yü tsze, a son.

鬱 Certain fragrant herbs prepared and used in sacrifice; luxuriant free-growing trees and plants; the feelings highly worked up; vexatious; anxious thoughts; putrid. Name of a river. A surname. The second form is most frequent.

抑鬱 Yü yü, repressed feeling. **鬱勃聲** Yü pō shing, a gurgling noise, like water coming out of a narrow-mouthed vessel. **鬱陶** Yü t'au, high-wrought anxious feelings.

鬱 Fragrant plants.

役 Read Yü, or Yü. From a man or to go with a weapon; those persons sent, in ancient times to defend the frontier. To be sent on government service; to serve; arranged in order; to supplicate. **戍役** Shoo yü, to serve on the frontier. **厮役** Sze yü, to serve, or servants generally. **衙役** Ya yü, the inferior attendants, in public

courts; police runners. **役役** Yü yü, incessant solicitation.

役使 Yü she, to serve; to be at the call of another.

YUN.

云 The original form of **雲** Yun, a cloud, or the vapour of the mountains and rivers rolling round; in after ages Yu, Rain, was added instead of Yun, and Yun taken to express—to say; to move round. **人云**

亦云 Jin yun yü yun, men say, also say; i. e. what other men say, I will affirm, or say the same; I will not contradict.

萬物云云 Wan wü yun yun, the abundance or plenitude of the universe. **紛云** Fun yun, commotion; activity; bustle. **云云** Yun yun, thus and thus; et cetera; the conversation of many persons. Yun yun also occurs as the name of a hill; also, as denoting, abundant; luxuriant. A surname.

紜 From silk and curling clouds. Numbers thrown into confusion. **紛紜** Fun yun, or **紛紛紜紜** Fun fun yun yun, all in a state of confusion.

耘 From an instrument of husbandry and to move round. To weed out nuisances from a field; to weed; to remove what

does harm. **春耕夏耘** Ch'un kang hea yun, in spring plough, and in summer weed.

芸 From plants and curling. Plants budding forth; fragrant herbs, said to expel insects from books; applied to various plants.

Used for the preceding. **芸香** Yun heang, said to resemble frankincense.

雲 From rain and curling vapour. Atmospheric vapours; clouds; a cloud; fog about hills and rivers; the fructifying principle of nature. Name of an ancient gate; of a lake, and of a district. A surname.

雲漢 Yun han, a name of the milky way. **雲氣** Yun kh'e, a kind of halo. **雲母** Yun moo, or **雲母石** Yun moo che, talc. **雲南** Yun-nan, a province on the south west corner of China; the capital of the province is designated by the same name. **雲師** Yun sze, and **雷師** Luy sze, denote the spirit that presides over clouds and thunder. **雲集** Yun tscib assembled like clouds.

雲梯 Yun t'e, a kind of scaling ladder; it is fixed on wheels and is run alongside city walls. Yun-t'e, the cloud ladder, is used figuratively for rapid literary promotion. 雲雨 Yun yu, commerce of sexes.

勻 From to *infold* and *two*. A small number or quantity. One says, equal; even; equally blended.

筠 The strong tough peel of the bamboo, the bark of the bamboo. They say, that having no heart its strength is in its skin.

畷 From a field and *equated*. 畷畷 Yun yun, fields properly laid out; and divided into acres or patches.

尹 Yun or Yin. See Yin.

允 Sincerely faithfully; honestly; without deceit or guile; to accede to; to assent; to promise. A surname. 中允 Chung yun, name of a certain office.

允吾 Yuen ya, a certain district. Occurs in the sense of 云 Yun, to say.

允殖 Yun chih, expresses a numerous population. 允若 Yun jö, sincere and complaisant; the disposition softened and ameliorated. 允諾 Yun

nö, 允准 Yun chun, or 允俞 Yun yu, all express acceding to; granting; promising what is requested.

狃 Forms part of an opprobrious epithet, anciently applied to the Tartar tribes.

鈇 A weapon held in the hand by statesmen when attending on the sovereign; an ancient usage.

隕 To fade; to fall; to perish; to die; to fall as a withered leaf in the evening.

篔簹 Certain bamboos.

郟 Name of an ancient state, and of a territory. A surname.

隕 From a mound or a stone and round. To roll down; to fall from a higher place; to fall in ruins; to fall in a terrifying manner—as

from Heaven, or into a deep abyss; the falling of tears. 隕如雨 Sing yun joo yu, stars fell like rain. 隕于深淵 Yun yu shin yuen, to fall into a deep abyss. 隕自天 Yun tsze t'ëp, to fall from heaven.

韻 The voice of a bird

韻 From *sound* and *round*. Sounds which harmonize and make rhyme; a final sound; the last syllable of a line or verse; answers to a line. 八韻 Pā yun, eight lines all rhyming. 韻書 Yun shoo, books on the tones; dictionaries arranged according to the tones, in which syllables of the same sound are brought together.

盥 Benevolent; kind-hearted; warm, humane feeling. See Wän.

氤 From *warm* and *air*. Vapour; generative influence. See 氤 Yin. 氤氣 Yun kh'e, essential genial vapour; procreative influence.

煜 Fire and steam without smoke; genial warmth; vapour; warm steam.

緼 A collection or assemblage of; applied also to difficult astronomical calculations. Same as 氤 Yun. See Wän.

醞 Incense. See Wän.

醞 From *warmth* and *new wine*. To ferment liquor.

醞 Yün jang, to ferment.

醞藉 Yün teeih, to cherish and keep working in the mind.

like fermentation.

嘽 A large mouth; mouth large and teeth ugly.

暉 From *heart* and *an army*. To plan; to deliberate; faithful; sincere. A surname.

暈 From *sun* and *an army*. Vapours or halo by the side of the sun; curling up and accumulating, as warmth, fog and clouds.

運 From *an army* and *to go*. To move; to agitate; to turn round; to go from place to place; to revolve in a circle; to circulate; to transport from one place to another. 天運 T'ëen yun, the apparent motion of the sun and stars. 運籌 Yun ch'ow, to revolve and devise; forecast and deliberation. 運河 Yun ho, the river for the transportation of grain; the great canal. 運脚 Yun köo, the expense of transporting or carrying. 運白鉛 Yun peh yuen, to transport white copper. 運用 Yun yung, to turn to one's own use what one reads, in contradistinction from mere copying or quoting in the same words. 運於掌 Yun yu chang, to move round on the palm of the hand,—expresses what is easy.

YUNG.

用 From *knife* and a *splinter*. To form for some use; that which may be used; to use; to employ; to employ to effect any end or purpose; hence,—by; with; to exercise any feeling of the mind; to partake of food; the necessary expense. A surname. **費用** Fei yung, or **費用** She yung, necessary expenditure. **無用** Woo yung, useless. **有用** Yew yung, useful. **日用** Jih yung, daily supply of necessaries. **功用** Kung yung, meritorious service. **利**

用 Le yung, useful commodities. **喜怒之用** He noo che yung, the exercise of joy and anger. **用意** Yung e, to employ the mind; to study.

用人 Yung jin, to employ persons, whether in domestic or national affairs. **用過飯** Yung kwo fan, have you dined? or taken any other meal. **用**

心 Yung sin, to apply the mind to. **用鐵片自殺** Yung t'ëe p'ëen tszé shà, killed himself with a piece of iron.

冗 Scattered; mixed; blended; hurried; people without any fixed habitation. See Jung.

永 Represents *streams* and *flowing*. Ever-flowing; perpetual; everlasting; eternal; distant; remote; applied to time, for ever; always. Name of a district. A surname. **永福** Yung füb, eternal happiness. **永苦** Yung kh'oo, everlasting suffering. **永久** Yung kew, a very long time; for ever; always. **永宅** Yung tseh, an eternal mansion; the grave. **永遠** Yung yuen, existing to a remote period; everlasting.

咏 From *water* and *perpetual streams*. Constant wandering; always flowing; to dive and walk about under water.

咏 To sing; to chant; to recite.

詠 From *words* and *perpetual*. The voice emitted for a long time, as in singing; to sing; to recite in a monotonous tone; the song of a bird. **詠歌** Yung ko, to sing a song. **詠詩** Yung she, to recite poetry.

咄 咄咄 Yung yung, the voice of a multitude of persons.

容 From a *covering* and a *valley*, both of large containing capacity. To contain; to bear with; to endure; the external expression of the feeling with which one receives anything; external carriage; manner; countenance; officers who preside over ceremonies. A district. A surname. **儀容** E yung, the various attitudes, bows, &c., which court ceremony requires. **從容** Ts'ung yung, easy, graceful carriage. **輕容** Kh'ing yung, thin light silk. **容止** Yung che, a person's carriage; demeanour; address. **容臭** Yung ch'ow, little perfume bags, worn by ladies. **容人之過** Yung jin che kwo, to bear with people's faults. **容貌** Yung maou, the external appearance or countenance of a person. **容納** Yung nâ, to receive and contain; physically or morally. **容體** Yung t'e, the whole of a person's figure and manner. **容**

容 Yung yung, spread out and flying about.

俗 俗華 Yung hwa, name of a certain official situation, filled by a female during the dynasty **漢** Han. **俗** Yung yung, to become easily habituated to; also disquieted

uneasy from disease. Read Yung, one says, it denotes elegant.

啞 啞啞 Chung yung, desirous of vomiting.

塔 塔塔 Chung yung, a disquieted appearance.

榕 Name of a tree which sends down roots from its branches, the ficus indicus, or banian tree, called **不死木** Puh sze mûh, the immortal tree.

溶 From *water* and *to contain*. To fill; to contain with ease; gentle flow; a state of ease and leisure.

輅 A carriage in motion.

蓉 芙蓉 Foo yung, a plant of which there are several species,—said to change the colour of its flowers thrice in one day.

鎔 From *metal* and *to contain*. The mould which contains melted metals; to fuse metals; to melt. **鎔鑄** Yung choo, to melt; to fuse metals. **鎔鑄入範** Yung choo jüh fau, to pour the metal into the mould. **鎔化** Yung hwa, to melt and transform into another shape.

塋 Ying, or Yung, a grave or tomb. 先人墳塋 Ssen jin fun ying, the tomb of parents. 塋穴 Yung heuē, the pit or grave, into which the coffin is put.

榮 From the glow of two fires spread over wood. The name of a tree. The beams which support the wide-spread eaves or wings of a Chinese house; gay; splendid flowers; honour; rank; glory. Name of a district. A surname. 光榮 Kwang yung, splendid and glorious. 榮華 Yung hwa, glorious and flourishing. 榮辱 Yung jūh, honour and disgrace. 榮枯 Yung kh'oo, flourishing and fading; prosperity and adversity, —a real friend is the same in both cases. 榮祿 Yung lūh, honours and emoluments.

榮 啼嗥也 Te yung yay, to cry; to weep.

榮 From three fires and a covering. A splendidly illuminated house. The name of a star and of a plant. Name of a district. 榮臺 Yung t'ae, or 火山 Ho shan, a burning mountain. 榮榮 Yung yung, splendid; luminous; glorious.

榮 Ying or Yung, a certain sacrifice. See Ying.

澗 Small rills of water. 澗澗 Ting yung, small streams. 澗澗 Yung yung, an eddy or whirlpool.

滢 A deep lake; marshy ground.

瑩 Ying or Yung, the lustre of gems; bright; shining; clearness of perception. A mau's name. 聽瑩 Ting yung, to listen to specious tales, and be deceived.

縈 To wind round; to wind or roll up.

螢 A shining insect, said to be bred amongst rotten herbs, known by a great variety of names. 螢火 Yung ho, the glow-worm, or fire-fly. 螢光照讀 Yung kwang chaou tūh, to read with the light of the glow-worm, — from poverty.

營 Read Ying, a cantonment, &c. Read Yung, to explain and discuss.

甬 The issuing forth of plants growing freely, as water issues from a spring; passing through; containing; constant. Name of a measure. The part of a bell by which it is suspended. 甬道 Yung tsau, the middle and principal path leading into a hall or public court.

俑 To commiserate. Also read Yung, a wooden image made with springs, so as to move, and appear as much like a living person as possible. In high antiquity straw was tied up and made to represent imperfect human beings, and so interred with the dead as attendants upon them. In the middle age, as the Chinese say, that is, about the time of Confucius, the 俑 Yung, or more perfect representation of men was invented and used. 誰人作俑 Shwuy jin tsō yung, who is the wicked inventor?

勇 From rising up and strength. Strong; bold; brave; fearless; resolute; intrepid; daring; decided; to employ or exert the whole powers; to advance impetuously; courage. The character Yung is commonly worked very large on the breast and back of Chinese soldiers' coats. 奮勇 Fan yung, ardent courage; brave impetuosity. 小勇 Seau yung, a hasty and passionate appeal to strength and violence. 大勇 Ta yung, a rational and dignified courage. 好勇 Haou yung, to be fond of what is bold and daring, is considered praiseworthy, or not so, according to

the justice and importance of the cause. 知恥近乎勇 Che ch'e kiu hoo yung, to know shame (to have a sense of shame or honour) is near to bravery. 勇者不懼也 Yung chay pūh keu yay, Yung denotes not being afraid. 勇猛爭先 Yung mǎng tsāng sēen, to struggle forward in battle with irresistible impetuosity.

涌 Retching; a desire to vomit.

湧 From water and rising up. To rise up or bubble forth as water from a spring. The name of a river.

涌 From heart or strength and rising up. Brave; bold; adventurous.

蛹 The silkworm in its second stage of existence.

The three stages are called 蛹蛾 Ts'an, yung, and ngo; the first and last Ts'an-ngo, are commonly joined together to denote, the silkworm generally.

甬 From to walk and a path through. A lane.

雍 Harmonious agreement of sounds, and of the people. The name of a district. A surname. To assist; to collect or crowd

together. 列辟雍 Liè peih yang, to be one of a certain low purchased rank. 和雍 Ho yung, peace and harmony—amongst the people. 雍正 Yung ching, name of an Emperor, K'een-ling's predecessor.

儼 儼倭 Yung h'ang, un-submissive; unsubdued.

嘯 The voice or note of a bird. 嘯嘯 Yang yung, the harmonious notes of birds; the sound of musical instruments; a kind of stoppage or interruption of the breath.

壅 To stop or close up, as the channel in which water runs; to prevent information reaching a person; to add to, as mould and water to plants. The name of a medicinal plant or fruit. 芡實 Kh'een shih, the fruit of the Kh'een, otherwise called 鷄壅 Ke yung, and 鷄頭 Ke t'ow, a fowl's head. 下流壅塞 Hsia lew yung seh, the channel by which the water flows up is stopped.

河水壅 Ho shwuy yung, the waters of the river are stopped.

道路壅 Taou loo yung, the road stopped up—by the crowd of passengers, or other cause.

賢路壅 H'een loo yung, the road (to court) is stopped against virtuous men. 翳壅

E yung, and 蔽壅 Pe yung, express—to screen from; to obscure or put between, to prevent a person seeing. 奸臣 壅 K'een ch'in yung, a bad minister conceals occurrences from his sovereign,—which is also expressed by 壅於上 聞 Yung yu shang wän, to prevent the person above hearing. 左右壅 Tso yew yung, concealed by those on the right and left—by attendants. 人君有五壅 Jin keun yew woo yung, a sovereign is liable to five species of concealment.

擁 From hand and to bring together. To grasp hold of; to embrace; to carry a child in the bosom; to crowd round in the character of attendants; to screen.

擁 擁擠 Tee yung, to crowd round rudely. 擁護 Yung hoo, to crowd around in order to protect and defend. 擁塞 Yung seh, to stop up.

饗 Dressed food; to cook a morning meal; harmony; concord. 饗殮不斷 Yung sun p'ih twan, a constant supply of the morning and evening meal. 饗人 Yung jin, a cook.

澗 澗澗 Ch'ung yung, or 沖澗 Ch'ung yung, a deep wide expanse of water;

noiseless.

融 Steam or vapour rising up; blending and mixing in an undistinguishable mass; knowledge become a part of one's own mind: long; clear; bright. Name of a district. A surname. 祝融 Ch'ih yung, a god of fire. 融微 Yung ch'ei, a thorough comprehension of. 融風 Yung fung, the north-east wind. 融會貫通 Yung hway kwan t'ung, most thoroughly versed in, and acquainted with. 融和 Yung ho, harmoniously blending together. 融洽 Yung heh, to instil into; to blend with; to unite or combine with.

喁 喁 Yung, or 喁喁 Yen yung, the mouth of a fish seen out of the water; the gaping appearance of a fish respiring. 魚口開喁喁也 Yu k'ow k'ao heh yung yung yay, a fish's mouth opening and respiring. See Ngow.

頤 A large head; a fine dignified appearance; a commanding, elevated, and at the same time benevolent, kind look: reiterated in the same sense.

庸 From a covering and to use. To use or employ persons for domestic and ordinary purposes; constant; com-

mon; ordinary; simple; rude; cordial; agreeing; popular merit. Occurs denoting, how? The name of a place. A surname. 奇詭 Kh'e kwei, a turgid affectation of singularity. 無庸 Woo yung, there is no use or occasion for. 中庸 Chung yung, the constant (golden) medium;—name of a well-known Chinese classic. 庸腐 Yung foo, common and rotten; a very ordinary style of writing. 庸碌 Yung luh, incapacity; very inferior talents. 庸材 Yung ts'ae, ordinary talent.

傭 From man and common. To serve for hire; to engage to labour for daily hire. Read Chung, equal; even; to treat in the same manner; impartial. Occurs in the sense of—to do; to use. 家傭 Kea yung, persons hired for domestic use. 買菜傭 Mae ts'ao yung, a person who sells vegetables. 傭人 Yung jin, a person hired; an hireling.

墉 A wall for defence or shelter; a little city; a low wall; the northern wall of a hall; to form a mud wall by tying planks together and beating down the earth between them.

小城白墉 Senou ch'ing yue yung, a little city or wall

for defence is called Yung. 乘其壙 Shing kh'e yung, to ascend the city wall. 以伐宗壙 E fā tsung yung, to attack the city Tsung. 築土壘 壁日壙 Chūh t'oo luy peih yuě yung, to beat down earth, and raise a wall is expressed by Yung.

楛 Name of a wood; a stand for weapons.

鄘 A foreign country in the south; a city. A surname.

鏞 A large bell.

雛 Name of a small bird; harmonious notes of birds; reiterated, in the sense of pleasing harmony and agreement. The name of a place. A surname. 容雛 Yung yung, a cheerful happy countenance.

雛 The voice of birds.

靡 From a covering and harmony. Concert; agreement. The name of a plant;

and of a district. 辟靡 Peih yung, the hall where the sovereign teaches; an imperial school or college.

癰 From *disease* and *to stop*. A stoppage of the humours; a swelling; a large offensive sore. Name of a place. 癰疽 Yung tseu, a large swelling; an extensive virulent ulcer on the back.

邕 A square city with a ditch around its walls; to fill or stop up a stream of water; cordial agreement; harmony. The name of a place.

噍 The voice or note of a bird. 噍噍 Yung yung, the harmonious notes of birds. The sound of musical instruments. A kind of stoppage or interruption of the breath.

彤 From *flesh* and *feathers*. Unbroken succession. Name of a sacrifice which is daily performed. A surname of an ancient queen. Read Chin, the motion of a boat or ship.

THE END



